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TRADESMEN'S TOKENS. Descriptive catalogue of London Traders, Tavern and Coffee House Tokens, by J. H. Burn, 8vo, uncut, cloth, clean as new, with plates and A VERY FINE AND CURIOUS PORTRAIT OF WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT, FROM THE ORIGINAL PLATE, ENGRAVED NEARLY 450 YEARS SINCE, 8s 6d 1855

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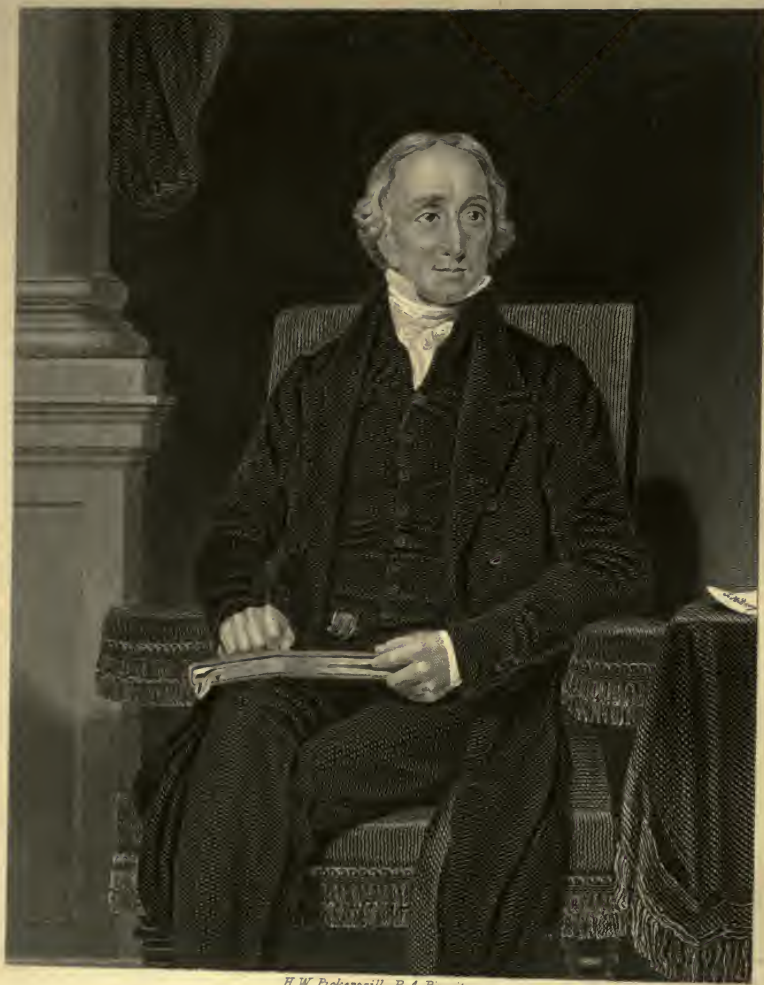




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A
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF THE
LONDON TRADERS, TAVERN, AND COFFEE-HOUSE
TOKENS

CURRENT IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY;

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BY

HENRY BENJAMIN HANBURY BEAUFOY

CITIZEN AND DISTILLER,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL AND LINNÆAN SOCIETIES,

AND CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF NUMEROUS CONTINENTAL LITERARY
AND SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATIONS.

By JACOB HENRY BURN.

SECOND EDITION.

PRINTED FOR THE USE OF
THE MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION OF
THE CITY OF LONDON.

M.DCCC.LV.

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1855

"Though at present no high value be set upon English Town-pieces and Tradesmen's Tokens by men of learning, a time will come when these coins will be as much esteemed in this country as the Town-pieces of the Greeks; indeed, the use of the names of towns on the Anglo-Saxon and early English coins is now universally acknowledged."—*Dr. Combe.*



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INTRODUCTORY MEMORANDA.

THE commercial relations of Britain have doubtless existed for more than twenty centuries. The Greeks made trading voyages hither long before the birth of Christ; and the Britæ, or Britons, struck coins of gold, silver, and tin, based in their designs on an imitation of the coins of the Philippi of Macedon; the types of Alexander the Third, surnamed the Great, who died at Babylon three hundred and thirty-three years before Christ, were more particularly those which the Britæ were ambitious to embody in their representations.

Although Julius Cæsar, in his second descent on this island, fifty-four years before Christ, does not particularize London, yet Tacitus describes it as being, in the age of Nero, a considerable, opulent, and commercial town; and Ammianus Marcellinus, a veracious historian, who bore arms under Constantius, Julian, and Valens, describes London as a *vetustum oppidum*.

Julius Cæsar made no conquest of Britain, but reembarked his forces September 26th, A. U. C. 699, and returned to the continent. The Britons, owing to the internal commotions among the Romans, continued unmolested for ninety years, when, in the year 36, Caius Caligula determined on the subjugation of Britain, and assembled a large army for that purpose; but these preparations resulted in the gathering of some cockle shells by the soldiers on the coast of Gaul, and returning to Rome.

Under Claudius the Romans obtained a footing which the Britons were unable to resist; and from this time many of the imperial coins have devices, particularly in commemoration of their successes or victories. Several of the emperors were themselves in Britain; and none of the Roman coins yield in interest to those of Severus, who died at York, February 4th, 211.

No coins appear to have been struck by the Romans in London before the year 285, when second brass of Diocletian and Maximian are found, with the GENIO POPVLI ROMANI reverses, having the exergual letters LON, P L N, or P L C; the former by numismatists are held to imply LON[DINVM] or LON[DINIVM]; the second, P[ERCVSSA] L[O]N[DINI]; and the third, P[ECVNIA] L[ONDINI] C[ONCVSSA?]. One of the latter, having on the obverse MAXIMIANVS NOB. C., is doubtless commemorative of his association with Diocletian in the imperial dignity in that year.

In 287, Carausius, then prefect in Britain, and in command of the fleet stationed at Boulogne to repel the German pirates in their predatory expeditions, absolved himself of his allegiance to the emperors Diocletian and Maximian, called himself Augustus, and assumed the tribunitian power. In that year he struck silver coins, the reverse having a figure between two military standards, and the legend FIDES MILITVM, as indicative of their support; and others having a prætorian trireme, with the legend FELICITAS AVG., as expressive of his happiness in the devotion of the naval forces to his interest; that they were so, is proved by their defeat of the armament sent by the emperors against the rebel Carausius, who, in 289, was tacitly accepted by them as emperor in Britain, as there are coins, ascribed to that year, bearing on their reverse the figure of Peace, and PAX AVGGG., and in the exergue M L XXI. The three GS, in compliment to the triarchy of emperors, Diocletian, Maximian, and Carausius, are found attached to other legends on the coins of Carausius, and the exergual characters

L., M L.*, C., or CL. occur most frequently. Numismatists define these letters to imply Londinum, Moneta Londinensis; the c. or CL. having reference to the ancient Clausentum, now Bittern, near Southampton.

Constantius Chlorus, named Cæsar in 292, was despatched to subvert the assumed power of Carausius, and to recover that part of Gaul and Britain which acknowledged his sovereignty. Carausius was assassinated, in 293, by Allectus, who declared himself his successor, and assumed the purple. The exergual letters on his coins may be included in the same definitions as those on the coins of his predecessor. Some have Q L, which Gori and other antiquaries read Q[VARTARIVS] L[ONDINI CVSVS]; others, Q[VÆSTOR] L[ONDINENSIS?]. In 293, Constantius Chlorus captured Boulogne, and made great preparations for passing to Britain. His armaments, on landing in 296, made two distinct descents on the coast, when the repellants under Allectus were encountered by the force commanded by Asclepiodotus, the prefect of the Prætorium, and Allectus was slain in the conflict.

Constantius Chlorus, who held that division of the Roman empire which included Gaul, Hispania, and all Africa, in 305, passed into Britain to repel the incursions of the Picts, and died at York, August 1st, 306. On some of the coins struck on that event, bearing the legends CONSECRATIO, or MEMORIA

* Genebrier, in his *Histoire de Carausius*, printed at Paris in 1740, pp. 250–52, describes a third brass of Carausius, which he had obtained in England, having on the reverse four military standards, but the legend defaced in the last five letters, COHH [PRAET], in the exergue M L. He dwells in rapture on the consciousness it was then unique, and believed it to allude to the prætorian cohorts, who, he supposed, had constituted the body-guard of Carausius. The device of the four military standards is, however, found in the coins of preceding emperors, and had doubtless some more generally expressive meaning. That piece is now in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow; and the fact may be adduced as one of the many instances which are known of the extreme solicitude evinced by Dr. Hunter, in rendering that cabinet the most complete in all its particulars. One of the same type, but in the finest possible condition, and in that state certainly unique, not long since in the writer's possession, has passed into the extensive and highly valuable Roman cabinet formed by Mr. Francis Hobler.

FELIX, the exergual letters are P L N, *i.e.* P[ERCVSSA] L[O]N-[DINI], or P L C, P[ECVNIA] L[ONDINI] C[ONCVSSA?].

Under Constantinus Magnus, and the successors of his family, the numismatist finds many types of interesting and historical import, with the exergual letters P LON. and P L C. These emanations of the London mint were doubtless struck in the Tower, which continued till the time of Honorius*, when the inroad of Alaric and the Vandals into Italy caused the recall of the Roman legions in Britain, never to return.

What constituted the currency in Britain, from the period of the extinction of the Roman power till the establishment of the Saxons, has not been satisfactorily explained. As the British coinage ceased wholly in the reign of Claudius, when an edict was issued and enforced, which ordained that all money current in Britain should bear the image and superscription of the Roman emperor, it can only be supposed that what remained of the Roman money was so employed; in addition to which may possibly be added the forgeries cast from the moulds which have been found at various periods. Again, there are the vilely struck pieces in imitation of the third brass of the Tetrici, and others; and of such greatly reduced size to the originals as to be suggestive that they were intended for some fraudulent purpose.

The coins struck by the Saxons were at first the sceattæ in silver, and the styceæ, in copper; these serve as the prelude to the more generally recognized Anglo-Saxon penny, on the style and execution of which it is evident the types of the previous Roman currency conferred a beneficial influence.

Anglo-Saxon pennies, struck at the close of the eighth century, are known. Their weight, according to the original regulations, should be twenty-two and a half grains, but many

* In September, 1777, while digging in the Tower for the foundations of the new Ordnance office, the site of the Roman mint is supposed to have been discovered; some gold coins of Honorius, and an ingot of silver marked EX OFFI[CINA] HONORII, were found.—See *Archæologia*, vol. v. pp. 291-305.

are found weighing several grains less. The hæfþing, or half-penny, the weight eleven and a quarter grains, has only of late years been rendered familiar to numismatists; but of the feorþthling, now, vulgò, the farthing, weighing five and a half grains, no vestige is extant. The pennies of Alfred bear, in some instances, not only the name of the monier, but also the place of mintage, as shown in the annexed representation.



In this the monogram LONDINI is distinctly traceable*.

The one or two specimens of the Alfred half-pence, in the Thomas collection, were, previous to the Cuerdale find, subject to doubt and suspicion; but that extraordinary discovery, while it served to dispel many doubts which enshrouded the history of the monetary remains of that period, also enriched the numismatic depositories with many a choice specimen of several most desirable varieties. Among those the half-pennies of Alfred were not the least appreciable.

When excavating in Honey-lane market, Cheapside, for the building of the City of London School, several Anglo-Saxon remains were found; and with some pennies of Æthelstan, and other coins, turned up a half-penny of Eadgar; it was borrowed by the late Mr. Cuff, and, being deposited in his waistcoat pocket, was found accidentally to have broken into

* The pennies of Alfred, with the London monogram on the reverse, were, till recently, of excessive rarity. A specimen, formerly in the collection of Counsellor Whetstone, in Ireland, passed into that of Mr. Holmes, the editor of Simon's *Essay on the Coins of Ireland*, 1810, 4to. He sold it with other coins to the late Patrick Reynolds, a coin dealer in Holborn; from him it passed to the late Matthew Young, for fourteen pounds. Mr. Dimsdale purchased it of Young for twenty guineas; and, at his sale in 1824, the Rev. J. W. Martin became the purchaser at thirty-nine guineas.

fragments. The soil had operated on the silver, and destroyed all tenacity; the metal of the coins was as brittle as glass.

So little was known of the half-pence of the Anglo-Saxon period a century since, that one of the Confessor, EDWARD REX, *rev. vFINE ON LVND*, was exhibited in December, 1743, by the Rev. George North of Codicote, before the Society of Antiquaries, and was then supposed to be the only specimen of the Anglo-Saxon half-penny extant*.

After the disastrous battle of Hastings, in 1066, and the subversion of the Anglo-Saxon dynasty in the reputed death of Harold the Second, the penny under William the Norman continued statutably to be in weight twenty-two and a half grains; but none of the Beaworth coins, wholly in an unimpaired condition, exceeded in weight twenty-one grains. His coins are all pennies, the want of the lesser pieces being supplied by halves and quarters, as proved by the great parcel found at Beaworth, the whole of which had never been in circulation, yet many were found cut into two or four parts, and were probably issued from the mint in that form. London appears, among other cities and towns, as a place of mintage, the Saxon name *Lvnden*, or *Lvndon*, being on the reverse, abbreviated according to the space following the name of the monier. The coinage of the pennies of William the First exhibits for the first time the use of the collar, the pieces being uniformly round, and a pile of them of any number is perfectly cylindrical.

* Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. iv. p. 184. The half-pence never appear to have been in sufficiency to the requirement; and of the farthing it would seem none under any reign had been coined. The pennies were then customarily cut into halves and quarters, and, thus divided, passed as the representatives of the lesser coins. In February, 1832, while some field labourers, on the estate of Mrs. Shepherd of Campsey Ash in Suffolk, were felling a pollard oak, two thin leaden cases were found; one had become wholly embedded in the solid part of the root, but both were filled with coins of Edward the Confessor and Harold the Second. There were in all nearly six hundred pieces; the greater part were pennies, but among them were many which had been cut into halves and quarters, for currency as halfpence and farthings.

Henry the Third was but nine years old when, in 1216, he succeeded to the throne, with an exhausted treasury, and the kingdom overrun by foreign enemies; fortunately the loyalty of the Earl of Pembroke, then guardian of the kingdom, with the prudence and resolution of Hubert de Burgh, High Justiciary, served firmly to support him in his regal dignity.

In 1220, a writ was issued for the changing of the name of John on the coins, to that of Henry; but the new coinage was not effected until his sixth year, when, on the morrow of Ash Wednesday, certain moniers were sworn before the High Justiciary in the Exchequer; and on the same day eight dies, for making round half-pennies and farthings, were delivered to them. Subsequently, on the Thursday before Easter, eight dies for pennies, eight for half-pennies, and the same number for farthings, were delivered to the same parties, over and above the eight previously mentioned.

These pennies are distinguished by most numismatists as the short-cross type; a cross of double lines is bounded by an inner circle, beyond which, and on the verge of the coin, is the monier's name and place of mintage. Some persons, however, entertain a doubt as to this type being really that of Henry the Third, and are more disposed to consider it as having been introduced by Henry the Second; but the names of the moniers, appointed in the sixth of Henry the Third*, negative fully any antecedent appropriation.

The device of the short-cross type appears to have been suggested by that on the reverse of the full-faced half-pennies of John, struck in Ireland; the annulets in the quarters of those half-pennies being, in the coins of Henry the Third, displaced for four small pellets placed crosswise. A writ, dated February 25th, 1222†, was directed to all the sheriffs, commanding them to make proclamation, that, within fifteen days

* See Madox's *History of the Exchequer*, vol. ii. p. 87.

† Close Roll, 6 Hen. III. membr. 14 dors.

after Easter, no half-penny* or farthing should be current unless it were round, and that no others should be paid, or received, on pain of forfeiture.

No English coins of John are known; but he minted half-pennies and farthings in Ireland, probably in 1185; which bear his title DOMINVS HIBERNIÆ, their currency being restricted to Ireland during the life-time of his father Richard the First;

* The half-penny or farthing of Henry the Third has long been a matter of extreme solicitude with modern numismatists. Thoresby, in his *Ducatus Leodicensis*, 1715, p. 253, mentions his having been shown by Thomas Herbert, earl of Pembroke, "a round half-penny or farthing of Henry the Third." It is possible: but when the Pembroke collection was dispersed by auction, in 1848, no such coin was then found. Folkes was of opinion that but few of these half-pennies or farthings had been struck, because he had not met with any. He adds, "I should even think they were discontinued several years before his death, or his son and successor, King Edward the First, could hardly have been so generally taken for the first of our princes that added half-pennies and farthings to his coin." In this conjecture Folkes is no doubt right; but, although he had not met with any, the specimen in the Pembroke cabinet might, with other missing coins, have passed from it after the earl's death in 1733, as his son was no antiquary, and presented the whole stock of Hayn's *Numismata Pembrochiana* to his valet, for whose benefit copies were announced, in 1746, for sale, at four guineas each. In the sale catalogue of Mr. M. S. Haynes, sold by Gerard, March 22d, 1780, lot 16 was a farthing or half-penny of Henry the Third, there described as "unique, and different from those in Folkes." A round short-cross half-penny of Henry the Third, in the collection of Edward Jacob the historian of Faversham, weighing ten grains, and described as unique, was sold by Gerard, February 20th, 1782, lot 21. Mr. Mascall was the purchaser; but when that collection, after his decease, was sold in May, 1789, that piece was not particularized in the catalogue.

One in the writer's possession, weighing seven grains, may be thus described:

Obverse. King enthroned, sceptre in right hand, orb in the left. The crown on the king's head is similar to that on the REX Irish half-pennies of John. The legend on the upper verge of the coin indistinct.

Reverse. †. RMON. LVND, the short cross, with four pellets in each quarter, in the field. The cross before the legend has the usual horizontal and perpendicular dashes at each point. The first letter is indistinct, and also those for ON before LVND; the N and D are braced.

The lightness of the half-penny, seven grains, will not excite surprise when it is borne in mind that, although many of the pennies of DAVI ON LVNDE weigh twenty-one or more grains, there are several by that monier, IOAN ON CANT, and others, which do not exceed sixteen grains.

Some pennies read IOAN FRONCA., others ROGERO FRONCA.; these have been held as blundered types, but are not so; they are the sons of Robert a monier at Canterbury, whose surname does not appear. The first reads IOAN FILIVS ROBERTI ON CANT., the other ROGERO FILIO ROBERTI ON CANT.

but, on becoming king of England in 1199, he struck pennies, half-pennies, and farthings in Ireland, with the regal title IOHANNES REX. The writ of Henry the Third had therefore reference solely to his coinage of that year, and to the half-pence and farthings then coined to displace the fractional portions of the pennies of his predecessors; but the bigotted character of Henry the Third, his almost imbecile subserviency to the aggressive encroachments of the clergy, and the spoliation of the kingdom by successive and prodigal grants of treasure to his Norman kindred and their followers, served to render his reign one of oppression and misrule; and from the first the monetary arrangements appear to have been anything but satisfactory to the welfare of the people at large. Those who held the control of the king's exchanges appear, notwithstanding the king's orders, to have placed some obstacles in the way of the currency of the half-pence and farthings; and, on the plea of a refusal on the part of the people, they appear to have been withheld, and caused the enactment of the statute, 1228, 12 Hen. III., declaratory against those who should in buying or selling presume to refuse a half-penny or farthing, being of lawful metal, and having the form it should have*. Half-pennies and farthings are here mentioned, and were certainly coined, as is further evidenced by the king's order, in 1229, to his treasurer and the officers concerned, to pay to the Archbishop of Bordeaux's accompt five hundred marks of good money, to which is attached the special direction, "without half-pennies†."

In 1229, the payment of tenths to the church of Rome was exacted with such severity that people were compelled to borrow money of the Italian usurers, who came hither with Stephen, Pope Gregory the Ninth's nuncio‡, "at the rate of

* Pulton's *Abstracts of the Statutes*, 1579, 4to, p. 214.

† Libert. Rot. 13 Hen. III. membr. 11.

‡ Thus, to serve the purpose of ecclesiastical rapacity, were introduced the infamous Caursini. Matthew Paris, sub anno 1235, designates them as "pestis

one noble for the loan of twenty by the month." Numerous frauds served also greatly to diminish the currency. The Jews clipped the money, in many instances, to the inner circle; and private exchanges of silver bullion became such a nuisance that, in 1232, proclamation was made that no persons, Christians or Jews, should in future presume to exchange money, either new or old, that is to say, new for old or old for new, or buy or exchange any silver, except in the king's exchanges; and that all persons so offending shall forfeit body and goods, and the money and silver found upon them. The king's need impelled him, by a writ dated June 24th, 1245, directed to the mayor of London, to assemble all the *Mercatores ultramontani*, or Italian merchants, who exchanged money for gain, and to inform them that in consideration of the profits of their trading in England, and their gain by exchanging, the king required a large sum of money to be paid by them to him; if they refused they were to quit the kingdom within a time appointed; and the mayor, with the other commissioners, were to make a return to the writ on the vigil of St. Peter and St. Paul, *i.e.* June 28th, being within a period of five days.

Impoverished in every way, the king nevertheless, in April, 1247, gave large sums of sterling money to his half-brother Guy de Lusignan, and to Baldwin emperor of Constantinople; the money being then so greatly reduced by the vile practice of clipping, the treasurer was commanded in the payment to the emperor, to make it of the best money he had. Commands were also at that time sent to the mayor and others of London, to make proclamation that the king's common money should be current, and on no account be refused; and if any one should offer, either in buying or selling, any clipped penny

abominanda;" and adds, in allusion to the name by which they were called, "*vere Causini, quasi causantes vel capientes, et ursini nuncupantur.*" Roger Niger, bishop of London, excommunicated them in 1235, and they were banished the kingdom in or about 1240; but, being the Pope's money changers, were again found here in 1250, when the atrocities they perpetrated caused their expulsion in a short time afterward.

or half-penny, it should be immediately bored through, in whosoever hands it should be found*. This had little or no effect; clipped money continued current, and Matthew Paris alludes to other proclamations in the following year, by which no clipped money was to pass in currency; that if in future any should be found, it should be bored through and returned to the owner; but that all heavy and good pennies and half-pennies of the old money, not being clipped, should be current, and have course with the new money, and not be refused†. These proclamations followed the issue, in 1248, of the long-cross type pennies, on which the cross extended to the extreme edge of the coin, and rendered apparent every attempt at clipping; and was made more distinguishable from those of his predecessors by the numerals III. in Roman capitals, or on some from particular mints, REX ANG., or REX TERCI.

From these facts it may be concluded the farthings were coined in the early part of the king's reign, and that the half-pennies were of the short-cross type only‡, as no allusion is

* Close Roll, 31 Hen. III. membr. 5 dors.

† Patent Roll, 32 Hen. III. membr. 4, and Close Roll, same year, membr. 17.

‡ Mr. Sainthill, with his usual courtesy, refers to Simon's quotation from Stow^a, that dies were issued in 1247, or rather 1248, to Canterbury, Dublin, and other places; and that, in 1251-2, King Henry the Third caused pennies and half-pennies to be struck in Ireland^b, the object being doubtless to assist in the spoliation of that country by the rapacity of the papal demands. Simon, describing them, adds "What I have seen of these pennies weigh twenty, and twenty grains and a half, the half-pennies from nine and a half to ten grains."—*Essay on Irish Coins*, edit. 1810, p. 14. In his second plate, with the types of the pennies DAVI ON DIVELI, and RICARD ON DIVE, he figures also, No. 49, the half-penny RICARD ON DIVE. A reference to the sale catalogue, made by Snelling, of Simon's collection, in December, 1757, shows that Simon possessed but two specimens of the pennies of Henry the Third, both particularized as rev. RICARD ON DIVI. The half-penny is not found there; it is unknown to all Irish numismatists; and the writer has no hesitation in believing that Simon has jumped at a conclusion as to the similitude of the type and weight, and that the half-penny in Simon's plate is simply a supposititious venture; and further, it is doubtful whether any half-pence were struck so late in his reign. Mr. Lindsay, *Coinage of Ireland*, 1839, 4to, advances nothing in support of Simon: to him and to all the half-penny is equally unknown.

^a *Annals*, edit. 1631, p. 187.

^b Rymer, *Fœdera*, tom. i. p. 462.

made to them, but as of "the old money;" and in many discoveries of the pennies of the long-cross, or later type, of Henry the Third they are frequently found cut into halves and quarters, as the representations of the half-penny and farthing, the specially coined pieces of those denominations being no longer coined by authority.

Henry the Third died November 16th, 1272, and within four days subsequently, with as much solemnity as the time would permit, he was buried on the south side of St. Edward, in Westminster. Fabian says these lines were "wryten in a table hangyng vpon ye tombe of the sayd Henry:"

"Tercius Henricus iacet hic pietatis amicus:
Ecclesiam stravit istam quam post renovavit.
Reddat ei munus qui regnat trinus et unus*."

The great coinage of King Edward the First is placed by Knyghton and Wikes to 1278; but Hemingford, Trivet, and Walsingham, more correctly, agree in placing it to the following year, 1279. Hemingford says that new money was then made *incisibilis*, and round farthings and half-pennies, which were prejudicial to the poor; but that writer was speaking only as the subject was prejudicial to his order, as evidenced in the complaint embodied in the following quatrain:

"Edward did smite round penny, half-penny, farthing,
The crosse passes the bond of all throughout the ring;
The poor man, ne to priest, the penny fraises nothing:
Men give God aye the least, they feast him with a farthing."

The words of Trivet and Walsingham are "Moneta Angliæ, per tonsuram nimis deteriorata, ex mandato regis renovatur; obolusque, qui prius formam semicirculi habebat, tanquam pars denarii in medio divisi, fit rotundus†, juxta vaticinium

* Chronicle, edit. 1559, fol., vol. ii. p. 100. It has been suggested that Henry the Third's veneration for Edward the Confessor was the probable cause of his adopting the sovereign type of that monarch on his gold penny.

† Leland quotes this passage from the annals of a monk of St. Albans, as perused by him in the monastic library at Tinemouth.—*Collectanea*, edit. 1770, vol. ii. p. 404.

Merlini, dicentis: Findetur forma commercii, dimidium rotundum erit."

Matthew of Westminster, also, under 1279, says, " Nam quia denarius findi in duas partes pro obolis, et in quatuor partes pro quadrantibus, consuevit: ordinatum fuit, ad tollendam occasionem defalcationis monetæ, quod rotundi essent denarii, oboli, et quadrantes."

The indenture between King Edward the First and William de Turnemire of Marseilles was dated on Thursday [December 8th, 1279], the feast of the Conception of the Blessed Mary, in the eighth of his reign. The standard was that commonly called silver of Guthuron's [now Gutter] lane, in Cheap-side, eleven ounces two pennyweights and a quarter fine silver, and seventeen pennyweights three quarters alloy. The pound of money to weigh twenty shillings and threepence by account, so that no pound be over twenty shillings and fourpence, nor less than twenty shillings and twopence by account. The ounce to weigh twenty pence; the penny, twenty-four grains; which, by the weight then appointed, were equal to the former thirty-two grains of wheat [the twenty-two and a half grains of the Saxon or Tower pound division]. A penny force, twenty-five grains and a half; the penny deble, or feble, twenty-two grains and a half*. Turnemire, as master of the king's mint in England, was directed to establish furnaces in London, Canterbury, Bristol, and York.

The seignorage on the coinage of silver, in 1279, was one

* From the advent of William the Norman to the year 1300, 28 Edw. I., the pound Troy of silver was coined into twenty shillings; and from that time to 1349, 23 Edw. III., the same pound Troy was coined into twenty shillings and threepence. The pound Troy of silver contained then as now eleven ounces and two pennyweights of pure silver, and eighteen pennyweights of alloy, but is now coined into sixty-six shillings. The shilling before 1300, an imaginative sum of twelve pennies, or pence, contained as much silver as three shillings and threepence half-penny of Queen Victoria's money. The penny of the olden day was therefore equivalent by tale to threepence farthing of our time, but it is clear that silver was then of much more than five times its present value, as evidenced by old records, in the payments for labour and the requirements of subsistence.

shilling in the pound weight coined, and sevenpence to the master, to defray the expense of coining. Every pound of silver coined into farthings, by virtue of the indenture of that year, was to contain twenty-four farthings, and three shillings for the assay, beyond the number appointed for pennies or sterlings, on account of the extra trouble and charge of coinage; on which consideration also the master was to be allowed tenpence half-penny for all expenses upon every pound; the king to have twelve pennies at the least*.

The coining was followed by a proclamation throughout the kingdom, forbidding the currency of clipped money, and ordering that no one should be enforced to take it against his will. Exchanges of money were at the same time appointed in divers places, where the diminished coin might, on paying fourteen pence in the pound, be exchanged for the new coin of the statute weight. Wikes states this regulation took effect about Easter, 1280, and in a short time afterward scarcely any person would take the light or clipped coin. The *Chron. Prioratus de Dunstaple*, p. 453, affords some fuller particulars: on the octave of the Trinity, the king, by his proclamation to the sheriffs of England, commanded that no false or clipped money should continue to be current; and of his own proper revenue sent good money, not clipped, to ten cities in England, to make exchange, until the new money should be made. Subsequently, on the fourth day following the calends of August, the first exchange of the new money commenced, that is, of round pennies and farthings; and the old money was current with the new during the following year, when the old was totally prohibited. In the mean time new half-pennies†

* *Liber Ruber Scaccarii*, fol. 247.

† The issue of pennies and farthings, and no half-pennies at the first, solves the difficulty in the extract from the register of John Eversden, cellarer of the abbey of St. Edmund's Bury, 1272-1300, quoted by Stevens in his *Historical Account of Taxes*, 1733, 8vo, p. 81: "Anno 1279, the coin was altered in England, the triangular farthing being made round, yet such old money as was reasonable was not forbidden passing among the new; but yet, contrary to what had been used,

also were made, and began to be current upon the day when the prohibition of the old money took place.

In an order for a trial of the pix, in 1281, it is spoken of, as "of old custom;" and in 1312, 6 Edw. II., assays were made before Walter de Norwich, and other barons of the Exchequer, at Westminster, of all the pixes, as well of pennies as of farthings, during the whole time that John de Pontoyse and Lapine Roger were masters of the mints of London and Canterbury, and Roger de Frowick keeper of the king's exchanges in those cities.

The uncertainty in the weight of the several coins appears to have created a desire to regulate them more strictly by a mode of weighing each piece, with weights issued from the royal mints for that purpose. Such weights are mentioned as being in use, in the Patent Roll 6 Johan. mem. 7, dors., and probably earlier, but were either not enforced, or were discontinued in succeeding reigns. In that of King Edward the Second, when so much silver was coined, these uncertainties were probably more frequent; and opportunity was taken, in 1335, by a monk of St. Augustine's in Canterbury, who, as receiver of the rents, contrived to defraud those who made payments to the abbey, by selecting the heaviest of these pennies, and, by placing them in one scale, weighed against them all the money that was paid to him; thus, in this apparently fair, but really fraudulent transaction, he gained sometimes five shillings, and never less than three shillings and fourpence, in every twenty shillings*.

Richard the Second succeeded his grandfather with all the acclamation that the popularity of the children of Edward the Black Prince might be supposed to inherit; but assailed by

the *half-pence being quite laid aside*, one great piece was coined, equivalent to four pence of the common sort." The currency of the half-penny of Henry the Third is here noticed, but no farthings, "the triangular farthing" being evidently the long-cross penny broken into four parts. The groat was first struck in 1279.

* Chron. Will. Thorn, col. 2068.

the attacks from France, and by the incursions of the Scots, the commencement of his reign was involved in considerable difficulty and turmoil. The Commons, in 1378, among other evils, presented in a petition to the king, and praying redress, stated that certain weights for bread, and measures for beer, such as the gallon, pottle, and quart, were ordained by statute, and that the said Commons had no small money to pay for the smaller measures, which was greatly injurious to them, and therefore they prayed that it would please the king and council to command that half-pennies and farthings should be made, in order to pay for the smaller measures, and other little purchases, for God, and for works of charity; and that the victuallers throughout the realm should be charged to sell their victuals answerably to the size of the money. This the king promised to be done, so soon as bullion could be provided for the purpose*.

In 1380, the Commons again by petition represented the unabated great inconveniences sustained by them from the want of half-pennies and farthings, with which they had been accustomed to purchase small quantities of bread and beer, but which were then wanting all over England. They therefore prayed that such coins might be made, and circulated amongst the common people to their great relief; and that, out of every pound weight coined, there should be made three fourths of half-pennies and farthings, of the same fineness and weight as heretofore. In answer it was promised, with the advice of the council, that a certain quantity should be made for the ease of the people†.

Nothing however was done to alleviate the general sufferings of the subject. Enactments were made in reference to the currency of foreign money in England, and the inhibiting the exportation of coin, but these were as recklessly withdrawn in favour of particular minions or persons; and the Commons

* Rolls of Parliament, vol. iii. p. 64.

† *Ibid.* vol. iii. p. 86.

again, in 1393, urged in their petition to the king, "That whereas there had been great scarcity in the realm of half-pennies and farthings of silver, whereby the poor were frequently ill supplied, so that when a poor man would buy his victuals and other necessities convenient for him, and had only a penny, for which he ought to receive a half-penny in change, many times, 'il perdra son denier,' he lost or spoiled his penny in order to make one half-penny. Also, that when many worthy persons of the commonalty would give their alms to poor beggars, they could not, on account of the scarcity of half-pennies and farthings, to the great withdrawing of the sustenance of poor beggars. For this inconvenience the Commons prayed that a remedy might be found." The king replied, that half-pennies and farthings should be made.

Still no measures of relief were adopted till 1395, when two indentures, on the same terms as that of 1351, 25 Edw. III., were effected, one with John Wildeman, the other with Nicolas Molakine, a Florentine*. Half-pence and farthings appear to have been then struck in considerable quantities; the former are now the most common of that king's coins, while the farthing is extremely rare†.

Henry the Fourth, on his accession, September 30th, 1399, among other means to render himself popular, repealed various impolitic measures of his predecessor, and made special proclamation against the currency of silver half-pennies brought from Venice, of which three or four were scarcely equal in

* Amid the general poverty by which the king was surrounded, and the urgent requirement of coined money, inconsistent in that as in all things else, a grant at this time appears on the Patent Roll, 19 Rich. II., part ii. membr. 30, by which, notwithstanding the statute, license was conceded to Margaret countess of Norfolk, and D. B., goldsmith of London, to melt down groats, half-groats, and sterlings, to the amount of one hundred pounds, and to make thereof a silver vessel for the use of the said Margaret.

† One of the half-pence in the writer's possession weighs nine grains, while several others in fair condition weigh but seven. A farthing that, according to the indenture, should weigh four and a half grains, also possessed by the writer, weighs five grains. The types of both, struck in London, are similar.

value to the English sterling or penny; and further commanded that no one in future should pay or receive them*. This proclamation was repeated in the following year 1400†.

The statutes enacted to prevent the currency of the gold and silver money of Flanders and Scotland, all of which was lighter than the coin of the realm, were found incapable of effect by reason of the general want of small money; so that the Commons, in 1402, petitioned the king in parliament, praying that he would be pleased to ordain some remedy for the great mischief amongst the poor people, for want of half-pence and farthings of silver, which were wont to be, and still were, the most profitable money to the said people, but were now so scarce, because none were worked or made at that time; wherefore the people in divers places, of great necessity, used the money of foreign lands, as half-pennies of Scotland, and others called galley half-pennies, and in some parts half-pennies divided, to the great destruction and waste of the said money; and in some places TOKENS OF LEAD; so that not only the destruction of the said money was inevitable, but also in process of time that of all other monies of silver, as the groat, half-groat, and sterling, if remedy should not be applied‡.

To this petition the king returned a favourable answer, and the statute 4 Hen. IV., cap. 10, made the following provision for this exigence:

“Item: for the great scarcity that is at this present within the realm of England, of half-pence and farthings of silver, it is ordained and established, that the third part of all the money of silver which shall be brought to the bullion shall be made into half-pence and farthings; and that of this third part, the one half shall be made in half-pence, and the other half in farthings; and the same to do and perform let the coiner be sworn in especial; and that no goldsmith, nor other

* Close Roll, 1 Hen. IV., part ii. membr. 12 dors.

† Close Roll, 2 Hen. IV., part ii. membr. 9 dors.

‡ Rolls of Parliament, vol. iii. p. 498.

person whatsoever he be, melt any such half-pence or farthings, on pain to pay to the king the quatreble of that which shall be so molten, against the form of this statute."

A short time before the passing of the above statute an indenture was executed between the king and Walter Merwe, master of the mint, in accordance with that of 1351, 25 Edw. III.*

Notwithstanding the statutes passed to preclude the currency of foreign money, false money still continued to be brought into the realm; and the Scots are represented as being the most busily engaged in these frauds. The Commons, in or about 1406, represented that the Scots, under and by colour of safe conduct of the king, coming into the realm, brought with them false money of Scotland, resembling the coin of England, and of false alloy; namely, certain knights and esquires of Scotland, some one hundred pounds, and some forty pounds, of half-pennies, to the defrauding of the common people of England. They therefore besought the king that he would be pleased to ordain in the present parliament that every Scotchman, of what estate or condition soever, who should come into England with safe conduct or otherwise, and bring with him such false money into England, and all others, aliens or denizens, who should bring galley half-pennies into England to the defrauding of the people, and thereof should be convicted, should incur the pain of life and limb.

The prayer of this petition was not granted; the king, considering the statutes as sufficiently penal without making the offence capital, replied, "Let the statutes in this case made be kept and observed and put in execution†.

In 1411, the statute that forbade the currency of galley half pence, also of the money of Scotland, and of other realms beyond the sea, was again commanded to be firmly holden

* Close Roll, 3 Hen. IV., part ii. membr. 9 dors.

† Rolls of Parliament, vol. iii. p. 600.

and put in due execution in all points, on account of the great deceits which were practised in all those coins*.

Prior to this date, the silver money coined by King Henry the Fourth was, in accordance with the arrangement of the indenture of the 25th of Edward III., the penny weighing eighteen grains, the half-penny nine grains, and the farthing four and a half grains†. These coins are distinguishable only from those of the Fifth and Sixth Henries by their weight, and are vexatiously difficult of obtainment.

An ordinance, by the advice of the lords spiritual and temporal, "because of the great scarcity of money at this time within the realm of England, and because of other mischiefs and causes manifest," directed the master of the mint to coin of the Tower pound of gold fifty nobles, and of the Tower pound of silver thirty shillings of sterlings or pennies, of as good alloy as the old money, as well within the town of Calais as in the Tower of London; the ordinance to commence from the Easter next ensuing, 1412. This division of the Tower pound reduced the groat to sixty grains, the half-groat to thirty grains, the sterling or penny to fifteen grains, the half-penny to seven and a half grains, and the farthing to three and three-quarters grains. King Henry the Fourth died March 20th, 1412-13; and the same regulation being continued during the reigns of Henry the Fifth and Sixth has added considerably to the difficulty in appropriating to the several reigns the coins of these respective monarchs.

On the accession of Henry the Fifth, the standard of the coins declared in Parliament in 1411 was confirmed, for the future working of the mints of London and Calais‡.

Writs, in 1414, were issued to William Crowmere, mayor and escheator of the city of London, and others, which stated

* Statute, 13 Hen. IV., cap. 6.

† A fine farthing, CIVITAS CANTOR, in the writer's possession, weighs exactly four and a half grains.

‡ Close Roll, 1 Hen. V., membr. 35 dors.

that whereas it had been usual aforetime for the merchants of Venice, who came in their galleys, to bring with them into England their own money of Venice, called galley half-pence, to make their merchandizes, to the injury of the people, and contrary to the provisions of the statute, by which such money was forfeited to the king; it was therefore commanded that all merchants and others of Venice, who should enter the port of London, should be diligently searched, to know whether such money were within their galleys, and that the possessors of such money should be strictly enjoined not to do anything contrary to that statute; but if they would merchandize with it, to bring such money to the mint, in the Tower of London, there to be coined*.

The mercantile intercourse between England and foreign countries constantly afforded opportunities for the introduction of continental monies of less value than the English currency; but the debased pieces, being thus introduced, became engrafted among the coins of the realm, and were accepted in payment in the frequently recurring general want of half-pence and farthings. The mischief was self-evident; and in 1415, John duke of Bedford, guardian of England during the absence of the king in France, enacted, at the request of the Commons, and by consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, the statute known as Statute I., 3 Hen. V., which declared that galley half-pence, and the money called suskine and doitkine†, and all manner of Scottish money of silver, should be put out, and for the future not be current in any payment in the realm of England; and by proclamation, all

* Close Roll, 2 Hen. V., membr. 19.

† The suskine and doitkine are defined by Snelling (*Silver Coin*, p. 18, note) to have been "certainly the Flemish seskin, or piece of six mites; and the other, the Holland duitkin, or doitkin, of two penningens." Holinshed (*Description of Ireland*, p. 21) intimates that "the mayor, at the conclusion of his office, in 1551, owed no man a dotkin." Shakespeare appears to have been fond of the term doit, as expressive of littleness or minute value. In his *Merchant of Venice*, Shylock craftily insinuates to Antonio his desire to take no doit of usance for his

persons having galley half-pence, suskines, or doitkines, should bring them to the king's exchanges, before the feast of Easter next ensuing, there to be broken, and those which should be found to be good silver there to be stricken and coined into English half-pennies; and that all they, who after the said feast of Easter, should make, coin, buy, or bring into the realm of England any galley half-pence, suskines, or doitkines, to sell them or put them in payment in the said realm, should be judged as felons, and forfeit all their lands, tenements, goods, and chattels; and the receivers were to forfeit, for every time of such receipt or payment, one hundred shillings.

The short but glorious reign of King Henry the Fifth ceased August 31st, 1422; and his successor, Henry the Sixth, an infant, was but little more than eight months old.

In the parliament holden at Westminster, October 20th, 1423, the Commons prayed that the money called blancs, not being silver, but made of metal of no value, having become current commonly within the realm of England to the great damage of the common people, might by proclamation be wholly put out of the realm before the feast of St. John Baptist next ensuing; and that after that feast no person should pay or receive the same upon the pains and penalties

monies; and, in the second part of *King Henry IV.*, Justice Shallow recounts among his bombastical fellow-braggadocios of Clement's Inn, "Little John Doit of Staffordshire." Again, in *Coriolanus*, Menenius tells the Romans

"This morning, for ten thousand of your throats
I'd not have given a doit."—Act v. sc. 4.

In the same play, Coriolanus exclaims against the baseness of sworn friends, who

"shall within this hour,
On the dissection of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity."—Act iv. sc. 1.

And Marcius, in contempt of the spoils of the Roman triumph, characterizes valueless "irons of a doit;" anachronisms hardly pardonable in England's pride, her chief dramatic bard; for the time of Coriolanus was five centuries before Christ, when Holland and its doitkins were not in any man's imagination. Yet who, of the readers of Shakespeare, for the numismatist's invective, cares a doit?

ordained by the statute 3 Hen. V., against those who should pay or receive the money called galley half-pence, suskyns, and dodekyns. The statute 2 Hen. VI., cap. 9, follows exactly in accordance with this prayer. The blancs, or whites, so called from their colour, were coins struck in France by King Henry the Fifth, of baser alloy than sterling, and then passed currently for eightpence.

As groats, and but few of the coins of lesser value, were struck in the coinages early in Henry the Sixth's reign, the want of small change was at length so severely felt that the Commons, by petition to the parliament assembled at Westminster, February 25th, 1444-5, prayed them "to conside the grete hurt the pore communes of this noble roialme of Englonde have and suffer at this time for defaulte of half-penyys and ferthynges of silver, in so much that men tra-vailing over contrees, for part of their expenses of necessite most departe [divide] our souveraign lordes coigne, that is to wete, a peny in two peces, or elles forego all the same peny, for the paiement of an half-peny*; and also the pouere common retailours of vitailles, and of other nedefull thyngs, for defaulte of such coigne of half-penyys and ferthings, oftentimes mowe not sell their seid vitailles and things, and many of our said souveraign lordes pouere liege people, which wold bye such vitailles and other small thinges necessarie, mowe not bye theme for defaulte of half-penyys and ferthings not

* Accompts appear to have been formerly kept to the exactness of half a farthing. Among the payments made in 1365, 39 Edw. III., to Thomas Hessey, goldsmith of London, for gold and silver cups and plate, presented at Dover to divers knights and others in the retinue of the Earl of Flanders, is one "To John Kaiaimit, for a silver cup, gilt, with a white eagle standing upon three angels, worth nine pounds eleven shillings and eleven pence, and half a farthing." Again, in an account of rents derived from certain tenements secured to the hospital of Herboldowne in Kent, by a mortmain grant from King Henry the Sixth, is noticed a payment in money of "four shillings and sixpence, and half a farthing." How this was paid does not appear; but, if no payments were made but in round perfect coin without a violation of the law, the poor people in Herboldowne hospital must have been deprived of "the half-farthing" of the rent that was due to them. There are farthings in silver of this reign.

hadde, nouthor on the parte bier, nor on the partie seller;” and praying that, whereas there were heretofore of the Tower pound of silver, with the alloy, coined thirty shillings in half-pennies and farthings, that in future, the fineness being not abated, there should be to the number of thirty-three shillings, with certain allowances for the trouble of coinage and other charges, in order to prevent the melting them, as was known, for other uses; no man to be enforced to take more in any payment of twenty shillings in groats, than twelve-pence in half-pence and farthings. The prayer of this petition was granted, and the regulations it required were to take effect for two years, from April 8th, 1446, the king reserving to himself the power of restraining the ordinance whenever he should think proper*. The promised remedy was at least far distant.

The proposition involves some elucidation of the causes why so many of the half-pence of the Henries weigh but six grains, and some are so light as five grains. From the thirty-three shillings it was proposed the king should take for his seignorage seven pence in number; the master of the mint for melting the same, and the moniers for extra labour in striking so many pieces, ten pence in number; the owner of the bullion, from which the said half-pence and farthings were struck, to have “the encreased” or remaining shilling. The half-pence were therefore by authority reduced one-tenth in weight, and, as evidenced by the specimens which are extant, the reduction was to a greater extent. The coinage took effect in 1446, his twenty-fourth year; and to that, or the later coinages in his reign, may be fairly appropriated these light pieces of King Henry the Sixth.

The scarcity of small monies among the trading community toward the close of the reign of King Henry the Seventh appears to have been severely felt, and not only induced the

* Rolls of Parliament, vol. v. p. 109.

dissemination of counterfeit coins, but private tokens of lead became more generally diffused. There had long existed an inducement to adopt this practice: the clothworkers and dressers were, by statutes of no recent enactment, required to affix to each piece their seal of lead, serving as a token or mark of the length or quality of the cloth proffered for sale; and to many the making or casting of leaden tokens would be a manufacture in which they were adepts. Erasmus, who visited London in 1497, and again in 1499, alludes in his *Adagia*, printed at Paris in the following year, to those *plumbeos Angliæ*, as he terms them, the money he had observed as being in common circulation*.

King Henry the Eighth reiterated, in 1519, the statute against the circulation of galley half-pence, but, in the absence of a national currency to supply the need, it was of no effect. The statutes prohibitory of small foreign coins appear to have constantly failed in the effect sought to be produced: and the cause is evident. The quantity of coined half-pence and farthings seems at no period to have been sufficient to meet the requirement of the people; and their minuteness of form

* Skelton, in his *Tunnyng of Elynour Rummyng*, while recounting the sottish follies of those who sought her ale, notices that of "mad Kyt, that had little wit"—

" She semed somdele seke,
And brought a peny cheke
To Dame Elynour,
For a draught of lycour."—Lines 414–17.

The words "peny cheke" have been twice suggested to the writer, as referring to "a penny token" of that day, but the supposition is erroneous. Skelton alludes to the thriftless extravagance of the drunkard, who could bring a chicken, marketably worth a penny, for a draught of ale not worth a farthing. Contemporary authority may be adduced in support of the assertion. In the account of the master and wardens of the Founders Company, of an entertainment provided by them in 1498, the cost of five dozen and a half of chickens, doubtless of the best description, was seven shillings and sixpence, or little more than five farthings each; and the barrel of ale, containing thirty-two gallons, is charged at four shillings, or less by one fourth than a half-penny a quart; while dame Elynour's, being draught ale, and the measure a pint black earthenware pot, was not a farthing's worth in value. Taylor the water poet, more than a century later, in his budget of epigrams entitled *The Sculler*, says "a penny is the price of a pot of ale."

caused their loss or destruction, from many incidents, unavoidable even to the most careful. Thus any representation of a monetary circulation was better than none; and, unequal as the continental monies were to the value of the English coins, they were accepted in payment when the latter could not be obtained. The statute of 1519, that reenacted the prohibitory penalties of preceding reigns, was, like those, nothing more than a fulminating anathema; the foreign currency continued in spite of all legal restraint, though the galley half-pence, as they were designated, were easily distinguishable from the coin of the realm from their extreme thinness and lightness, yet something wider in their diameter than the English half-penny*. The regulations for the coinage in 1523, with a view

* Stow, in his *Survey of London*, first printed in 1598, thus speaks of his remembrance of their currency in his youth, though doubtless the mint regulations on the accession of Elizabeth, and the proclamation of September 29th, 1560, destroyed every possibility of their further obtrusion, and consummated their annihilation.

“ In Mincheon [now called Mincing] lane, a third lane out of Tower street, on the north side, so called of tenements there some time pertaining to the Minchuns or nuns of St. Helen's in Bishopsgate street, of old time dwelled divers strangers, born at Genoa and those parts; these were commonly called galley-men, as men that came up in the galleys, brought up wines and other merchandizes, which they landed in Thames street at a place called Galley key. They had a certain coin of silver amongst themselves, which were half-pence of Genoa, and were called Galley half-pence. These half-pence were forbidden; and it was enacted, that if any person bring into this realm Galley half-pence, suskins, or dodkins, he should be punished as a thief; and he that taketh or payeth such money shall leese an hundred shillings, whereof the king shall have the one half, and he that will sue, the other half. Notwithstanding, in my youth, I have seen them pass current, but with some difficulty, for that the English half-pence were then, though not so broad, somewhat thicker and stronger.”

Stow, while describing Thames street and its neighbourhood, again particularizes “ Galley key, where the galleys were used to unlade and land their merchandizes and wares; and that part of Thames street was therefore of some called Galley row, but more commonly Petty Wales.” The latter appellation appears to have been derived from some large buildings of stone, erected as warehouses for stowage, at the east end of Thames street, over against Galley key, but which were traditionally said to have been, in the olden day, the residence of the princes of Wales. Stow intimates that no galleys had landed there in the memory of men living; and the buildings by neglect having fallen to ruin, were, in his time, let out as stabling for horses, and “ to tipplers of beer, and such like. Amongst others, one Mother Mampudding, as they termed her, for many years kept this house, or a great part thereof, for victualling.” Stow died in 1605, in his eightieth year.

to supply this urgent demand, enacted, that of every hundred pounds worth of silver, coined at any mint, ten marks should be struck in half-pennies, and five marks in farthings; and whereas the farthings and half-pennies were struck with one coin [*i. e.* of one and the same type], so that the common people many times took farthings for half-pennies, it was ordained, that the farthings to be made from that time were to have on one side a portcullis, and on the other a rose with a cross: also, that all persons who should bring plate or bullion to be coined under the value aforesaid, should receive the tenth part of the said plate or bullion in half-pennies or farthings. The subsequent debasement of the coinage seems to have wholly submerged the small coins of good silver; they are now of extreme rarity.

The base alloy of the coinages of King Edward the Sixth, to which no real value seemed to be attached, and the frequent lessenment of their denominative currency, must have been a source of extreme discomfiture to the people during the whole reign of King Edward the Sixth*; although, before its close, the restoration of the sterling currency of England, by an issue of coins of pure silver, was an avowed object of his ministry.

The nine days' reign of Queen Jane was too brief to allow of the issue of any coinage on the principles aimed at by the late king, but delayed by his immature decease; the gleam of the sunshine of hope set, alas! amid the murkiness of popish delusions, and gibbets raised in the principal streets of the city constituted a portion of the distinguishing pageantry which was to give due honour to the advent of her successor.

Mary began her reign in 1553, by a proclamation, in full assurance to the people of England, of a currency of standard excellence; but the indentures of her coinage are evidence of

* Pennies and half-pennies of very base alloy were issued from the London and Bristol mints. The rarity of the half-pence has induced a denial of there having been any such coin; but Mr. Bergne possesses one of the London mint.

the gross fraud practised in that affair. The poor of her time had no cause to render her thanks for any solicitude either expressed or felt by her on their account; it were well, indeed, if the history of this period formed no part of the annals of England.

Under Elizabeth an effulgence burst forth that served to render more apparent the oppressions of the past reign, and, from the first, the metal of her coinage was pure; it was sterling and determinate*. In 1561, appeared silver coins of the value of three half-pence, and three farthings†; yet the great want of half-pence and farthings impelled the almost general use, among ale-house keepers, chandlers, grocers, vintners,

* The debased coins of Henry the Eighth, Edward, and Queen Mary, were by proclamation, on the queen's accession in 1558, greatly reduced in their representative value, and on the issuing of the newly amended coinage were declared to be no longer current. Agarde, in his paper on the derivation of the phrase "Sterling money," printed by Hearne, in his *Curious Discourses*, states that the "Esterlinges, who, being Germans, brought up in the mines there of silver and copper, were by Her Majesty's order, for the refining of our base coins, brought hither by Alderman Lodge, with whom I was familiarly acquainted. This he told me, that most of them, in melting, fell sick to death with the savour, so as they were advised to drink from a dead man's skull, for their recure. Whereupon, he with others, who had the oversight of this work, procured a warrant from the council to take off the heads upon London Bridge and make cups thereof, out of which they drank, and found some relief, although most of them died."

† The three-farthing piece was a coin of wider flan than the half-pence of preceding reigns, but the metal was much thinner. Introduced in 1561, no further issue occurred till 1572, and the coinage of these pieces ceased in 1579; they are excessively scarce, and found only in distinguished cabinets.

In the field, on the obverse, behind the queen's head, is a rose, a circumstance noticed by Shakespeare, but like a will o' the wisp, the phantom led him into an anachronism, hardly justifiable in a writer so distinguished. He throws back the usage of the coin of Elizabeth to the reign of John. In his play, entitled *King John*, Philip Falconbridge, avowing to the queen-mother Elinor his reasons for preferring his own face to that of his brother, satirically observes,

" My face so thin,
That in mine ear I durst not stick a rose,
Lest men should say—look, where three farthings goes!"

Act i. sc. 1.

Shakespeare has thus a passing glance at the prevailing custom in his day of thrusting a natural rose behind the ear, or in the head-dress, or in the breast of the costume of the ladies of the court of Elizabeth, without the slightest consideration of its appropriateness.

and other traders, of private tokens of lead*, tin, latten, and it is said of leather. There were frequent and well-founded complaints, that their circulation was derogatory of the queen's princely dignity and honour; and what was of greater consideration, the constantly occurring loss to the poor, since for these tokens commodities could only be obtained of the parties by whom they were issued; and as to their repayment in silver coin, their extended dissemination rendered the attempt a matter of impossibility.

In 1574, proposals were made to the queen's majesty, by two persons named Wickliffe and Humphrey, to coin half-pence and farthings, of twelve and six grains each, of base silver, of two parts fine and one-third alloy; but the queen, remembering the difficulties attending the debased coins on her accession, refused all overtures of the kind. Other proposals were made in subsequent years to coin copper pledges for half-pence and farthings, of twenty-four grains and twelve grains, by which the troy pound would be coined into ten shillings. These proposals were so far approved, that a proclamation was prepared† to render them current, and private tokens were thus forbidden to be made or used, without a warrant or commission first obtained for that purpose, on pain of imprisonment for one year of the person who made them, and also to be fined at pleasure. These new copper pledges were to be current in all the queen's dominions, and every person was to

* Nicholas Ball, "marketman," of Chudleigh in Devonshire, has minuted some particulars of the mode of issuing these leaden tokens, which are now interesting and pertinent to these enquiries. His book of accompts, yet extant, states under the head of Expences: "January 24th, 1562. Item: paid for A nyron with a prynt, and for lede, and for smytyng of my tokense, iijs." Again, the accompt for the year ended February 23d, 1566, has, under the same head, Expences: "Paid for ij pownde of led for tokens, and for making of the same to tokens, xxij*d*." A third notice in the "Market accompte made by Nycholas Ball, market man, ended the 23rd of February, 1567," exhibits an outlay, "Paid for led and for tokens, for ij years paste xvj*d*."

There are specimens of the leaden tokens of Queen Elizabeth's reign in the Beaufoy cabinet. They are all excessively rare.

† Harl. MS. 698, fol. 117.

receive them under pain of her displeasure, and such punishment as should be thought meet in that case; no person to be obliged to receive them in any payments above twenty shillings, and in all sums under that amount no more than a groat was to be paid in them. An officer was also to be appointed to reside in some noted place in the city of London, to exchange to every person who required it two-thirds of any sum in silver pennies, which were to be coined in sufficiency for that purpose, and one-third in these pledges; that no more of these pledges should be coined than were thought to be barely required for the present use of the subject; the queen's intent being to take away the private tokens, so prejudicial to her royal estate and dignity, and to give in exchange for them a more convenient pledge, universally payable in all small payments, and particularly in changing of threepences, three half-pences, and pence.

The queen possibly looked on the project as a temporary means of allaying existing evils, without producing permanent benefit; her influence no doubt placed a negative on the whole transaction; the proclamation was not promulgated, nor is there any evidence that any advances were made in furthering the coinage of these copper pledges. Had this scheme taken effect, the pound weight avoirdupois of copper, then worth about eightpence, would have been coined into twelve shillings and twopence; thus immediately presenting a great inducement to their being counterfeited.

The many suggestions of this period appear to have ended in the withdrawal of the three-farthing pieces, and the issue in 1582 of silver half-pence, which, though weighing but four grains, and consequently very inconvenient, were nevertheless deemed more satisfactory as regarded the public interests than the projected issue of copper. These half-pence were issued at irregular periods during the queen's reign. They have on the obverse a portcullis, and the mint mark of the year; on the reverse a cross having pellets in the quarters; their variety

consisted in the difference of the symbolical mint mark of each issue, scarcely discernible to any but a curious inquirer*.

The impracticability of coining half-pence, to say nothing of farthings, in silver, available in size to be manually felt by the roughened hand of the labourer, induced further projects of an alloy of silver and copper, and of copper solely, to meet the exigency; but the debased coins of former reigns had been so greatly disadvantageous to all the parties concerned, that the queen undisguisedly evinced her inherent dislike to any of these schemes. At length the requirement of money for the pay of the army in Ireland, and the urgent solicitation of Lord Buckhurst, then lord treasurer, induced her compliance to the issue, for a restricted period, of a coinage of shillings, sixpences, and threepences, of a mixed metal, three-fourths copper to one-fourth of silver; and of pence, half-pence, and farthings of copper, for currency in Ireland. The pence and half-pence in copper, dated 1601 and 1602, had a brief circulation in Ireland†. No farthings were struck, and Gerard Malynes, a few years subsequently, while noticing the copper monies current throughout Europe, observes, "in Ireland, they had in Queene Elizabeth her time, half-pence and pence of copper, which are most of them lost and consumed‡."

* Shakespeare, alluding to the general similitude of these coins in Queen Elizabeth's reign, makes Rosalind tell Orlando, the principal evils of the female sex "were all like one another, as half-pence are."—*As you like it*, act iii. sc. 2. Again, in allusion to their minuteness, in *Much ado about nothing*, act ii. sc. 3, Leonato relates that Beatrice in her passion made piece-meal of the sheet of paper: "she tore the letter into a thousand half-pence!"

† These arrangements were in conformity with the orders of the lord deputy and council, dated "at Her Majesties castle of Dublin, May 20th, 1601;" but the queen's original instructions, "dated at our pallace of Westminster, January 22d, 1601," addressed to Thomas Knyvett, warden of the mint in the Tower of London, directed "Charles Anthony, graver of our mint, to engrave and make the coining-irons for five several sorts of moneys, for our realm of Ireland, *videl.*, peices of shillings, sixpences, threepences, twopences, and pence of the compass and bredth of the like moneys coined in our mint here." The mixture of the metals appears to have been the subject of another order in council already issued; and no mention is therein made of coins of copper solely.

‡ *Lex Mercatoria*, 1622, folio, p. 278.

The partial convenience the copper pence and half-pence were found to afford in Ireland appears to have revived the idea of copper pledges for a penny and for a half-penny, for circulation in England, as patterns of their types, dated 1601, are found in numismatic collections in silver and in copper; but these patterns were in all probability the result of some private scheme, and did not emanate from the Tower mint. It may further be observed, that the rose and crown on the leaden pattern-piece, Beaufoy cabinet, No. 7, is so similar to that on the proposed "Pledge for a Halfe-penny," that both would seem to have issued from the same source. The project failed to obtain the sanction of the authorities, and nothing further is known of these pledges beyond the extant specimens of their proposed types. Snelling states that "the only cities which we learn did strike farthing tokens at this time were those of Bristol, Worcester, and Oxford. We know but little what were the types of the pieces during this interval, but we are told that on the first of those struck by the city of Bristol, which was of lead or latten, there was a coney; and on that of Worcester, of the same metal, was a death's head, but we have never seen either. Those of the private traders were made without any form or fashion, as might be seen at that time in every tavern and chandler shop*."

* *View of the Copper Coinage of England*, 1766, p. 4. The licence to the mayor and aldermen of Bristol, to coin in future a farthing for general use, was granted by the lords of the privy council, May 12th, 1594, on the condition that all previous abuses in that city were reformed, the lead and other tokens issued by persons without authority should be called in, and the value at which they were first issued should be rendered in change in current money.

Snelling had met with but two or three specimens of these leaden tokens, one dated 1599 he has engraved, *ut supra*, p. 2; but the earlier tokens of Bristol, or Worcester, appear to have been equally unknown to him. It is true he quotes Malynes for the fact that the one for Bristol "had on one side a ship, and on the other c. B., for CIVITAS BRISTOLIE:" he engraved one of that type, but in error, as the piece he has so represented has reference to 1652, or later; while the tokens of Queen Elizabeth's period were struck with circular-headed irons on square flans of copper, with no legend or inscription, as Malynes has described them, beyond the letters c. B. on the reverse.

On the accession of King James the First, nothing beyond pennies and half-pennies in silver appears to have been attempted, to supply the positive requirement of a currency that could be felt and seen, and at the same time representing a smaller value than the silver penny, for the conveniency of the lower orders. The widely different appellations and nominal value of the several Scottish copper coins, the bawbee, the bodle, and the plack, utterly precluded their circulation in England; in fact, the necessities and turmoils in Scotland, occasioned by almost no government either in name or effect, had caused such irregularities in their financial measures, that the value of Scottish money was as little known in England as if Scotland had been a distant European continental state. Snelling recounts particulars of various projects and schemes obtruded on the government for a copper coinage of farthings; but personal advantage, more than any purpose to serve a positive public requirement, is in all apparent.

Sir Robert Cotton, in his paper entitled "The manner how the kings of England have supported their estates," addressed to King James in 1611, his ninth year, while deprecating all or any attempt to debase the coinage, is strongly in favour of the reestablishment of the *Cambium Regis*, that the king might derive as formerly a profit by bullion, but which was then engrossed by a few goldsmiths, or what are now termed bankers. The writer expresses some doubts whether these propositions would have any preponderating weight with the crown, or its advisers; and the then general circulation of leaden tokens among traders appears to have suggested their being displaced by a copper currency, emanating under the king's authority. His arguments in favour of that scheme are thus adduced:

"If, then, His Majesty shall be pleased by advice of his council to advantage himself any otherwise, by coinage, it will be safer to do it upon a simple metal, than by any impliant, or better suite, which well-governed states both modern and

ancient used ; for Rome in her increase and greatest pitch of glory had their money *ære, argento, auro puto puro*, and so have all the monarchies absolute at this day in Christendom ; and I believe it may be wrought to His Majesty of good value, and to the state of much ease, if it may be put in practice with discreet caution and constant resolution ; for the danger onely may be in the venting of the quantity that may clogge the state with useless money, or extension of the example, and work in by degrees an embasement of bullion.

“ The proportion that I would hold beneficial and safe should be, in the masse, at first 120,000*l.*, by which His Majesty should gain 10,000*l.* ; the increase annually 12,000*l.*, in which His Majesty should gain 1000*l.* ; and the limitation, that none be enforced to take any but in sums under twenty shillings, and then but the twentieth part proportionably.

“ Against this some may object, that it will not advantage the king so much as is projected, either from the difficulty in venting, or facility in counterfeiting ; or else prejudice the state with a worthless money.

“ The benefit to the king will easily fall out, if he restrain retailers of victual and small wares from using their own tokens ; for, in and about London, there are above three thousand who, one with another, cast yearly five pounds apiece of leaden tokens, whereof the tenth remaineth not to them at the year’s end, and when they renew their store that amounteth to above 15,000*l.* ; and all the rest of this realme cannot be inferior to the city in proportion.

“ For the prejudice, since London, that is not the twenty-fourth part in people of the kingdom, had in it, as found by a late inquiry by order of the late queen, above 800,000, so falleth out to be twopence each person in the entire state ; it may be nothing, either of loss, by the first uttering being so easy, nor burthen any with too great a mass at one time, since continual use will disperse so small a quantity into so many hands : but, on the other side, will be of necessary use and

benefit to the meaner sort, except the retailers, who made as much advantage formerly of their own tokens as the king shall now; for the buyers hereafter shall not be tyed to one seller and his bad commodities, as they are still, when the tokens, hereafter made current by authority, shall leave him the choice of any other chapman; and to the poor, in this time of small charity, it will be of much relief, since many are like to give a farthing almes, who will not part with a greater sum*."

In reference to the counterfeiting, Sir Robert added, "the form and figure may with an engine be so subtilly milled, that the charge will prevent all practice of false play. Besides, it cannot but prevent much waste of silver, that by the minting pence and half-pence occasioned; there will be no cause hereafter to cut any bullion into proportion, so apt for loss; for what that hath been may be conjectured, if we mark that of the great quantities from the penny downwards, stamped since Henry the Eighth's time, how few remain; whereas, of all the coins from threepence upwards, which are manual, plenty pass still in daily payment."

Probably to this period is to be assigned the pattern piece "for a copper farthing," on the obverse i. r. crowned, and on the reverse a portcullis crowned†. The design based on a previous pattern piece of Queen Elizabeth.

Sir Robert Cotton's propositions were not entertained, but a scheme to enrich the king produced the royal farthing tokens, weighing six grains each, and producing twenty-four shillings and threepence the pound weight of copper; His Majesty to receive half the profit every quarter without being at any charge; to be made at any place His Majesty should

* *Cottoni Posthuma*, edited by James Howell, 1651, 8vo, pp. 196-201. Sir Thomas Roe's Argument against Brass-money, see Lansdowne MS. 1054.

† Mead's sale catalogue, 1755, p. 191. Dr. Andrew Gifford was the purchaser; and, as most of his collections were upon his decease bought for the cabinet of King George the Third, it is now possibly with that collection in the British Museum. It is engraved as a pattern piece for a penny in Folkes, edit. 1763, plate xvi., fig. 5.

appoint, under the inspection of a surveyor; and lastly, any person might have twenty-one shillings in farthings for twenty shillings sterling, and, what appeared fair, those persons who might have too many of these farthings, had the power, if they chose, to rechange them at the same rate. These proposals were often debated in the privy council, and were at length concurred in, on the addition of a clause of revocation. The king's half of the profit was granted to John Harington, whom the king had created Baron Harington of Exton in the county of Rutland, July 21st, 1603. The grant was prepared in his name; but, while the patent was about to receive the authority of the king's privy seal, it was shown to His Majesty that if 100,000 pounds weight of farthings were coined, they would be worth 90,400*l.*, and deducting 24,450*l.* for copper and charges, there would remain a profit of 65,000*l.* English pounds were not in amount the same as the Scottish pounds, by the sound of which the royal ears had so long been tickled. The benefit apparent from these farthings was not exactly such as the king intended should pass from him to any one; and he for once wisely determined this was too much; "His Majesty therefore allowed Lord Harington 25,000*l.*, as it should be raised by issuing these tokens, and the surplus, if any, to come to the king." The patent passed the privy seal, April 10th, 1613.

The assignment to Gerard Malynes and others, for the conduct of the business of the royal farthing tokens, with the futile endeavours of Lodovick Stuart, duke of Lenox, to induce Lord Harington to surrender the patent in his favour, are fully detailed by Snelling. The royal farthing tokens were issued by proclamation, dated May 19th, 1613, thenceforward prohibiting the currency of all private tokens, either then made or to be made, or of any other tokens than those made by His Majesty's authority; also strictly forbidding their being counterfeited, or any machinery used in the making of them. These tokens, nicknamed "Haringtons," from the name of the pa-

tentec, excited everywhere unequivocal indignation, and were generally refused*. Lord Harington died a few months after obtaining the patent, and his son John, the second Lord Harington, died February 27th, 1613-14, and was sumptuously interred at Exton, on the last day of March following. By his death the title became extinct, and private traders again issued their own tokens, presuming the powers of the patent had also lapsed; but a proclamation, issued June 21st, 1614, declared it to be still valid, and vested in the Lady Anne Harington, widow of the patentee, and executrix of the will of her son, his successor, John lord Harington deceased.

Malynes appears to have been the chief director of the machinery by which the farthing tokens were disseminated, and he seems to have had plenary power for enforcing his purposes. In reference to them, he has himself stated as follows:

“ The necessitie of these small moneys did appeare here with us in England, where everie chandler, tapster, vintner, and others, made tokens of lead and brasse for half-pences, and at Bristol by the late queenes authoritie were made of copper, with a ship on the one side, and c. B. on the other side, signifying CIVITAS BRISTOLL: these went current, for small things, at Bristoll and ten miles about. Hereupon, it pleased our soveraigne lord the king to approve of the making

* Their utter worthlessness seemed the stimulant for universal contempt; ballad-writers, dramatists, players, and poets joined in the general mad-dog cry of everywhere debasement. They were denounced from the stage, none being more vehement than the king's poet laureate. Ben Jonson, in his *Bartholomew Fair*, played in 1614, makes Littlewit, in reply to Winwife's question, whether Quarulous made love to his wife's mother, say “ Not a token-worth that ever I saw, I assure you!” The amount was small indeed, as implied by the dramatist. Leatherhead, the toy-stall keeper in the same piece, in order to induce the sale of a child's hobby-horse, tells the maid, “ It will cost you but a token aweek for his provender.”—Act ii. sc. 4. The charge, it might be inferred, would be nothing.

Taylor the water poet, although revelling in the royal service, in being the queen's waterman, and wearing the royal badge on his breast and back, has a sly hit in his *Travels of Twelve-pence*, at their minute form:

“ And last for pages, on my state doth wait,
Of dapper farthing-tokens—forty-eight.”

of a competent quantitie of farthing tokens to abolish the said leaden tokens, made in derogation of the king's prerogative royall, which farthing tokens, being in the yeare 1613, with certain cautions and limitations, made of meere copper, have on the one side two sceptres crossing under one diadem, in remembrance of the union betweene England and Scotland; and on the other side the harpe for Ireland, and the inscription, IACOBVS D. G. MAGNÆ BRITT. FRA. ET HIBER. REX. And the said farthing tokens have not onely beene found very commodious and necessarie for pettie commutations, but also to be a great reliefe of the poore, and means to encrease charitie, without which many of them had perished, everie man having means to give almes, even the mechanically poore to the indigent poore*."

However "commodious and necessary" soever their issue might appear to him and the parties interested, the following letters to the mayor of Leicester will disclose, not only the mode by which they were enforced into circulation, but also the general repugnance to them, as evinced by persons in authority. The issue appears to have been made under the king's authority, "by way of resumption" of the original powers delegated to the Haringtons.

"Worshipfull sir, my hearty commendacions remembred: Whereas His Majestie, by proclamacion bearinge date the 26th day of October last, hath bene pleased (by way of resumption) to establish the continuance of his highnes farthing tokens, and to prohibite the use of all other tokens whatsoever, straightly chardging and comaundinge all mayors, justices of the peace, and other his ministers, to see the due performance and execucion of the premisses: Theise are to desire you to receave of the bearer hereof one small trusse in canvas,

* *Lex Mercatoria*, 1622, folio, p. 278. The harp, as indicative of Ireland, appears firstly on English coins, on the reverses of those struck by King James the First, on his accession in 1603.

marked L., containyng twenty pounds, which are 80 papers of 5s. 3d. every paper, of His Majesties said farthing tokens, with the allowance of 21s. for 20s. for His Majesties subiecttes; And to do your best endeavour by some of your officers for the issuyng and converting thereof into other moneijs with all convenient speede; and to returne or send, by the carriyers or otherwise, the said money, or such part thereof, unto mee, as you shall receave from time to time for the same; and the said officer for his allowance is to have two shillings upon every pound, which shalbe paied within two monethes after the date hereof; otherwise, it is but 12d. *per* pound, for all such quantity as he or his freindes shall disperse there, or in other places thereabouts. So not doubting of your readines herein, and requijringe your aunswere and further dirreccion to advance His Majesties service, I take leave, comittinge you to the protexion of the Allmighty.

“ From the office in London, in Bishopsgate streete, neere to the signe of the Black Bull, this 18 of December, 1615.

“ Your worships to comãd,

“ GERARD MALYNES.”

The mayor refused them, on the ground of his dissent to advance the twenty pounds; and that circumstance elicited a further explanation on the part of Malynes:

“ Worshipfull sir, my harty comẽdacions remembered, I did write unto you, the 18th day of December, sending therewith one small packet marked L., containyng twenty pounds of His Majesties white farthing tokens, per goodman King the carrier, who is since returned, and saijth, that you have not receaved the same, because you were not pleased to disburse moneij for them*. Sir, I did not desire by my letter

* Here, as in every other place, there appears to have been a determination against accepting in currency “his highness farthing tokens.” Nichols’s *History of Leicestershire*, vol. i. p. 425, states, under 11 James I. “In this year, 1613, John Stamford and his deputies were authorized to issue His Majesty’s farthing

any money of you ; but according to the king's and the lords' appointment, I do send them unto all maiors and bailiffs of the principal townes of England, requyringe them to issue and vente them, according to His Majesties proclamaçõn ; and when they have receaved money for them to send me the same, which if it come within two monethes then they to have 2*s.* *per* lb. for their allowaunce, otherwise but 12*d.* *per* lb. ; and there is in every paper 5*s.* 3*d.*, which maketh 21*s.* for 20*s.*, to be given to the subiect for the kings allowaunce : wherefore I pray you to receive the said farthing tokens, and to do your best endeavour to issue them, causing the said proclamaçõn to be proclaimed againe, as hath bene done at Bristoll, Excester, and other places, from whence good somms of moneys have already bene sent me, from time to time as they do vente them, for they are to continue for ever as things very necessary and coñmodious. So not doubting of your readines to do His Majesties service, I coñmend you to the Almighty.

“ London, from the office in Bishops gate street, next to the Blacke Bull within Bishopsgate, the 18th of January, 1615[–16].

“ Your worships loving freind to coñmand,

“ GERARD MALYNES.”

These and other resistances impelled the issue of various proclamations to enforce the authority of the farthing tokens, which failed wholly of their purpose, but evinced in every movement the evasive treachery of the patentees, who, upon the death of Lady Harington*, appear, by the proclamation

tokens for the counties of Leicester and Rutland.” No reference to any authority is given ; and, as the hall books, and the town book of acts of that period at Leicester, have been examined, it is clear from the absence of all minutes as to that fact, the appointment of Stamford and his fellows did not arise from any order of the corporation, but from the patentees abetted by the crown.

* The burial register of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, in June, 1620, has the following minute :

“ The Ladie Anne Harington, late wyfe of Jo. Lorde Harington of Exton in the countie of Rutland, departed this life, in their house in this parish, May 25th, being Ascention-daye, and was enterred at Exton aforesaid.”

of June 28th, 1622, to have been Lodovick Stuart, duke of Richmond, and James marquis of Hamilton. It was a period of abuse and private aggrandisement*; the benefit of the patent to the duke was, however, but of brief duration†. He died in 1624, when all his titles became extinct.

King James died unlamented at Theobalds, March 27th, 1625, and his successor King Charles, by a proclamation dated May 30th following, authorized the currency of the royal

* Many of these iniquitous transactions excited deeply-felt and vindictive remonstrances; possibly none more so than the privilege granted to Sir Giles Mompesson (Massinger's Sir Giles Overreach) and Sir Francis Michell, or Mitchell, of granting licences to public-houses for their own emolument. Sir Giles was a member of parliament, a projector, a great dealer and patentee; the latter, according to Wilson, a poor sneaking justice of the peace in Clerkenwell, who maintained himself by contributions derived or wrung from the brothels in that neighbourhood. Their oppressions, and other offences in the abuses of the patents they held, were at length, to appease the popular indignation, visited by both being degraded from the order of knighthood. Mompesson fined one thousand pounds, and to stand perpetually in the degree of an outlaw; his testimony not available in any court; disabled to hold any office under the king or the commonwealth; to be excepted out of all general pardons; not to come within twelve miles of the king's or prince's court, or of the courts at Westminster; and to be for ever held an infamous person. This sentence was passed on Mompesson by the House of Lords, and the king, in the most hypocritical manner, rendered them his hearty thanks for this condign punishment: he added to it perpetual banishment. Michell was sentenced to be imprisoned during the king's pleasure, in the chamber in the gaol at Finsbury, that he had prepared for others; to be also fined one thousand pounds, and disabled from holding any office; yet these were but the luckless scape-goats who were doomed to all this obloquy, and to bear all the infamy of several iniquitous patents, in the profits of which the procuror, George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, and the king himself, the grantor, were participants. The diary of William Whiteway of Dorchester, 1618-34, Egerton MS. 784, mentions an incident not generally known.—“ May, 1621: Sir Francis Mitchell, being one of Sir Giles Mompesson's cousins, was sent unto Finsbury jail, a place made by him for rogues, and made to ride on a lean jade backwards through London, holding the tail in his hand, and having a paper upon his forehead, whereon was written his offence.”

† Even under the ducal patent the position of the farthing tokens was in no way amended. Taylor the water poet, and queen's waterman, consequently a courtly writer, somewhat satirically alludes to their littleness of value in his *Prince Charles his Welcome from Spaine*, in which, describing the uproarious rejoicings in London on the night of October 6th, 1623, says “ Hee or shee that had but foure tokens, or as much on credit, committed their whole estate to fire and faggot, insomuch that chandlers' shops and storehouses were almost willingly emptied.”

farthing tokens; and strictly prohibited the use of any other farthing tokens than those made by authority of Frances duchess dowager of Richmond and Lenox, and Sir Francis Crane, knight, under the letters patent of the late king, and about to be granted by him to the said duchess for the term of seventeen years, notified in the said letters patent. Another proclamation to the same purport was promulgated on June 4th; and the grant to the duchess, her coadjutor on the king's part being Sir Francis Crane, knight, passed the seal July 11th following. The whole of the proceedings onward were based on special roguery; the patentees evaded all honourable adjustment; counterfeits of every description were abundant; persons were convicted, fined, and placed in the pillory; but so determined were the offenders, that some continued the practices, were again apprehended, and underwent the expiation of the pillory a second time.

A proclamation, about Michaelmas 1633, directed the counterfeits of the farthing tokens*, and the makers of instruments for that purpose, upon conviction, each to be fined 100*l.*; to be set on the pillory in Cheapside, and from thence whipped through the streets to Old Bridewell, and there to be kept to hard work; and if ever they were enlarged from thence, then to find sureties for their good behaviour.

* Tapwell, in Massinger's *New Way to Pay Old Debts*, printed in 1633, tells Wellborn, "your credit not worth a token, you grew the common borrower." Gifford, who was no numismatist, in explaining this passage, writes—"During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and from thenceforward to that of Charles the Second, very little brass or copper money was coined by authority. For the convenience of the public, therefore, tradesmen were permitted to coin small money or *Tokens*, as they were called, which were used for change. These little pieces are mentioned by most of our old writers; their value is not ascertained, but seems to have been about a farthing."—Massinger's Work, edit. 1813, vol. iii. p. 496.

So also Luke, in Massinger's *City Madam*, to an appeal to his mercy, replies, "I will be satisfied to a token;" that is, fully, to the smallest possible sum.

Heywood, in his *Philocothonista: the Drunkard Opened, Dissected, and Anatomised*, 1635, 4to, among the many phrases applied to drunken fellows at this period, enumerates, "He hath swallowed a taverne token;" the allusion was more to the quantity he had drunk than to the leaden tokens, then in use in various taverns notwithstanding the law to the contrary.

The court of Star Chamber, on April 25th, 1634, having taken into consideration the complaints made from several parts of the kingdom, concerning the stop and refusal of farthing tokens*, proceeding as well from the abuse in counterfeiting as in causing the same to pass in payments to workmen for wages, and for commodities, in greater quantities than was at first intended, Ordered, that thenceforth no man should pay above twopence in farthings at any one time, nor buy any farthings at a less rate than they were usually vended by the patentees.

By a proclamation, dated March 1st, 1635-6, the duchess it appears was no longer patentee; her place was supplied by Henry Howard, lord Maltravers†, Sir Francis Crane, knt., continuing as his coadjutor. By another evasive trick, the

* The patentees, or those they employed, forwarded large parcels of these farthing tokens to the American colonies, but so sturdy were the primitive fathers, that in Winthrop's Journal of the first years of the colony of Massachusetts, it is recorded—"March 4th, 1634-5, at the General Court at New Town, brass farthings were forbidden, and bullets were made to pass for farthings."—Winthrop's *History of New England*, Boston, 1825, 8vo, p. 156.

† The name of Lord Maltravers in the patent seems to have been understood for that of his father, Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, as appears by an incident related in "Merry Passages and Jests, compiled by Sir Nicholas L'Estrange;" Harl. MS., 6395. The cross painted on the doors or shutters being the popular indication of a house infected with the plague.

"The Earle of Arundell, lord marshall, had the sole patent for coining of new farthings, with a distinct mark for their currency, because many were counterfeited before; and when he went ambassador to the emperor, the mint-house, well stored, was locked up till his returne. The sickness being then in London, and poore people wanting their coine, some knave or other, in the night, clapped a redde crosse upon the dore, and underwritt it thus—'Lord have mercy upon us, for this house is full of tokens.'" This is rendered fully intelligible by the following quotation from Taylor the water poet, who, in his *Fearful Summer, or London's Calamitie*, 1625, describing the horrors of that visitation, observes,

"With LORD HAVE MERCIE VPON VS, on the dore,
Which though the words be good, doth grieve men sore;
And o'er the doore-posts fix'd a crosse of red,
Betokening there Death some blood hath shed.
Some with God's markes or tokens doe espie,
Those marks or tokens shew them they must die."

The mint-house, or office for the issue and change of these farthings, was on the north side of Lothbury; hence the name yet retained of Tokenhouse yard.

farthing tokens were "for the future to be made with such a distinction of brass as will readily make them known from all others, and thereby prevent the people from being deceived by counterfeits*; and that the patentees shall rechange all that shall be brought to them for that purpose, not only of these, but also those of all copper, made by His Majesty, and his father, King James."

Misgovernment, and the fallacies engendered in the king's breast by the tuition received in his youth, aided by the hatred of her subjects by the queen, at length excited that indignation in the people which hurled the monarch from his throne. The commotions which began in 1641 annihilated all authority in reference to the farthing tokens; and, the ruin being incalculable, a petition from divers persons, presented to the House of Commons, was read September 24th, 1642, when the office of exchange and rechange of farthings was referred to the Committee for Propositions, as was also all the business relating to the patents for making such tokens, and every other matter relating to them†.

February 15th, 1642-3: the sequestering of the rents and profits of the farthing-token office, and the calling the officers

The earl left England at the end of March, 1636, was accompanied by his son Lord Maltravers, and continued abroad till December in that year, distinguished as one of the plague-years; so that the jest had possibly a reality.

The author of a pamphlet, published after the parliamentary suppression of the farthing tokens in 1644, written with the avowed hope of their currency being again authorized, intimates the need the poor had of them; "For it is said, the poore you shall have alwayes with you; unlesse now by this means they will be altogether starved, as some who observe the weekly bills of mortality report they are; that many already depart this life by a new kind of plague, for not having the old tokens about them."

* Counterfeited farthing tokens were so generally blended in all payments with those issued under the supposed authority of the patent, that, in many instances, they were scarcely distinguishable. A bad farthing went as far as an authorized one in charity, and the alms-plate received many. The churchwardens' accounts of St. Margaret's, Westminster, under the year 1637, notice a disbursement of 1*l.* 7*s.* "to Mrs. Stone, the wife of John Stone, for bad farthings, which her husband received when he was overseer for the poor," as part of the stock brought in by his predecessors.

† *Commons Journals*, vol. ii. p. 780.

to account for the arrears, were considerations referred to the committee for the advance of monies, at Haberdashers' hall. That committee, on March 31st, directed Mr. Hill to examine at the Rolls office the patent for the farthing tokens, and to institute an inquiry, what profits had been raised by these tokens, and to whom paid. That some progress in that inquiry had been made is evident, as, on April 14th, Mr. Hill was ordered to make his report on the morrow; but the report, or any minutes of it, have not been discovered.

The House, by an order of the 12th April, enjoined that no more farthings were to be made; and the committee at Haberdashers' hall were appointed to take course that all the farthing tokens then made, with all the tools, and copper for the making of them, in the keeping of James East, should be seized. The seizure was made as directed by the warrant of the committee; but, on the 17th, it was ordered that all the monies which had been seized in the said office were to be delivered on account to East, who was to proceed in the making of tokens, to pay the workmens' wages, and render a weekly statement to the committee of the profits.

May 9th. James Harrington and others appointed overseers of the Farthing office, the profits of which appear to have been received by Frederic, Prince Elector Palatine, husband of the king's sister Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia.

The grievance of the farthing tokens induced a further petition to the House of Commons, which was read on June 17th, and referred to the committee at Haberdashers' hall; the knights and burgesses of Middlesex, Surrey, London, and Westminster to aid in that business.

December 16th. A new committee was appointed to consider the accounts of the Farthing office, both of receipts and disbursements. This business was more particularly recommended to Mr. Hill, who was further to examine the abuse of importing counterfeit farthings, and how it might be prevented, with power to receive propositions for the better

making of farthings, and preserving them from being counterfeited; and to consider how the said office might be employed to the advantage of the state, and of all things conducing to its better regulation.

1644. The total annulment of the farthing token office as established by royalty, its reordination by the authority vested in the committee at Haberdashers' hall, and the apparent purposes intended by the governing power, seem to have excited some distrust. A petition from the lord mayor and others in common council assembled, against the farthing tokens, was presented to the House of Commons; and, August 3d, referred to the committee of the house for the farthing token office, with the addition of the members for Westminster, the city of London, and Southwark; and the same petition was, on the 7th, also referred to the committee for the king's revenue.

The exchange business of the farthing token office appears to have ceased when the creative power and issue was restored; and another complaint of the citizens, with a petition of the poor, against the tokens, represented most truly there was no rechange for their farthings, to their great damage, even to their utter undoing. These representations were taken into consideration by the House, on September 6th; and a committee of the members directed to acquaint the common council with the whole matter of the debates by the House*, and to desire the opinion of the city council in what manner the inconvenience on all sides might be prevented, and the poor receive the best satisfaction.

* The *Diary*, a newspaper so entitled, September 13th, 1644, referring to the transactions in the House of Commons on Friday the 6th instant, states that "the business of farthing tokens was again taken into consideration; and it was declared how great a damage the kingdom sustained by their increase, some of them being made and minted beyond the seas, the brasse no way countervailing the worth of the farthing; which, as it was a hindrance to our kingdom, so it was a great benefit to strangers. It was also declared, that His Majestie payed his army for the most part with farthing tokens which were minted at Bristol; and, being cunningly and secretly conveyed by sea to London, they oftentimes received silver for them."

On the 10th of that month, the common council replied it was above them to present a remedy for an affair of such consequence ; that if the tokens were suddenly decried it would be a great inconvenience, and also great if they were continued. They suggested that the patentees had formerly proclamations for decrying them without rechange ; that traders were more willing to have them decried than continued ; and thirdly, the poor were in such straits, not knowing what to trust to ; but that, if the tokens were decried, there were fifteen hundred pounds in farthings in the hands of the patentees, which, if melted, would in some way satisfy the poor, besides the estates of the patentees might contribute to the same. They further desired that course might be taken for the coinage of new farthings, according to their intrinsic value ; and that in the Tower, pennies, twopences, and small monies might be coined. These suggestions were duly entertained ; and the House, on the 14th of that month, having passed a resolution for raising five thousand pounds for the exchange of farthing tokens, out of the estates of the patentees, agents, and contrivers, ordered the same to be communicated to the lord mayor, who was required to call forthwith a court of aldermen, to consider how that sum might be raised, and the best way put in effect for the redress and the relief of the poor within the cities of London and Westminster, and the lines of communication ; and also to stay the clamour raised by the poor upon the rumour of decrying of the farthing tokens, and prevent the inconveniences which, if speedy remedy were not applied, would ensue thereupon.

The suggestion of coining new farthings according to their intrinsic value appears to have received some attention, and there are patterns of this year of such size as to induce a belief something of that purpose was intended. The flans are seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, and may be thus described :

FARTHING TOAKENS—Two sceptres in saltier, a rose crowned, and fleurs-de-lis in the quarters.

Rev. TYPVS MONETÆ ANGL. ÆRIS—Two sceptres through a crown, three lions passant gardant in the quarters*.

Another variety would seem as if it was designed or struck in compliment to the city authorities :

CITTIE OF LONDON—A rose crowned, between two swords, the points downward, 1644.

Rev. TYPVS MONETÆ ANGL. ÆRIS. The same die as above.

No Tower-struck small silver monies in accordance with the prayer are known to have been issued, if the mint marks (R) and (P), supposed to have reference to the year 1644 and 1645, may be adopted as a solution of the inquiry ; nor is it known what they imply, whether rex or parliament ? Certain it is, traders moulded or struck leaden tokens in much greater variety than before ; some are dated 1644†, and others have rude representations of strange monstrosities. To these probably Cleaveland alludes, in his *Midsummer Moon*, when he observes, “ the king’s image is sometimes stamp’d on lead, and nature’s mint coyne monsters.”

What was further done in this affair by the city authorities does not appear—apparently nothing : but the royal farthing tokens were evidently suppressed by the House of Commons, and the leaden tokens of private traders took their place.

* Snelling engraved this farthing token among his pattern pieces for farthings, 1766, pl. 6, fig. 1, from the specimen then in Hollis’s cabinet. That piece, on the dispersion of the collection in 1817, sold for eight guineas. The legend on the reverse seems to have been suggested by that on Briot’s pattern shilling, ARCHE-TYPVS MONETÆ ARGENT[E]Æ ANGLIÆ, 1635 ; and the patterns for the farthings were doubtless by the same artist. Sir Robert Harley, master and worker of the Tower mint from 1626 to 1636, introduced Nicholas Briot, as chief engraver in that establishment. He remained in the mint as “ the king’s graver ” till 1642, having given evidence to the parliament, in that capacity, in May that year, but is said to have quitted England in the same year. Sir Robert Harley was reinstated as master and worker of the mint by an ordinance of the Parliament, May 5th, 1643 ; and Briot was no doubt recalled, as these patterns are certainly the work of that engraver.

The pattern with the “ Citty of London ” obverse was in the Duke of Devonshire’s cabinet ; but, on the sale of that collection in 1844, passed, it is presumed, into the British Museum.

† There are specimens in the Beaufoy Cabinet.

“ The humble petition of some hundreds of retailers, for the restoring of farthing tokens,” printed in 1644, 4to, asserts that the aim of the petitioners for the decrying of farthings had simply their own interests involved. “ That this very point is the gulph of their conceits, and the mystery of their griping iniquity, mixt with vaine-glory, *viz.*, to suppress these farthing tokens, that so they may advance their owne tokens, stamps, seals, names, signes, and superscriptions, if not images, as now appeares, though they be far inferior to Cæsar’s*.” No authority appears to have interviened in the prohibition of leaden tokens; the exchange offices of the royal farthing tokens being closed, they were valueless, and inflicted a deadly loss on traders generally.

It is clear that if the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council were quiescent, it was because the bugbear of the royal tokens affrighted them no longer; but the old women of the city were not to be so appeased; they mobbed, and took so prominent a part in the representations which were made to the House of Commons respecting the grievance of the farthing tokens, that, on September 26th, the House ordered a servant to the serjeant-at-arms should be appointed to take the names of the women who came about the business of the farthing tokens, their places of abode, and their desires.

The writer of a tract, entitled “ A remedy against the losse of the subject by Farthing Tokens,” 1644, 4to, argues most fairly “ It is very true that farthings are useful and necessary,

* Fuller, essentially a royalist, peevishly applied this distinction in another phase, when referring to the commonwealth coinage of 1649, wholly struck on what the partizans of the king had allowed to remain of the crown plate in the Tower; he said, “ the mint was of late much employed to coin the plate of the nation to make state money, whence one said—

‘ Cæsar’s effigies nulla est, sed imaginis expers,
Crux duplex super est dira, gemensque Lyra.’

Sure I am, their coin goeth under a general suspicion of being as bad as their cause. But I hope, hereafter, when the question, if asked of our coiners—Whose image and superscription is this? it will be returned—The Cæsars of England!” *History of the Worthies of England*, 1662, fol., p. 193.

both for rich and poor ; we cannot well be without them ; and in silver, they are so small that many cannot feel them between their fingers ; therefore, we ought to have farthings, either in copper, or some metal with copper, and they ought to be so much in value as may be worth a farthing. All copper, without any mixture, is likely to be best, to prevent counterfeiting of them ; for it is certain, if it be so big and so weighty, as with the coining and other charges they cost a farthing, we are sure none shall be counterfeited, nor brought in from foreign parts ; for it was the great profit that made the increase. Therefore we ought to make our farthings worth a farthing, that the subject may be no more deceived with unlawful tokens. These farthings will be very beneficial to all tradesmen, especially retailers, and very comfortable to the poor people*.”

The decapitation of the king, on the 30th January, 1648–9, annulled for ever all disputes between the patentees of the farthing tokens, and the public. The crown had throughout been the greatest delinquent, and had plundered the poor most mercilessly. The whole affair, to all who were engaged or named in it, remains one of indelible disgrace ; and further, it may be noticed as one of the many instances of the general respect observed by the people of England to the laws, which are held as binding and required for the good governance of the nation, that no trader's token, struck on brass or copper, bears an earlier date than 1648. These, certainly, from the few that have reached our day, were not issued before the death of the king, but in the months of February, and before March 25th ; the remaining months of the civil year following that event, according to the custom of that time.

John Evelyn, one of a family who derived their wealthy position from the large emoluments they effected as gunpowder makers to the crown, poignantly notices in his diary, “ May

* Reasonable as this proposal is in every respect, the farthing containing the farthing's worth of copper occurs but in a solitary instance, and that not till after the restoration of royalty in 1666. See Descriptive Catalogue, No. 173.

30th, 1649: unkingship was proclaimed; the king's statues at St. Paul's, and the Exchange, were thrown down;" and then, unconstrained, brass and copper tokens appear to have been issued everywhere. "The tokens which," as Evelyn later splenetically observed, "every tavern and tipling-house, in the days of late anarchy among us, presumed to stamp and utter for immediate exchange, as they were passable through the neighbourhood, which, though seldom reaching farther than the next street or two, may happily, in after times, come to exercise and busie the learned critic what they should signify." Their uses, the historian and the topographer have long since learned to estimate; and every known variety should be sedulously acquired, and deposited in the museum of every county or town to which they pertain.

It is evident, from the pattern pieces dated 1649, as also the Sun and Rock type of 1651, that some endeavours were made to establish a state farthing; but no particulars respecting them have hitherto transpired. A weekly newspaper, entitled "Several Proceedings of State Affaires," March 16th, 1653-4, intimates, "it is uncertain what will be done about farthing tokens*." The same paper, April 27th, 1654, says, "this night [April 26th] are come out new farthings, weighing a quarter of an ounce of fine pewter, which is but the price of new pewter; that so the people may never hereafter fear to lose much by them; the harp on one side, and a cross on the other, with T. K. above it." These pieces have all the rarity of patterns for a projected issue, that failed to obtain any authority. Possibly, on a closer inspection, the K may be found to be an imperfectly formed R; and as such, one of the many visionary ideas of the luckless medalist Thomas Rawlins.

* Sir Ralphe Maddison, in his *Discourse of Mint Affaires*, presented to his Highness the Lord Protector, 1655, in reference to "the mint at a late stand," and the maintenance of the legalized purity of the metals, observes, "the like inconveniences to embasing cometh by coining of farthing tokens, giving them currency, and decrying them."

The copper farthing, having the head of OLIVER PRO. engraved on the obverse, and on the reverse the arms of England, with the Cromwell family coat on an escutcheon of pretence, dated 1651*, has certainly no reference to that year. It is a repetition of Simon's PAX QVÆRITVR BELLO type, with Blondeau's edging, of 1656†; and, by some error, the numeral 1 was punched in the die in place of some other. Cromwell did not assume the dignity of Protector till December 16th, 1653; and the possibly intended date of the farthing was 1657; he having been again inaugurated, on June 26th in that year, as Lord Protector, with almost regal powers. From the rarity of the specimens, the die was probably not hardened, and the error of the wrong figure might apparently seem of no immediate consequence, to amend or efface‡.

Oliver, Lord Protector, died at Whitehall, September 3d, 1658, on the anniversary of his memorable victories at Dunbar in 1650, and at Worcester in 1651, when the accession of Richard Cromwell to the Protectorate presented to speculators a new opportunity for the obtaining a patent right to issue farthings under the authority of the state; and among

* Engraved by Snelling; Pattern Pieces, pl. vi. fig. 9.

† Several of the pattern farthings, like the half-crown of 1656, rarely occur fine; they have generally a worn appearance, occasioned by the first possessors bearing them about their persons. A gentleman, known to the writer, has constantly in his purse, rubbing with the gold currency of the day, the love-lock guinea of Queen Anne; being told it is of considerable value, he retains it in his purse, that, being under his eye, it may not be otherwise than safe. A lady who attended the view of the Pembroke coins before the sale, produced from her pocket a large circlet of fine ancient Greek silver coins for comparison, drilled and strung on a silk cord, like the Popish rosary of alternate beads and medalets, and, with less respect, gathered into a heap in the hand, and thrust into the pocket whence they were taken.

‡ In a manuscript account of English coins collected by Judge Burroughs (and presented by him to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge) by Mr. Sylvester Bolton, merchant of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1740, under those of the Commonwealth period, the OLIVER PRO. copper farthing is noticed, as having R under the Protector's head. This is sufficiently confirmatory that the farthing was not contemplated among Simon's reformatory specimens of the national coinage; and that the copper pattern under notice was another of Rawlins's unheeded speculative schemes.

the most forward was Thomas Violet, an unprincipled adventurer, whose aim appears to have been the procuring for himself large emoluments, in reward for denouncing to the government supposed offenders against the arbitrary and monopolizing restrictions of their administration. Having failed in securing such advantages under favour of the Star Chamber, in the reign of Charles the First, Violet made a discovery to the Commonwealth authorities, of an intended shipment of silver, amounting to 278,250*l.*, from the Thames, in three Dutch ships. The result was the seizure of the whole, on April 29th, 1653, as a contraband lading, and establishing, as Violet asserted, his claim to the payment in his favour of 11,000*l.*; but, having been unsuccessful under the late Protector, doggedly pursued the phantom upon the advent of his son; yet, still finding the fruition of his hopes as distant as ever, he adopted a new scheme, and, in April 1659, prayed a patent in trust, for the issuing of a farthing for the use of the public. Violet's petition was to this effect:

“ To His Highness RICHARD, Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions and territories thereunto belonging: The humble Petition of Edward Johnson, junior, esquire, and others,

“ Sheweth, That there are many frauds and deceits daily practised by diverse petty retailing tradesmen, chapmen, and others, in making and uttering farthing tokens of their own stamping; almost every petty retailing tradesman putting forth a several farthing token, not valuable, without any license: some of pewter, tinne, lead, brass, and some of copper, according to every man's fancy, who make their own farthing tokens. Great numbers of these retailing tradesmen break, others remove themselves from one place to another, and many of them die insolvent; and their farthing tokens, thus unduly uttered, being not valuable, one of them not being worth in value the sixth part of a farthing, and some of their farthing tokens not worth the twentieth part of a farthing, the people of this nation (especially the poorer sort) are daily cheated and cozened by these indirect practices.

“ To prevent these abuses for the future, your petitioners humbly pray your Highness, that a common valuable farthing may be made of

fine rose copper, of a valuable weight, (that is to say) of the weight of about half a quarter of an ounce avoirdupois to a farthing; and twenty shillings by tail to weigh eight pounds avoirdupois, with the remedy of sixpence under or over; to pass current within your Highness's dominions of England, Scotland, and Ireland, for all such persons as will make use of them for their necessity of change; and to prohibit all other farthing tokens now made, or to be made, or uttered within your Highness's dominions aforesaid.

"That to have a valuable common farthing, to be made to pass current within your Highness's said dominions, is so needful a thing in the commonwealth, and of such necessity for change, that the making of the same will relieve and accommodate many thousands of petty tradesmen and poor people, as will plainly appear unto your Highness in our most humble reasons and motives hereunto annexed, to which Wee do most humbly refer. .

"Your petitioners most humbly pray your Highness, in respect of the great charge and trouble they shall undergo in performing this service for the good of the commonwealth, to grant unto them, and their assignes and deputies, the sole making and uttering of the aforesaid common farthing for one and thirty years, and to prohibit all other farthings, and the making and counterfeiting of this farthing by any other, upon pain and loss of estate and imprisonment during your Highness's pleasure; and in consideration thereof, your petitioners will serve your Highness's dominions with valuable farthings, of the goodness and weight aforesaid; and also, unto your Highness's exchequer to your Highness's use, twelve pence, for every two and twenty shillings in farthings which shall be vented and uttered by your petitioners, their deputy or deputies in England, Scotland, and Ireland; which will be certain revenue to your Highness of many hundred pounds ayear, and a great accommodation and benefit to the poor of all your Highness's dominions.

"And your petitioners shall daily pray."

The unquestionable requirement of some such issue for the public convenience induced the following reply and order on that petition, addressed to the solicitor-general, Sir William Ellis:

"RICHARD P.

"Wee have perused the petition of Edward Johnson, junior, and others, together with the reasons hereunto annexed; and Our will and pleasure is, that our solicitor-general prepare a book for our signature, for the erecting of an office for the sole making, venting, and uttering

of a common farthing, to go current in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, according to the weight, proportions, and propositions in their petition contained, with such rules to be observed by the petitioners, or their assigns, for the stamps, figures, and arms of the said farthings*, as Wee and our successors shall appoint; and for the granting the same to the said Edward Johnson, junior, and others, and their assigns and deputies, for one and thirty years; reserving to Us and our successors, twelve pence, for every two and twenty shillings of the said farthings so vented and uttered. And our solicitor-general is to attend and acquaint the Parliament with this petition, together with the reasons thereunto annexed, and with this our warrant; who are desired to ordaine and appoint such rules, prohibitions, and penalties for the effectual and better management of this service, the preventing of all former abuses, and restraining of the counterfeiting and importation of any the said farthings from the parts beyond the seas, as they shall thinke fit and necessary for the carrying on of this service for the good of the commonwealth.

“ Given at Whitehall, the 19th day of April, 1659.”

The Parliament, on April 22d, only three days later than the issuing of this order, was by commission under the great seal dissolved, and the governing authority, as previously vested in Richard Lord Protector, ceased. In the ensuing month, some members upon their own responsibility assembled, and constituted what is known historically as the Rump Parliament. To this power, however illegally convened, Richard Cromwell presented himself on May 25th, tendered his submission, and divested himself of all concern in the affairs of the state. Violet, so often baffled before, seized this as another opportunity; and accordingly, on the same day that extinguished the transient glories of the Protectorate, petitioned this “ High Court of Parliament of the Commonwealth of England,” for payment of his asserted outstanding and overdue claim of 11,000*l.*, or a confirmation of his patent for the farthing; adding, “ if the Parliament please to employ me in

* The device of the type of Violet's proposed farthing has not transpired, possibly no dies were ever engraved, the whole being a scheme to worm some admission of his hitherto unallowed claim from the Protector.

this service, and to grant me for thirty-one years the entire and whole management of this office, for making a common farthing, I will thankfully accept of this employment, and humbly and thankfully allow it as 5000*l.* paid unto your petitioner from the Commonwealth, in part of his due debt of 11,000*l.*, for staying the aforesaid silver; and your petitioner will be tied to pay the maimed souldiers, during the time of this grant, twelve pence upon every twenty-two shillings in farthings which shall be uttered by me, or my assigns, in England, Scotland, and Ireland; that will be a constant revenue, and I will pay it in monthly, to the treasurers for the maimed souldiers.

“And if the state please to have farthings of a smaller proportion, and made lighter, and yet these copper farthings shall be above as heavy again as the ordinary farthings that now pass among us, I will pay unto the maimed souldiers five shillings upon every two and twenty shillings that is uttered in the office, and accompt truly upon oath monthly to the treasurers of the maimed souldiers. This will be a great revenue to the maimed souldiers; about 300*l.* a month, for some years.”

Violet fared as unsuccessfully in this as in all his previous attempts, having at the same time to withstand the advances of a rival of no ordinary pretension, who avowed his claim in the following papers:

“To the Supream Authoritie of this Nation, THE PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND: The humble Petition of Thomas Dunsterville

“Sheweth, That by the blessing of God, and his owne industry, your petitioner hath prepared a metall, in nature hard like silver, and in colour as beautiful as silver, in his owne kinde; and as it is different in colour from all sorts of metalls, so not easy to be counterfeited at all by mechanick fellowes; which your petitioner humbly presents to your honours as most fit for farthings; and likewise humbly desires your honours to grant your petitioner the preparation of the said metall, in regard of the great care, pains, and charges your petitioner hath beene at; and indeede (besides the great necessity thereof), it would even clothe the commonwealth with honour, profit, and charitie, and

consequently cut off these inconveniences, or rather great abuses, now practised to the commonwealth's very great dishonour, by farthings that are made with stamps of all sorts of signes; it oftentimes falling out that such are refused, after they are dispersed abroad, to every ordinary man's private loss, but chiefly the poores. So that your petitioner humbly conceives, that if this may be allowed by your honours, it would be an act of so high favour to the commonwealth, that it may well be ranked among those many acts of grace in which your honours have not only spent your times, but even wearied your spirits to compleat a thorough reformation.

"The premisses considered; your petitioner humbly prayes your honours to owne the good intended, and to grant the thing petitioned for, in regard the state and the commonwealth will be something in honour advanced by it; the commonwealth's treasure much enriched by it; and the poore members of the Lord Jesus more frequently relieved by it; which your petitioner most heartily desires: and for which

"Hee shall ever pray."

Another paper, entitled "Certain Reasons annexed unto the Humble Petition of Thomas Dunsterville," recounted the following advantages that would thereby accrue:

"First, the state's honour; secondly, the subjects' content; thirdly, the commonwealth's profit; fourthly, the reliefe of the poore; and fifthly, the suppressing abuses now practised by severall sorts of men that stamp farthings, not so much for their own use as their own profit, but the state's dishonour, the subjects' discontent, the commonwealth's disprofit, and the poor's loss; it often falling out, that such men either dying, or falling to decay in their estates, after they have made twenty or thirty pounds' worth, more or less, their farthings, being dispersed abroad, are refused, to every man's loss that hath them; and this insufferable abuse cannot easily be corrected untill your honors please to suppress them. Now, because there is so great necessity for farthings, your petitioner humbly conceives this cannot well be done, except your honours please to pass an act for the allowance of State Farthings; and your petitioner verily believes that this would be an act of such honorable and necessary concernment, that there is scarcely any act of grace so like as that, not only to make the Three Commonwealths*,

* Query, whether Rawlins's pattern farthing, Snelling's Pattern Pieces for Farthings, pl. vi., fig. 7, has any reference to Dunsterville's project, the Three Commonwealths being thereon represented conjoined—"THVS VNITED INVINCIBLE." The scheme failing, Rawlins appears to have struck pieces from the dies in several

but even posterity itself, your honours' debtors. And yet, as this may conduce to an honorable and necessary use, so (if not rightly stated) it may bring with it great inconveniences.

" To prevent which, your petitioner humbly prays your honors to fix your judgements on such a metall as is not easy to be counterfeited, and not to be counterfeited at all by ordinary fellowes. And such a metall your petitioner hath prepared; for it beareth in it two colours, the one a pale sandie red, imbodyed with azure throughout, and it hath these properties :

" First, it is different from all sorts of metals in colour ;

" Secondly, it is hard and beautifull, like silver, in its own kinde ;

" Thirdly, it is in colour as durable as silver ;

" Fourthly, it is much easier to counterfeit silver than the same metall.

" Which last, well weighed, will take off the fear of counterfeiting farthings ; because your petitioner humbly conceives, that no man will counterfeit farthings who can counterfeit silver with more ease ; provided your honours make it felony, without having the benefit of the clergie, as in like cases it is for silver and gold.

" Now, there are two main objections some of the honourable members of the house make against the allowance of farthings :

" The first objection is, the danger of glutting the commonwealth with farthings, as formerly it was ;

" The second objection, the prejudice poor workmen will have by their work-masters, who will pay them for their labours most of their monie in farthings.

" Your petitioner humbly answers to the first objection, that there will be great danger of glutting the commonwealth if your honours allow of copper or brass, or any such tinkerly metal, that is obvious for every ordinary man to stamp ; for then it is probable there will be more stamped without doors than within, as in former time it was ; for indeed, it is the community of the metall brings the danger. Your honours have had much experience of this, by those practical abuses that overspread the nation when farthings were made of copper and brass ; but will (without all doubt) be prevented, if your honours make choice of a metal that is not easy to be counterfeited, and not to be

varieties. Snelling (*View of the Copper Coin and Coinage*, p. 34) speaks of several of the pieces, figured in the same plate, being struck on a whitish mixed metal ; possibly the metal Dunsterville was desirous the Rump Parliament should have adopted ; but the types of all those which Snelling notices are severally subsequent to the restoration of monarchy.

counterfeited at all by tinkerly fellows. Upon this consideration, your petitioner is fully assured that your honours, who have not only spent your times and ever wearied your spirits to reform abuses, will never allow of tinkerly metall, to answer the self ends of those men who sue for farthings of copper or brass, or any common metall, of how near relation their service hath made them to your honours, in regard the consequence will be so dangerous and destructive.

"Your petitioner humbly answers to the second objection, that there are two ways to prevent those abuses that may accrue to poor laborers :

"The first is, if your honours please to pass a penal act, that no work-master shall pay a laborer, in farthings, above twelve pence in twenty shillings.

"Secondly, if your honours order, that there shall be no allowance given in the exchange of farthings for monie, as formerly there was twelve pence in twenty shillings ; then there will be no pressures on poor men, but every man will buy them as his necessity shall require. And this, your petitioner hopes is undeniable ; notwithstanding, with humble submission he submits to your honours grave judgements."

Neither of these schemes was entertained by the parliamentary authorities ; and the business of the farthings, with the public utility attached to a better regulation, was wholly absorbed in the unavoidable arrangements for the returning ascendancy of the crown, in the person of King Charles the Second. The cavaliers and other dependants of the royal party, in maddened delight of the event, frequented the taverns which had been greatly depressed under Oliver's protectorate* ; and,

* The noise of music and the song, so often depicted in our early dramas, and which was the soul of the midnight revelry in the taverns, was, by the Commonwealth authorities, wholly forbidden. By the ordinance, 1656, chap. 21, it was enacted, that "if any person or persons, commonly called fiddlers, or minstrells, shall at any time be taken playing, fiddling, or making musick, in any inn, ale-house, or tavern, or shall be taken proffering themselves, or desiring or entreating any person or persons to hear them play or make musick in the places aforesaid, every such person or persons so taken shall be adjudged, and are hereby adjudged and declared, to be rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars."

Most of these fidlers or minstrels appear to have been sorry performers. Puttenham, in 1589, complains that "the overbusie and too speedy returne of one maner of tune doth too much annoy, and as it were glut the eare, unlesse it be in small and popular musickes, sung by these cantabanqui upon benches and barrel-heads, where they have none other audients than boys or country fellowes,

from a picture of their manners and conduct, as portrayed by Cowley, one of themselves, in his comedy of "The Cutter of Coleman Street," must be supposed to have greatly added to the increase of taverns. When, however, the popular effervescence of the coronation had passed, and the sanguine hopes of many were found to be vain, much of the frenzied hilarity died away, and many of the taverns, more especially those in the neighbourhood of the Royal Exchange, became places for transacting business, and tokens served as cards of address. Merchants met there, conferred and settled accounts; lawyers executed conveyances; attornies attended, as at inns in the county-towns on market-days, to receive their clients; and physicians frequented them at certain hours, saw patients, and dispensed prescriptions.

With the restoration of King Charles the Second were revived the hopes of his political adherents; right or wrong the ear of royalty was beset by importunate claims for pension, place, or special benefits, in monopolies or otherwise. Sir Thomas Armstrong, more fortunate than many, obtained by patent dated at Westminster, December 14th, 1660, an authority to issue copper farthings, struck by means of the mill,

that pass by them in the street; or else by blind harpers, or such like taverne minstrels, that give a fit of mirth for a groat." In Ben Jonson's masque of the *Metamorphosed Gipsies*, 1621, one of the company, on the introduction of Cheeks the piper, or Tom Ticklefoot the taborer, it is not clear which, says "I cannot hold now, there's my groat, let's have a fit for mirth's sake!" The groat is thus shown to have been the usual requital to tavern musicians, and hence the origin of groats in the olden time being called "fidlers' money;" but after the Restoration in 1660, it is noticed in various poetical productions and comedies that the sixpence had taken place of the groat; and the phrase is still current; when several sixpences are given in change, the exclamation arises—"what a lot of fidlers' money!"

Harpists at taverns are now rarely tolerated. "Honest Jack Nichols, the harper," is remembered in one of Tom Brown's Letters from the Dead to the Living, *Works*, vol. ii. p. 191. In Ned Ward's Satyrical Reflections upon Clubs, quoted in Ritson's *Ancient Songs*, edit. 1829, p. lviii., Nichols seems to have plied at the cellar, at the sign of the Still in the Strand. Hogarth's third print of the Rake's Progress exhibits one behind the door at the Rose tavern in Brydges street, the harp bedecked with a woman's cap; and in his Election Entertainment, a blind fidling woman holds an elevated position.

for the convenience of His Majesty's subjects in Ireland; these were to weigh twenty grains or more, at the discretion of the said Armstrong. The type was to resemble the previous Royal Farthing Tokens:

CAROLVS. II. D. G. M. B.—Two sceptres through crown, in sal-tier. *Rev.* FRA. ET. HIB. REX—Harp crowned, in field.

The mint mark, a plume, followed the word REX on the reverse. These tokens were however strenuously opposed by the Lords Justices of Ireland, and were met by a proclamation issued August 17th, 1661, which prohibited any person or persons from making or causing to be made any brass or copper money or tokens, without special license from the king. The mandate was of no effect, the Dublin traders issued their tokens as before; and Armstrong appears to have had sufficient interest to obtain a recognition of his "license from the king," in a second proclamation, dated September 13th, 1661, which, while it reiterated its anathema against tokens issued by private persons, excepted Sir Thomas Armstrong, he having a special license "by letters patent under the great seal of England." Still this was of no avail; James duke of Ormond, lord lieutenant in 1662, more loyal to the interests of Ireland, would not listen to his patent claims, or allow him to issue his farthings. The few specimens extant, even seldom found in cabinets, are therefore simply pattern pieces*.

A measure of political economy that arose from the unlimited currency of farthing tokens, and the total absence of any nationally recognized representative of either the half-penny or the farthing, was an order by the House of Commons, on Tuesday, January 23d, 1661-2, that the numbers of all innkeepers, victuallers, and cooks who kept shops; chandlers,

* The opposition which Armstrong encountered appears to have caused a difference of weight in these patterns. Two, in the writer's possession, weigh respectively twenty-three, and twenty-seven grains; a third having a variation, the plume also after M. B. on the obverse, weighs thirty grains. The farthings themselves would doubtless have been issued one-third less in weight.

who sold beer and ale ; ale-house keepers ; and sellers of coffee, in London, Westminster, and Southwark, should be laid before the House ; but the mischiefs, however manifest, were constrained to be borne patiently by the government, and apologists of no ordinary character spontaneously stood forth.

Sir William Petty, in his anonymously published *Treatise of Taxes and Contributions*, 1662, 4to, in reference to the alloy or embasing of money, alludes to them in a favourable aspect. In his fourteenth chapter he observes :

“ Copper or tin money, made *ad valorem* in its matter, is no embasing ; the same being only cumbersome and baser than silver money, onely because less convenient and portable. And copper money *ad valorem* in workmanship and matter, both together, such as on which the effigies and scutcheon are so curiously graven and impressed, as the monies seem rather medals, is not embasing, unless the numbers of such pieces be excessive ; for, in case of such excess, the workmanship being of no other use but to look upon, becomes base by its being too common. Nor are such tokens bad as are coined for exchange in retailing by particular men, if such men be responsible, and able to take them back and give silver for them. Base money is therefore such as Dutch skillings, stivers, French soulz, and Irish bon-galls ; for the most part consisting of great pieces, though of small value.”

In conclusion, the author adds “ the raising or embasing of monies is a very pitiful and unequal way of taxing the people ; and it is a sign that the state sinketh which catcheth hold on such weeds, as are accompanied with the dishonour of impressing a prince’s effigies to justifie adulterate commodities ; and the breach of public faith, such as is the calling a thing what it really is not.”

Various persons, Violet, Bushell, and others, on the plea of their losses, or services rendered to King Charles the First, solicited patents for the privilege of issuing state farthings ; but the object being to enrich or repay themselves at the cost

of the public, these claims were severally rejected. At length Blondeau was again sent for from France; he became an officer of the mint, his patent being dated November 3d, 1662, and a pattern copper farthing so dated*, with an inscribed edge, was issued; but beyond three or four varieties in the edging, that being Blondeau's particular business, as Simon engraved the dies, and solely set forth as probationary efforts, nothing further was then effected.

Two patterns for national farthings appeared in 1665. Specimens are extant in silver and copper: one has the king's bust with a full flowing peruke; the punch is evidently the work of Thomas Simon, and doubtless one of his last efforts†; the other obverse has the hair closely trimmed, the ribands of the wreath being the only ornament behind the head. Both have the same reverse, Britannia seated on a globe, the spear reclining on her left arm, while her right hand holds forth a branch of laurel. The design, apparently derived from the reverses of the large brass coins of the Roman emperors, in which Britain is represented seated on a rock, and in one instance in particular, a coin of Antoninus Pius, struck *anno* 140, shows her seated on an orb buoyant on the waves; the spear on her left arm, as indicative of the power to protect herself; while her right proudly holds her colonial ensign. The colony, then subject to the greatest power that ever spanned the globe, is now the greatest of all nations; the sun sets not on its wide domain, and its daring manhood is found in every known portion of the world.

* One of these pattern farthings will be found in the Beaufoy Cabinet; see Descriptive Catalogue, No. 74.

† The pattern piece with the flowing peruke occurs in less frequency than the other, which was certainly Roettier's pattern. Whether owing to Simon's death, or some other cause, the punch was not again used till 1676, when Blondeau's service in the Tower mint ceased; and having, as it would appear, Simon's punch in his possession, struck a few pieces of silver, which have not slightly perplexed numismatists for what purpose they were issued. Query, were they proofs struck as professional mementos on his adieu? for such their generally worn condition would seem to indicate.

Late in 1666, Sir Edward Forde published under license dated November 2d, "Experimental proposals how the king may have money to maintain his fleets, and also to rebuild London." This scheme may be defined as being simply a proposition for the king to draw prospective bills on the taxes authorized by the Parliament. Snelling, referring to these projects, observes, "no other proposals have come to our knowledge, until the year 1668, when propositions to coin a common farthing were made by Prince Rupert and Lord Henry Howard; and in the next year others by Mr. Elias Palmer; but we are ignorant of what articles either of them consisted, or whether they had any affinity to, or agreed with, the patterns of 1665, or the farthing that took place soon after*." Sir Edward Forde appears however to have proposed an issue of tokens, rendering the king a noble in the pound profit, yet on valid security guaranteeing a due change of silver for all farthing tokens brought for rechange; but Henry Slingsby, master of the mint in 1670, met this by suggesting a farthing of intrinsic value in Swedish copper, a proposition that elicited the following, printed on a half sheet quarto, and distributed at the time:

"A demonstration that Farthings are as necessary as bread for most of the people; and that farthings of an intrinsick value are useless and deceitful.

"The number of those whose bowels yearn for their daily bread before they can earn a penny to buy it, do eminently exceed all the rest of the people in any nation; and their extreme poverty makes them incapable of paying, if trusted; so that, to keep them from farthings and such small exchanges were to starve three quarters of the people, and withal to break, and so in fine to starve, all these multitude of petty retailers, who sell only these poor all necessaries for life.

"This necessity enforceth those retailers, for want of a publique allowed token, to make tokens of pence, half-pence, and farthings, and therein, as in all else, to grind the faces of the poor, by wholly

* *View of the Copper Coin and Coinage*, 1766, fol., p. 36.

refusing, or at best giving but what they please for their own late-vented tokens.

“ This unresistable want of small exchanges is yet clearer, by the general acceptance of the Rump two-pences, Dutch stivers, and French souses.

“ These experiences, together with the observed waste of bullion, by loss of small coin, hath ever produced copper or brass tokens in all nations for the necessary traffick and subsistence of the needy, chusing rather to endure the mischiefs of counterfeits than the dying groans of their starved poor.

“ Tokens, therefore, being as necessary as bread, it is the same charity to provide that silver be repaid for all tokens, as that a penny loaf shall weigh so many ounces ; without which care the poor would quickly be forced to give a penny for one ounce of bread, as they now do ten pence to some chandlers, of their own farthings, for a two-penny loaf.

“ Master Slingsby of the Mint, to accommodate the poor, and prevent counterfeits, proposeth a farthing of an intrinsick worth ; but considers not that, if he justly perform it, their burthen will be so intolerable that the chandler will not sell his ware for them, because, in one week, he will have a cartload of them, and withal will not know how to get silver for them, without which he breaks, because, though he sells by farthing parcels, yet he buyeth by pounds and shillings.

“ Next, though Mr. Slingsby be still of so publique a spirit to give his pains for no gains, yet the people, who have so lately been so cheated by pretenders to this publique spirit, may reasonably desire sure security, that he, and all under and after him, shall never lessen his weight, embase his metal, or refuse to return silver for his tokens, without loss of time or money to the people ; and that he will also take all counterfeits that shall deceive them, under colour of being his.

“ Yet, if he would undertake to secure all this, which no security can, until he can afford copper and labour as cheap as the Swedes, and withal bind both Swedes and Dutch from sending us in lighter and coarser copper farthings, which cannot be discerned without a touchstone and gold weights in every family ; if these impossibilities could be secured, yet the king loseth the noble in the pound, which Sir Edward Ford offereth, with certain security and clear evidence that he can performe all ; and yet desires no monopoly of tokens, but that all who will so secure the people from all damage, and pay the noble as he offereth, may also make tokens, so they use not his invention, which the law gives him for fourteen years, and the king, he doubts not, will allow him.”

Early in 1671, the government, to relieve, amid the general scarcity of money, the severely-felt want of small change, announced an intended issue of half-pence and farthings of copper, which were wholly to supersede the tokens in currency issued by private retailers, traders, and others. The type of the farthings it was understood was to be the same as the pattern pieces of 1665, with the reverse legend QVATVOR MARIA VINDICO, and BRITANNIA in the exergue, which obtained the soubriquet of "Lord Lucas's farthings," from their being the subject of his sarcasm, in his speech on the second reading of the subsidy bill, for granting one-twentieth of all estates to the king's use. In this speech before the king, in the House of Lords, on February 22d, 1670-1, after alluding to the disappointed hopes of the nation, in the restoration of monarchy, the increase of taxes, and the diminished means of meeting the demand, he added "it is evident there is scarcity of money, for all the parliament-money has wholly vanished; the king's proclamation, and the Dutch, have swept it all away; and of His now Majesty's coin there appears but very little; so that in effect we have none left for common use, but a little lean coined money of the late three former princes: and what supply is preparing for it, my lords? I hear of none, unless it be of copper farthings; and this is the metal that is to *vindicate*, according to the inscription on it, the DOMINION OF THE FOUR SEAS." This satirical castigation appears to have caused the bombast of the legend to evaporate; it was suppressed; and on the pattern pieces of 1671, the word BRITANNIA from the exergue is elevated in its place.

Snelling, though generally well informed in these matters, acknowledges his inability to afford much elucidation in reference to the coinage of 1672; he says, "this appears to have been a coinage by patent; but we do not know the terms of it, nor to whom it was granted, only that it was of pure Swedish copper, and at the rate of twenty pence to the pound avoirdupois; that His Majesty advanced 15,000*l.* to pay for copper

blocks [blanks], which were delivered free from customs and excise; and that the dies were engraven by Roettier, at one penny *per* pound weight*." The transmission of the copper from Sweden was attended with considerable difficulty, and delays, not contemplated by the governing powers, caused the issue of the copper coinage to be much later than was at first determined. Orders for the discontinuance of the issue of traders' tokens fulminated without effect, and caused the following announcement by authority, in the *London Gazette*, July 25th, 1672:

"Whereas divers persons, who presumed in contempt of His Majesty's authority, and the laws of this kingdom, to stamp, coin, exchange, and distribute farthings, half-pence, and pence of brass and copper, have by His Majesty's command been taken into custody, in order to a severe prosecution against them; but upon their humble submission, and promise not to offend in that kind for the future, His Majesty hath been graciously pleased to remit their offences: To the end none hereafter may through ignorance incur the danger and penalties that attend such practices, these are to give notice that it is His Majesty's pleasure, that no person or persons do for the future make, coin, exchange, or use any other farthings or tokens than such as are coined in His Majesty's Mint; His Majesty having given such directions for the speedy making a considerable quantity of farthings, to be made current for exchange of moneys, by his proclamation now preparing for that purpose."

The difficulties in the procuration of the copper, and which caused the delay at the mint, are best explained by the following paper:

"Report of the Officers of His Majesty's Mint, concerning the Copper Farthings.

"To the Right Honourable the Earle of SHAFTESBURY and
Mr. Secretary COVENTRY.

"According to your Lordship's and Mr. Secretaryes order and directions on Saturday last [July 27th], We have considered of the farthing business, and discoursed with Mr. Cronstrom, the Swedish

* *View of the Copper Coin and Coinage*, 1766, fol., p. 36.

gentleman, about furnishing of copper for the same ; And doe humbly represent, that the last year, upon the agreement made with him about the copper blanks for farthings, the pound weight avoirdupois was to be cut into sixty-eight pieces, or seventeen pence, with three or four pieces remedy ; out of which he was to receive in ready money, upon the delivery into the Mint, fourteen pence half-penny ; the remaining two pence half-penny being for the defraying the necessary charges and expenses in and about coining and distributing them.

“ In pursuance of which agreement he hath brought into England four hundred and ninety-seven barrels of copper blanks ; each barrel containing three hundred pounds weight avoirdupois ; which, at the rate of fourteen pence half-penny *per* pound, comes to 9008*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

“ Of which he received in January
and February last, out of the coinage-
money of the Mint - - - - 2000*l.*

“ And lately, out of the Exchequer, 2969*l.* in all 4969*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

“ Soe there remains due to him - - - 4039*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

“ But, in regard of a new duty imposed in Sweden upon copper, since the said agreement, amounting to two pence half-penny the pound weight, he did demand after the rate of seventeen pence the pound weight, having as he affirmed paid the said duty there ; yet, your Lordship and Mr. Secretary refusing it him, because it was not according to the agreement, and promising to move his Majestie for the 150*l.* demanded by him, for the loss he had formerly sustained for want of ready money, he accepted of your lordship's offer, and was contented to deliver the remaining 4039*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* worth, at the rate of fourteen pence half-penny, as he had done the rest, provided he might be paid ready money for the same.

“ Wee did likewise acquaint him that your Lordship and Mr. Secretary intended to move His Majesty for the repaiment of the 2000*l.* of the coinage money, and that it was agreed he should receive the same in further part of the said moneys due to him ; and the remaining 2039*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* out of the first of the farthings coined ; and that we should receive but 2000*l.* of the coinage money afterwards.

“ Whereupon he desired us to represent unto your consideration, the further loss he had sustained for want of ready money, for the whole 4039*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, which we promised to doe ; in discharge whereof, and because it will be some time before the farthings can be coined and uttered for the raising of money to pay him, as also, in respect he hath been a loser upon his last parcel of near 700*l.*, by the new duty paid in Sweden, we doe humbly offer and leave to your consideration, the

proposing to His Majesty the allowing him 150*l.* more, for his forbearance therein ; which, though it will not recompense his loss, yet we humbly conceive it may suit with His Majesty to allow it him.

“ We are nevertheless to mind your Lordship and Mr. Secretary, that the Exchequer fees of the 5000*l.* will come to above 50*l.*, and humbly to move you that provision may be made for them, whereby Mr. Cronstrom may receive his summe entire. In respect whereof, and because there will likewise need above 100*l.* for the providing of weights and ballances, and for fitting of the farthing offices, we doe humbly propose, that you will be pleased to move His Majesty for 500*l.* more, upon the privy seale of 15,000*l.* for this service ; which will satisfie the Swedish gentleman the 300*l.*, pay the Exchequer fees, help to carry on this affaire, and leave a stock of 5000*l.* entire.

“ We did acquaint Mr. Cronstrom with your intentions of moving His Majesty about leaving a stock of 5000*l.* in the hands of Mr. Hoare, Comptroller of the Mint, for the paying him from time to time ready money for his copper blanks, with which he is very well satisfied ; and will thereupon undertake to furnish His Majesty yearly with copper blanks, to the value of 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.* ; provided he be allowed the two pence half-penny upon the pound weight of copper, imposed in Sweden since his contract ; which we humbly conceive is but reasonable. Soe that, for the future, he must be obliged to cut the pound weight into seventy-eight pieces, or nineteen pence half-penny, with the remedy of five or six pieces upon the pound weight, so long as the duty shall continue. But, in case any alteration be made in Sweden therein, he is then to give timely notice thereof ; and accordingly to alter his price, and the number of pieces upon the pound weight.

“ As to the quantities of copper blanks, and times of delivering them here, Mr. Cronstrom does declare that, in regard to the Sound's being shut up the winter season, he cannot then ship any copper blanks from October untill May ; but after that time he will engage to deliver here, the season of the year, the winds and hazards of the seas alwayes considered, the said copper blanks, according to the proportions hereafter named, and in the respective months at the furthest ; that is to say, in the months of

“ July	- -	5000 <i>l.</i>
August	-	1600 <i>l.</i>
September		1600 <i>l.</i>
October	-	1600 <i>l.</i>
November		2200 <i>l.</i>

Total - 12000*l.* worth ; at 17½*d.* *per* pound.

“ In relation to the quantities of farthings may be weekly coined, we are to acquaint you that, in respect we have not room at present in the Mint to set up above five presses for the coining of farthings, we shall not be able to make above two hundred and fifty pounds weekly of them, and scarcely that, untill a full provision of puncheons and dyes be made, and that the moneyers are well versed in the way.

“ As to the time, we doe intend (God willing) on Monday next, [August 5th,] to begin to coin at five presses, soe, that all possible diligence shall be used by us in the despatch of this affaire, for the better supply of quantities of farthings for necessary use and change.

“ And as to His Majesty allowing the use of the common farthings, half-pence, and pence of shop-keepers, retailers, and others, untill a sufficient provision of his said farthings may be made, we thought it not fit for us to advise or meddle in, but most humbly submit the consideration thereof unto His Majesty, whose great wisdom and prudence can best determine the same.

“ ANT. ST. LEGER.

“ H. SLINGSBY.

“ JA. HOARE.

“ Thursday, August 1st, 1672.”

“ JNO. BRATTLE.”

This statement shows no attempt at coining the farthings of 1672 was made till Monday August 5th; but a proclamation dated on Friday, August 16th, declared the farthings and half-pence coined by the king's authority were to be current from and after this date, in all payments under the value of sixpence, and not otherwise*.

The reason for thus declaring them current was stated to be the necessity of superseding the private tokens for pence, half-pence, and farthings, by which His Majesty's subjects had been greatly defrauded. In order to prevent those abuses, His Majesty had not only directed a severe prosecution of the offenders, but had likewise commanded his officers of the mint to coin many thousand pounds of sterling silver, into single pence and two-pences, for the smaller traffic and commerce; hoping by both these means to have totally suppressed the unlawful practices of such offenders. Since which time, how-

* *London Gazette*, Monday, August 19th, 1672.

ever, it had been found that the mischief increased ; partly by the small silver money being bought in and hoarded up, so that there might be a scarcity thereof in common payments ; but chiefly by the vast profit attending those tokens, for which, as it was stated, the utterers chose to run any hazards of law, rather than quit the hopes of their private lucre.

His Majesty therefore considered that his subjects would not have accepted those private tokens, unless there had been some kind of necessity for such small coins to be made for public use, which could not well be done in silver, nor safely in any other metal, unless the intrinsic value of the coin should be equal, or near, to the current value ; and accordingly commanded half-pence and farthings to be coined, which should contain as much copper in weight as should be of their true intrinsic value respectively, the charges of coining and uttering only being deducted.

And all persons who should, after the first day of September, make, vend, or utter any other kind of pence, half-pence, farthing, or other pieces of brass, copper, or other base metal, other than the coins authorized above, or should offer to counterfeit any of His Majesty's half-pence or farthings, were to be chastised with exemplary severity*.

An advertisement in the *London Gazette*, August 22d, announced the mode of issue of the farthings coined at the Tower mint, by intimating that His Majesty's farthings, lately made current by proclamation, would thereafter for some time be daily uttered at an office appointed for that purpose in Fenchurch street, near Mincing lane, from nine o'clock in the forenoon until twelve, and from two in the afternoon till five. Further, all persons were to take notice, that His Majesty had given strict orders to the officers who were to deliver out the said farthings, not to receive any clipped or counterfeit money

* Quoted by Snelling in his *View of the Copper Coin and Coinage*, p. 36. The proclamation is in the library of the Society of Antiquaries.

in exchange for them, but to return the clipped money, and to cause all counterfeit to be struck through, or cut to pieces, in the presence of the parties who should bring and offer the same.

The half-pence, though declared current in the preceding proclamation, were none of them coined till early in the following year. An advertisement in the *London Gazette*, Monday, August 26th, gave notice that the Farthing office would not be again opened in that week, until Friday; and that in future it would be constantly opened every Tuesday and Friday; and that none of His Majesty's half-pence had then been delivered out, nor would they be ready until after the following Christmas.

On Monday, September 23d, the *London Gazette* announced that the delivery of the farthings would in future be restricted to Tuesday only in each week.

These facilities and authoritative orders were insufficient to stay the circulation of traders' tokens. In Ireland, they were declared illegal by proclamation, dated October 17th, 1673; in England, notwithstanding the threatened prosecution announced against all offenders, the tokens continued still to circulate; for the national farthings, and half-pence, there was but an inconsiderable demand, especially for dissemination in the provincial towns; and that the issuers of the tokens had no very cogent reasons for withdrawing or destroying them, was patent to all observers. The evil remained as before; it was therefore determined by the king in council further to legislate against the practice, in the following denouncement:

"Whitehall, February 20th. His Majesty having been informed that divers retailers and shopkeepers, in several cities, towns, and corporations of this kingdom, do continue to utter, in exchanges and payments, pence, half-pence, and farthings of their own making, in contempt of His Majesties proclamation, and contrary to law, to the great injury and abuse of His Majesties good people; it was ordered by His Majesty in

council, that the judges should be acquainted therewith, that they might give the same in charge to the grand juries in the several assizes of the respective counties, that all offenders therein may be severely prosecuted, and punished according to their demerits. And for the better and more speedy furnishing of His Majesty's people with copper farthings and half-pence, His Majesty was further pleased to order, that there should be a daily delivery of them, at the Farthing office in Fenchurch street, London, to all such as shall desire the same*."

Emboldened by the leniency observed towards several offenders, very little towards the non-circulation of traders' tokens was effected by these missives, although published under the king's name; and a more determined mandate was issued in the following broadside:

"A Proclamation enjoining the prosecution of all such persons as shall make or utter any farthings, half-pence, or pence of brass, or utter base metals with private stamps.

"CHARLES R.

"Whereas His Majesty, having by his royal proclamation of the 16th of August [1672], in the twenty-fourth year of his reign, forbidden the use of all private farthings, did cause sufficient quantities of copper farthings and half-pence, of the intrinsic value, to be coined for the general good and convenience of his subjects: nevertheless, His Majesty hath been informed that several persons and corporations remote from London have forborne to call in their private farthings, and do still presume to make use of and utter the same; whereby they continue not only to violate the laws of this kingdom, and defraud His Majesty's good subjects, but hinder the vending of those half-pence and farthings which are provided for necessary exchange, which would have been ere this time dispersed in those parts, if the said abuses of stamping and uttering of private farthings had been duly suppressed: His Majesty, therefore, to the end that all offenders to the premises, who are now left without excuse, may know the danger they daily incur, and desist from any further proceeding in the like kind, hath thought fit by this his royal proclamation to publish and declare his royal will and pleasure to be, that a strict and severe inquiry shall

* *London Gazette*, Monday, February 23d, 1673-4.

be made, of all persons that shall, after the 2d day of February [1674-5], next ensuing, stamp, vend, utter, or in any way make use of in payment or exchange, any half-pence, farthings, or pieces of brass, copper, or other base metals whatsoever, other than the half-pence and farthings by His Majesties royal proclamation authorized and allowed; and whosoever shall be found culpable therein shall be severely punished. And for that purpose, His Majesty doth hereby will and command all his judges, justices of assize, justices of the peace, and all other inferior officers and ministers of justice whatsoever, that they take care at their several and respective courts, assizes, quarter-sessions, and other inferior courts, that have or may have cognizance or punishment of the said offences, that after the 2d day of February they cause all such as shall offend in the premises to be proceeded against, and punished as they shall deserve.

“ Given at our court at Whitehall, the 5th day of December [1674], in the twenty-sixth year of our reign.”

This proclamation seems to have wrought a change; a greater demand for the king's half-pence and farthings was created*, and the traders' tokens visibly declined. That however there might be no error in the intention of the governing authorities, it was advertised:

“ Whitehall, [Friday] February 19th. His Majesty was this day pleased to order in council, that copies of His Majesty's late proclamation about farthings be sent to the sheriffs of the respective counties, to be published; and that the right honourable the Lord Keeper do direct the judges of assize to give in charge to the grand juries, and other juries, in their respective circuits this next assizes, to present and prosecute all offenders against the said proclamation, that they may be punished according to law. And it was further ordered, that the said proclamation, and this order of His Majesty in council,

* The king's half-pence and farthings were transmitted to America and the colonies. A newspaper, entitled the *Loyal Impartial Mercury*, October 6th, 1682, has the following intimation: “ From Bristol they write, that another ship is fitting out for Pennsylvania, on board of which forty Quakers, with their families, will embark; and amongst other things, 'tis said they carry over with them three hundred pounds worth of half-pence and farthings, which in that colony go current for twice their value.”

should be inserted in the Gazette, to the end that all persons concerned may take notice thereof*.”

From this time onward the writer has not met with any document in reference to the circulation of traders' tokens; their total suppression appears to have been fully effected.

A pattern piece, recognized among collectors as the London half-penny, is deserving of some notice, as nothing certain appears to be known in reference to its original purpose. From specimens in the writer's possession they may be thus described :

Obv. An elephant, facing to the left.

Rev. The shield, with cross of St. George, and sword of St. Paul in the first quarter, as borne by the city of London. A star above and below the shield; and the word LONDON, divided, so as to occupy both sides of the shield.

This type is excessively rare, and is struck on a half-penny of Charles the Second.

Another reverse has the same shield; the upper star is wanting, and the legend is now LONDON GOD PRESERVE. Colons are placed between each word. Also struck on a half-penny of Charles the Second.

Other specimens, struck on copper, of double the thickness of the ordinary half-penny. Another on fine brass.

The elephant obverse is the same on all, and it has been conjectured was the badge of the Royal African Company. Snelling supposed they were struck for the West India colonies; but of this the question arises, why place the arms of the city of London on the reverse? Coins for Bombay were struck in 1678, by royal authority; but nothing has yet been discovered to afford any elucidation of these London half-pennies.

* *London Gazette*, Thursday, February 25th, and Monday, March 1st, 1674-5.

The dies were probably executed by the Roettiers privately, and not engraved in the Tower mint, from the fact that, in William and Mary's reign, the same obverse is again found with two different reverses. The one, GOD PRESERVE NEW ENGLAND. 1694, in five lines across the field; the other, GOD PRESERVE CAROLINA, AND THE LORDS PROPRIETORS. 1694, in six lines across the field. These are both very scarce, more particularly the former, and belong to the class of Anglo-American coins.

COLLECTIONS OF TRADERS' TOKENS.

Evelyn's disparaging estimate in reference to early traders' tokens has failed in being perpetuated. While noticing the rarity of certain series of coins, he observes, " Those of the Greek, consisting of all metals, of very moderate size and little elegance, are everywhere to be had ; and the variously denominated Attic obolus, with the head of Minerva and Noctua, of as vulgar use as our farthings ; but hardly by half so large as the tokens which every tavern and tipling-house, in the days of anarchy amongst us, presumed to stamp and utter for immediate exchange, as they were passable through the neighbourhood, which, though seldom reaching further than the next street or two, may happily, in after times, come to exercise and busie the learned critic what they should signify, and fill whole volumes with their conjectures*."

Evelyn, misled by his admiration of royalty, overlooked the primary cause of these substitutes for a better currency, and his perverted sense seems disposed to treat them with contumely. Other minds less prejudiced soon discovered their uses ; and Snelling remarks that " the first person who appears to have made a collection of these tokens was the late Browne Willis ; which collection is now in the Bodleian library at Oxford, and is the completest that has come under our notice†."

Browne Willis received his education at Westminster and Christ Church College, Oxford ; and, being honoured, in 1720, with the degree of Doctor of Laws, conferred upon him by that university, he in gratitude presented to that seat of learning

* *Numismata : a Discourse upon Medals*, 1697, fol., p. 16.

† *View of the Copper Coin and Coinage*, 1766, close of Preface.

his cabinet of coins, to which, during life, he made considerable additions. His solicitude in obtaining by all possible means every procurable trader's token is nowhere more ardently expressed than in the following letters he addressed to Dr. Stukeley. In one, dated from his residence, Whaddon hall, June 10th, 1745, his wonted anxiety is thus manifested :

“ You have done great honour to the publick, and no one can more benefit the learned world. I drudge on and amuse myself—still collecting our town and traders' farthings ; and, as I have furnished the University of Oxford with my cabinet of above twelve hundred*, have been making a small one of duplicates to fill my empty tables, and fain would have some of Lincolnshire. I have not one left of the whole county, except a single piece of William Browne of Crowland. As I enclose a frank, cannot you put one into it ; a Stamford, Grantham, or Boston town or traders' token, or Lincoln ? They will come in a letter ; or may be left at Newport Pagnell, as I think your Stamford newspaper comes thither. I was at Newport Pagnell last week, and was told that an old brasier there, who had left off business, had several. I wish I could purchase them, if worth it. One Blakemore, a sadler at Newport Pagnell, if left for me at his shop there, would send to me : three or four enclosed in a frank would come safe, and your goodness in this respect, and indulgence in pardoning this notice, will ever oblige one, who is, with tender of best respects to your lady and self,

“ Your most devoted humble servant,

“ BROWNE WILLIS.”

The doctor was remiss, or there were some insuperable obstacles in the way ; possibly none of the tokens required ; as on the 14th of the following month, Browne Willis, in another

* Browne Willis's donation comprised tokens of all parts of England, but the Beaufoy cabinet, more in number, contains solely those having formerly currency in the metropolis. Browne Willis died in 1760.

letter, after addressing his wonted hopes of his brother antiquary's "good health," adds—

"Pray pardon my seconding my request about traders' tokens. I think I enclosed a frank; but cannot you send some for me to Mr. Blackmore's? If you have not opportunity of sending so, a Stamford trader, or town piece, will come in a letter; and pray, doctor, favour me in this respect; who am, begging your excuse of this scrawl,

"Your most humble servant to command,

"BROWNE WILLIS."

Snelling, writing in 1765, notices other collectors in his time. Dr. Andrew Gifford, one of the librarians of the British Museum, made a large collection; but Snelling speaks of it as then dispersed, except the town pieces, which were purchased for King George the Third's cabinet. The collection of Mr. Thomas Hollis, in Pall Mall*, possessed many choice and rare specimens; but Snelling referred to that of Mark Cephas Tutet† as the most copious with which he was acquainted. The Tutet collection was dispersed in 1786, and comprised about 1800 pieces: his manuscripts descriptive of those tokens, and of his other extensive series of coins, frequently quoted by Gough in his archæological publications, are in the writer's possession. Dr. Andrew C. Ducarel was also a collector; and

* Hollis's town residence, where his coin collections were deposited, was at No. 19, Pall Mall, the corner of John street, more familiarly known in late years as the residence of Molteno the printseller. It has been recently rebuilt.

† Mark Cephas Tutet was associated with Mr. Vidall, as eminent merchants in Pudding lane, and his attachment to collecting traders' tokens appears to have originated in his being a citizen of London. In him were united the integrity and skill of the man of business, with the accomplishments of the polite scholar and the intelligent antiquary; while, as a collector, few had so just an appreciation of what was truly valuable. Many of his books were improved by manuscript notes written in his own small calligraphy: his library and collections of coins, medals, and prints, with his judicious observations, being constantly available to the use of those who were favoured with his intimacy. He was elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries, June 26th, 1755, and died July 9th, 1785. See Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. vi., p. 403.

traders' tokens formed a division of some distinction among the collections of the Rev. Richard Southgate of the British Museum. After his decease in January 1795, that *helluo nummorum*, Mr. Samuel Tyssen, of Narford hall in Norfolk, purchased the whole privately for 1500*l*. It was his glory to purchase all the collections he could privately; and the Hod-sall and other choice cabinets fell within his grasp; the cost was no object.

The national collection in the British Museum is an amalgamation of numerous cabinets from the time of its establishment, based on the collections of Sir Hans Sloane, in 1752. Among them, that of Miss Banks, the sister of Sir Joseph Banks, who was ever insatiate on this subject; those who appeared at her brother's hospitable table in Soho square not unfrequently rendering some oblation to that shrine. Additions by purchase are constantly enlarging the Museum collection; yet, apart from it, the Beaufoy cabinet has no rival, either in extent, or the surpassing interest of many of the traders' tavern and coffee-house tokens. No known variety of the large brass pence is wanting; and the SPECIMENS ON LEATHER, of the highest rarity, may in vain be looked for elsewhere.

METROPOLITAN SIGNS.

Athenæus and other Greek and Roman writers and satirists present numerous instances of the general use of signs by the tavern-keeper and the trader in Rome and Greece; in accordance with the line in the ancient epigrammatist—

—— Ἐν πρότεροις θῆκη διδασκαλίην.

He hung th' instructive symbol o'er his door.

In England signs appear to have been adopted at a very early period. Dr. Hawkesworth observes that “a discerning eye may discover in many of our signs evident marks of the religion prevalent among us before the Reformation. Saint George, as the tutelary saint of this nation, may escape the censure of superstition; but St. Dunstan with his tongs, ready to take hold of Satan's nose, and the legions of angels, nuns, crosses, and holy lambs, certainly had their origin in the days of popery*.”

The colophons and devices appended to the greater part of the books printed in the metropolis in the sixteenth century exemplify the variety of the signs which distinguished the printing-houses and shops of our earliest printers and booksellers. They were not, however, the only persons who indicated their dwellings by signs, but it is shown by every kind of record extant, that all other callings and trades adopted similar indications, and that notoriety was obtained by an infinite diversity of pictorial symbols.

Ben Jonson, in his play of the *Alchymist*, printed in 1610, notices Abel Drugger the tobacconist's sign, as a conundrum. The commingling of objects, and their perplexity, is also further

* *Adventurer*, numb. 9, December 5th, 1752.

made subject of remark in his *Masque of Augures*, 1622, in which one of the characters affirms

“ It even puts Apollo
To all his strength of art to follow
The flights, and to divine
What's mean'd by every signe.”

The signs figured on traders, tavern, and coffee-house tokens from 1649 to 1672 are all highly illustrative of the period. Many of them, upon the rebuilding of London after the great fire, were ensculptured in stone, and embodied in the brick front, for the most part above the first tier of windows, or what is generally designated the first-floor. They were frequently only the restoration of the symbol or device by which the house occupying the same site, previously to the general conflagration, was distinguished for centuries prior to that event, and especially known as a place of business; still, it did not follow that in successive tenancy the same trade was continued; hence, doubtless, the inconsistency of the symbol on the token of a trader, to whose calling or trade it had not the slightest reference, and in some instances seemed in direct opposition. In these days of sanitary requirement, when, from the narrowness of the streets, the buildings of the last half of the seventeenth century are demolished, unregretted, the pick-axe levels all; and, amid modern improvements, expanded and extended thoroughfares, the red-brick front, embellished with stone signs and window-cornices, are all passing away swiftly in the everywhere change and demolition.

Late in the seventeenth century the sign-boards in the narrow streets of Paris, from their eccentricity of form and size, as well as their position, being found obnoxiously inconvenient, Louis the Fourteenth directed that no sign-board in Paris should for the future measure more than eighteen inches by twelve, and all the iron work used, not to weigh more than four or five pounds. On the contrary, in London, in the absence of all restraint, there was an increasing anxiety among

shopkeepers and traders to enlarge their sphere of action, and their signs were gradually increased in size*.

Many of the metropolitan signs appear at this period to have been sufficiently ill painted, and the orthography attached was equally bad. Addison complained that "many a man has lost his way and his dinner by this general want of skill of orthography; for, considering that the painters are usually so very bad that you cannot know the animal under whose sign you are to live that day, how must the stranger be misled if it be wrong spelled as well as ill painted? What makes these evils the more insupportable is, that they are so easily amended, and nothing done in it. But it is so far from that, that the evil goes on in other arts as well as orthography. Places are confounded as well for want of proper distinctions, as things for want of true characters†."

Addison again, in the *Spectator*, No. 28, April 2d, 1711, was bitterly satirical on the metropolitan sign-boards, and pro-

* The advantages of this controlment of the disposition and size of the signs in the metropolis of France did not escape the notice of Dr. Martin Lister, who, in his *Journey to Paris*, 1698, observes, "'Tis pretty to observe how the king disciplines this great city by small instances of obedience. He caused them to take down all their signs at once, and not to advance them above a foot or two from the wall, nor to exceed such a small measure of square; which was rapidly done, so that the signs obscure not the streets at all, and make little or no figure, as though there were none, being placed very high, and very little."

Many of the French signs had saintly prefixures to their designations, which were or are rarely found attached to those of England. There are other deviations, for which no reason appears, as in that of the silver lion at Calais. In England are and have been herds of golden, black, blue, red, and white lions; but no silver one occurs in any notices of signs during the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries.

Houses in which gaming appears to have been followed presented a pictorial intimation of the games for which they were distinguished. Formerly, one made known that cards were a public amusement by a sign termed *Pique et Carreau*, *Anglicè*, spade and diamond. The same sign, possibly by Frenchmen, was adopted in England. One at Newport in the Isle of Wight became a riddle to many, and hence, from misapprehension, "*Pique et Carreau*" became perverted into "the Pig and Carrot." Again at Godmanchester, where probably the figures on the sign-board were by time nearly obliterated, the form of the diamond induced a new appellation in that of "the Pig and Chequers." Many instances of similar perversions might be adduced.

† *Tatler*, numb. 18, May 20th, 1709.

posed a new office, that of a superintendent, which he considered would very much contribute to the embellishment of the city, and to the driving of barbarity out of the streets. It was proposed to invest this officer with full powers to expunge or rectify whatever he found irregular or defective. It is added—

“ For want of such officer, there is nothing like sound literature and good sense to be met with in those objects that are everywhere thrusting themselves out to the eye, and endeavouring to become visible. Our streets are filled with blue boars, black swans, and red lions; not to mention flying pigs, and hogs in armour, with many other creatures more extraordinary than any in the deserts of Africa. Strange! that one who has all the beasts and birds in nature to choose out of should live at the sign of an *Ens rationis*!

“ My first task therefore should be, like that of Hercules, to clear the city from monsters. In the second place, I would forbid that creatures of jarring and incongruous natures should be joined in the same sign, such as the bell and the neat’s tongue, the dog and the gridiron. The fox and the goose may be supposed to have met; but what has the fox and the seven stars to do together? and when did the lamb and dolphin ever meet, except upon a sign-post? As for the cat and fiddle, there is a conceit in it; and therefore I do not intend that anything I have here said should affect it. I must however observe upon this subject, that it is usual for a young tradesman, on his first setting up, to add to his own sign that of the master whom he served; as the husband, after marriage, gives a place to his mistress’s arms in his own coat. This I take to have given rise to many of those absurdities which are committed over our heads; and, as I am informed, first occasioned the three nuns and a hare, which we see so frequently together. I would therefore establish certain rules for the determining how far one tradesman may *give* the sign of another, and in what cases he may be allowed to quarter it with his own. In the third place, I would enjoin every shop to make use of a

sign which bears some affinity to the wares in which it deals. A cook should not live at the boot, nor a shoemaker at the roasted pig; and yet, for want of this regulation, I have seen a goat set up before the door of a perfumer, and the French king's head at a sword-cutler's.

"An ingenious foreigner observes that several of those gentlemen who value themselves upon their families, and overlook such as are bred to trade, bear the tools of their forefathers in their coats of arms. I will not examine how true this is in fact; but, though it may not be necessary for posterity thus to set up the sign of their forefathers, I think it highly proper for those who actually profess the trade to show some such marks of it before their doors.

"When the name gives an occasion for an ingenious sign-post, I would likewise advise the owner to take that opportunity of letting the world know who he is. It would have been ridiculous for the ingenious Mrs. Salmon to have lived at the sign of the trout; for which reason she has erected before her house the figure of the fish that is her namesake*. Mr. Bell has likewise distinguished himself by a device of the same nature; and here I must beg leave to observe that the particular figure of a bell has given occasion to several pieces of

* Handbills of this period show that the salmon, as a sign, was not a recent adoption; and Mrs. Salmon has, on more than one occasion, been noticed by Addison. Henry Baker, in the *Universal Spectator*, 1743, observes, "Mrs. Salmon, at the Salmon, has long been famous." The sign was then a golden one. Her waxwork figures are described as having been shown "near the Horn tavern in Fleet street," an assertion rather difficult to reconcile, if the old Horn tavern stood on the north side, on the site of the present Anderton's hotel, No. 164, Fleet street. Wale drew his view of Temple Bar and the Devil tavern, engraved for this volume, p. 106, from the doorway of Mrs. Salmon's wax-work exhibition, the site of which is now occupied by Praed's banking establishment, the third house eastward of Chancery lane. J. T. Smith engraved a view of the house in 1793, shortly before its demolition. The waxwork figures then passed to the corner of the Inner Temple gateway, next to Gosling's the bankers, where possibly the reader may remember the effigy of Ann Siggs on crutches, standing forth prominently, and proffering an incontestible proof of the truth of the fac-simile of the original, who frequently passed the door, as if wholly unconscious, nor deigned to cast on the inanimate resemblance "one longing lingering look behind."

wit of this kind. Our apocryphal heathen god is represented by this figure, which, in conjunction with the dragon, makes a very handsome picture in several of our streets. As for the bell savage, which is the sign of a savage man standing by a bell, I was formerly very much puzzled upon the conceit of it, till I accidentally fell into the reading of an old romance, translated out of the French, which gives an account of a very beautiful woman who was found in a wilderness, and is called in the French *la belle sauvage*, and is everywhere translated by our countrymen the bell savage*. This piece of philosophy will, I hope, convince you that I have made sign-posts my study, and consequently qualified myself for the employment which I solicit; but I must communicate another remark upon the subject with which I am now entertaining you, namely, that I can give a shrewd guess at the humour of the inhabitant by the sign that hangs before his door. A surly cholerick fellow generally makes choice of a bear, as men of milder dispositions frequently live at the lamb."

In addition to the signs, and to create individual notoriety, in the newspapers, the *Spectator*, and other periodical emanations of that day, there are frequent advertisements denoting houses of particular callings, and professions requiring extended publicity, having green lamps, red lamps, and lamps of all colours, which, in the absence of parochial street lamps, must have gleamed with frightful aspect, like so many infuriated hydras, on the uninitiated passenger. Still signs constituted the general directory†. Gay, in his *Trivia*, printed in 1716, cautiously intimates—

"Be sure observe the signs, for signs remain
Like faithful land-marks to the walking train."

* The *Belle Sauvage* is again noticed in the *Spectator*, No. 66, and is the subject of an inquiry in the Descriptive Catalogue, pp. 174, 175, and 269.

† So entirely were houses distinguished by their signs, that at this period numbers were not applied to buildings. Edward Hatton, a metropolitan surveyor of considerable eminence, in his *New View of London*, 1708, 8vo, p. 65, while noticing the locality of Prescot street, Goodman's fields, not long previously

Addison's complaint in the *Tatler*, that places were confounded for want of proper distinctions, continued unamended long after, and the streets were generally without indication of name. A newspaper, printed in October 1742, notices, as an event out of the common course, that "within these few days, the names of the several streets that lead to Cheapside have been affixed at the corners of them, painted in black letters on tin plates, for the convenience of strangers, and we hear the same is to be done throughout the city of London."

With this attempt at improvement, a more general attention to the attractive qualities of signs was prevalent, and at length they became very chargeable affairs; as, on commencing business, the old sign was not unfrequently renewed in expensively wrought iron frames, either suspended by supports from the walls*, or swinging within a frame raised a considerable height on what was termed an obelisk sign-post; and although in many instances the symbols themselves were not without interest, yet the colours in which they were bedizened and emblazoned bade defiance to all propriety or good taste. The *Universal Spectator*, conducted by Henry Baker, No. 744, January 8th, 1743, thus sarcastically alludes to the then prevailing humours of sign painting:

"The other day, going down Ludgate street, several people were gazing at a very splendid sign of Queen Elizabeth, which by far exceeded all the other signs in the street, the painter having shown a masterly judgment, and the carver and gilder much pomp and splendour. It looked rather like a capital picture in a gallery than a sign in the street.

erected, observes, "instead of signs, the houses here are distinguished by numbers, as the staircases in the inns of court and chancery." He however notices the fact as a change in the ordinary practice, which, amid the general prevalence of signs, is no where mentioned as having been followed.

* There are several instances on record of the weight of such signs having brought forward the entire front of the house to which they were attached into the street, to the imminent destruction of the wayfarer.

“ This accident excited some considerations on the signs in general; and, on observation, I found your predecessor’s scheme* of having the signs under proper regulation would be highly necessary. It were to be wished the great irregularity so visible in the streets of London were regulated by public authority. It may be everywhere observed what expensive articles these must be; and if this humour of having very fine signs prevails, it will be a considerable drawback to a young fellow at first setting up, especially if he has a great spirit and a small fortune. In these kind of observations an odd one surprised me, which was, wherever I turned my eyes, they were dazzled with gold, and I could not walk a dozen yards without having my head covered with it. These signs are more frequent than any other; but though they are very pompous and magnificent, they are ill designed and unnatural; the city painters, in their use of lacquer and leaf-gold, having consulted ostentation more than propriety, and as without the last there can be no elegance, I was offended to see trees, fruits, flowers, and everything metamorphosed into a new appearance. Who would not expect to see the leaves of a tree green, or a rose with a faint blush of crimson? Or, is it not absurd to see knives, axes, scissors, and saws represented in a metal that can bear no edge? Nor less is it to see golden fish, golden legs, golden perriwigs, and golden leather bottles†? Some geniuses will have a golden cheese, others sugar-loaves of

* *Spectator*, numb. 28. The invectives against signs in the *Spectator* and elsewhere appear to have been taken in good part; and the god of Addison’s idolatry, Sir Roger de Coverley, was subsequently no unfrequent symbol placed over a tobacconist’s shop. The most popular of the snuff makers, about the middle of the last century, was William Whimble. His shop, the sign of Sir Roger de Coverley, was opposite to Rood lane, in Fenchurch street, whence were issued his cards and tobacco-papers, engraved in a style of first-rate excellence.

† Hoare’s banking house in Fleet street. James Hoare, the founder of this establishment, was Comptroller of the Mint in 1661, Surveyor of the Meltings and Clerk of the Irons in 1665. From 1679 to 1682 he was Warden of the Mint, an office subsequently held by Sir Isaac Newton, but abolished by Act of Parliament, 57 Geo. III.

gold. I have seen a golden half-moon instead of a silver one ; and I believe some men have tons of gold over their doors, who are not worth an ounce of silver within. Golden rings, crowns, sceptres, and such are proper enough ; but to gild every object without distinction would make a foreigner think that all our painters had the fate of Midas, and turned whatever they touched to gold.

“ On communicating these thoughts to a friend, he in return gave me his. ‘ As for your critical remarks,’ said he, ‘ they are just enough in point of painting ; but if you consider the range of signs, for the intent they were put up, their gilding is not so absurd ; they are tokens of the wealth within their shops. I never shall think there can be too much gold in the city ; and give me leave to add a pun—gold is always a good sign.’ ”

“ The conclusive pun,” the *Universal Spectator* adds, “ I think a compleat defence for sign gilding in London ; but, besides that particular in sign painting, there are to the curious passenger several ingenious devices and emblematical depictions, which would afford him contemplation and diversion. What a fertile genius must the man have who divides his sign into two compartments. In one he paints King Henry’s head, in the other a fish and a round white ball ; but all the jest would be lost if he did not under them paint ‘ Henry Whiting.’ Some hang up their own heads for a sign, as did Lebeck* and Brown, to show that they, in their art of cookery, were as great men as your Eugenes and Marlboroughs in the art of war. Some denote their education, profession, and temper on

* Lebeck’s ordinary was at the corner of Half-moon, now Bedford street, Strand, opposite to the Exchange. Andrew Miller, in 1739, engraved his head from a fine painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller. The name Brown should be Braund, who is also noticed by Mrs. Centlivre, in her Prologue to *Love’s Contrivances*, 1703 :

“ At Locket’s, Brown’s, and at Pontack’s enquire
What modish kickshaws the nice beaux desire ? ”

Possibly Brown was the generally accepted pronunciation of the name.

the outside of their house. The Three Merry Draymen, and the Three Jolly Butchers, have no doubt drawn in many of each fraternity who might have stopped at the Crown or the King's Head.

"To conclude, I think there never was greater encouragement given to sign painting, so that the artists in Harp alley must mend their hand, or they will have only the business of chandlers' shops and dairy cellars. By the undertaker's long scenes of funerals, and some conversation pieces I have lately seen, I should not be surprised to hear of Monsieur Vanloo being employ'd in painting a portrait, or Mr. Hayman a history piece."

Signs continued to meet with much general censure in various literary publications. Dr. Hawkesworth, in the ninth paper of the *Adventurer*, December 5th, 1752, alludes, in common with other essayists, to their enormities; and similar observations are found in the *Connoisseur*, in 1754, as conducted by Colman and Bonnell Thornton. They were at length deemed a public nuisance, and the strong arm of the law, in 1764, caused their everywhere removal, in furtherance of the hitherto long-required improvement of the principal streets and thoroughfares in the city*. Those who chose to retain them were required to place one side flatly against the front wall of the house; projecting supporters were no longer tole-

* The sign-posts, however costly, appear to have become, on the order for removal of the signs, public property, as the following announcement verifies:

"From the Commissioners for Paving Westminster, June 21st, 1771.

"Whereas several of the inhabitants (having mistaken the notice given by the commissioners the 23d of April last, respecting the taking down their signs,) have taken up the street-posts; whereby the streets are left in holes, and become dangerous to passengers: Notice is hereby given, that the property of the posts in the streets are by Act of Parliament vested in the committees of the respective parishes, and that whoever shall remove any of the said posts, or break up the pavement, or cause the same to be removed or broken up, will be prosecuted agreeable to the directions of the Act; and if any accident should arise to the public, by the removal of any of the said posts, the respective inhabitants will be liable to the consequences.

"By order of the Commissioners,

"GEORGE BOX, Clerk."

rated, and the houses consequently began to be numbered. New Burlington street was the first so distinguished in accordance with these regulations; and the second place so remarked was Lincoln's-inn fields; but, so slowly did the practice obtain, that the journals made these changes a matter of notoriety.

As time, sooner or later, levels all distinctions of families, and obliterates every other memorial of human greatness, so faded the signs, in all their metropolitan splendour; and street after street became gradually cleared. Wood Street, and Whitecross Street, were among the last from which the signs were taken down, so late as 1773.

J. H. BURN.

29, Bow Street,
Covent Garden.

ERRATA.

Page 36, line 5 from foot, for 1173 read 1213.

Page 41, line 2, for 1580 read 1598.

Page 108, line 6, for Chancery lane read Fleet street.

Page 118, line 6, for 1712 read 1716.

Page 156, line 15, for 1265 read 1243.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF
LONDON TRADERS, TAVERN, AND
COFFEE-HOUSE TOKENS,
IN
THE CORPORATION LIBRARY, GUILDHALL.



DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

"Objects of little value in themselves may be of great importance, in the hands of those who know how to use them."—*Quarterly Review*, vol. lxxii., p. 309.

EARLY LEADEN TOKENS.

1 **DATE**, in gothic characters, occupies the obverse.

Rev. Four fleurs-de-lis pointing inwards.

A piece of considerable antiquity, having had possibly some religious use in the times of popery. This specimen has been engraved and noticed in the introduction to Mr. Akerman's recent volume on *Tradesmen's Tokens*.

2 Dog? with collar. *Rev.* Arms, chequé, *or*.

3 Eagle, double-headed and displayed, with wings inverted.

Rev. Arms, barry of eight.

4 Palmer pilgrim? *Rev.* A monkish gothic capital **Α**.

5 Bird? regardant; a cross rising from the back.

Rev. R, with cross in front, in field.

6 Two birds standing erect; a crosier between them.

Rev. An eight-leaved flower.

The five preceding varieties were with others found while excavating, in 1845, in Aldersgate street. They are described in the *British Archaeological Journal*, in October in that year, pp. 210, *etc*.

7 **GOD SAVE THE QVENE**—Tudor rose crowned, and **E. R.**

Rev. A spread-eagle occupies the field.

Snelling has engraved this piece in his *View of the Copper Coin and Coinage of England, 1762*, from the specimen then in the Hollis cabinet.

- 8 Lion rampant—The royal initials E. R., in the field.
Rev. A portcullis, crowned.

These were both struck in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The portcullis was a badge used by King Henry the Seventh, in reference to the descent of the House of Tudor from that of Beaufort.

- 9 Anchor. *Rev.* s. s. Very rude in fabric.
- 10 Anchor, with s. on the stem. *Rev.* The same.
- 11 Arms, worn and illegible. *Rev.* W. I. D.
- In the field, on the reverse of most traders' tokens, the initial of the surname is placed uppermost; and below it, those of the christian names of the issuer and his wife. The latter is here indicated by the second letter I.
- 12 Arms, three birds? *Rev.* Blank.
- 13 Bakers Company arms. *Rev.* A. E. K.
- 14 Bear passant. *Rev.* A vase with flowers, M. P.
- 15 Bear? or animal; indistinct. *Rev.* D. S. H.
- 16 Bell. *Rev.* L. S.
- 17 Boar's head. *Rev.* W. S., with a merchant's mark.

Devices, more generally known under the appellation of "merchants' marks," are found on some tokens; doubtless, their origin is to be traced to a period when the trader, lacking the pride of ancestry, had not the privilege of bearing heraldic emblazonment, and therefore devised some pictorial enrichment of his name, conjointly with some religiously expressed notions of the time. Ecclesiastics, as well as merchants, entertained the same predilections; and their badges, when life had ceased, served, early in the sixteenth century if not before, to decorate the monumental brass that marked their sepulture, or enriched the stained glass windows of the sanctuary; so in the *Vision of Piers Plowman*, printed in 1550, 4to, the lines are fully illustrative:

"Wyde wyndowes shynen with shapen sheldes,
 With merkes of merchants ymediled betwene."

Favine, in reference to this subject, observes, "The honour of bearing shields, that is to say, armes, belongeth to none but noblemen by extraction, or by calling, or creation; and it is not an hundred years since such as were not of noble condition were punished with great fines and amercements, if they but attempted to bear any. To them it was permitted to have only markes or notes of those trades and professions which they used; as a tailor to have his sheares; a cutler, a knife; a shearman, his cloth-sheares; a mason, his trowell, the compasse, or square; and so of other. Merchants, for their more honour, might beare the first letters of their names and surnames enterlaced with a crosse; as is to be seen in

many ancient epitaphes, and as yet to this day upon their packes or burthens of merchandises. All these were called but markes ; they were not permitted to have shields, but targets only, hollow at the chief and flankes, like them which are given to villages at the feast of the saint their patron, to manifest they were not shields*."

The merchants, our early black-letter printers in their rebusses, and others, notwithstanding these regulations by the heralds, not uncommonly bore their devices and marks on shields. Merchants sometimes bore the insignia of their companies upon a chief above their marks ; and although it is not to be doubted the practice frequently excited the displeasure and ire of the heralds, there are known instances of their marks being impaled or quartered with arms.

Merchants' marks, for the most part, consist of a cross, with another down stroke to form a smaller cross of the limb on the dexter side ; and another line from the top point to the limb on the sinister side, giving it the appearance of the Arabic numeral 4 turned backwards ; generally accompanied below by the initials of the christian and surname in monogram, and often interlaced by some geometrical figure. The upper part of the device has been assumed to depict the mast and yard of a ship ; but query, as the cross on the dexter side is a symbol of our Lord's atonement, is not the triangle, on the sinister, figurative of the doctrine of the Holy Trinity?

18 Boar ; illegible. *Rev.* S. K. B.

19 Bricklayers Company arms. *Rev.* L. C.

20 Clothworkers Company arms. *Rev.* R. E. C.

21 Same device : above, T. S. *Rev.* A crescent.

22 Two fighting cocks, game and dungheap. *Rev.* C. K. T.

The sign in old deeds is ever described as "the Cocks," and as constantly shown in a fighting attitude. In the popish times, two chantries were founded in St. Alphage, Cripplegate Within ; one by John Creevey, who gave to the parson and the churchwardens, of the time being, "a house called the Cocks, in Grub street," in trust, to find a priest.

Cock-fighting, as a diversion, had long been a demoralizing but favourite pastime among the English. "The Commendation of Cocks and Cock-fighting ; wherein is shewn, that cock-fighting was before the coming of Christ : Printed for Henry Tomes, ouer against Graies Inn gate, in Holborn, 1607," 4to, was evidently published to commend the practice, under the Stuarts ; but cock-fighting was wholly prohibited by an ordinance of the Parliament, March 31, 1654. On the restoration of monarchy, the greedy and rapacious Sir Henry Herbert, Master of the Revels, for a few shillings' fee, licensed everything that was applied for ; cock-fighting thereupon regained prevalence, and continued till it was wholly abolished by the 12th and 13th of Victoria, ch. 32.

23 Cross, with pellets in the quarters. *Rev.* Qu. device?

* *Theatre of Honour*, printed in 1615, folio.

24 Cow. *Rev.* H. M.

Milk street, Cheapside, received that appellation from its being the stand of milk-sellers, and where possibly tokens similar to the present had currency.

25 Crossed daggers, as in the Cutlers' arms. *Rev.* H.

26 Crossed keys: in the upper quarter, a cross +; and in the lower, the figure 2. *Rev.* Blank.

27 J. D. conjoined, in script characters, in the field.
Rev. A sugar-loaf, and B. ST.

28 Eagle and child; Stanley crest. *Rev.* I. K. G.

29 T. F. in monogram. *Rev.* 1644.

30 CHRISTOPHER FLOWER—In the field, a fleur-de-lis.
Rev. Bricklayers Company arms.

31 Four points directed to an annulet in the centre.
Rev. The same device repeated.

32 Fox lodged: the word FOX above. *Rev.* W. S. H.

33 St. George's cross, on a shield. *Rev.* A grotesque mask?

34 St. George slaying the dragon. *Rev.* M. B.

35 Same device. *Rev.* L. I. K.

36 Grocers Company arms. *Rev.* W. K. F.

37 Harp crowned, between I. S. *Rev.* I. E. S.

38 Heart, pierced by an arrow. *Rev.* T. W., a star of six points above and below.

39 Heart, two arrows through it, in saltier, crowned.
Rev. W. M. H.

Query, the Bleeding Heart?

40 Heart, on obverse; inscription illegible. *Rev.* An anchor.

41 Helmet. *Rev.* I. A. L.

42 Hoy, or sailing boat. *Rev.* I. C. D.

43 Ironmongers Company arms. *Rev.* F. I. I.

The Company of Ironmongers obtained, in 1435, the grant of their armorial insignia, the earliest instance that has been noticed. The supporters and crest were by a subsequent concession, from Queen Elizabeth, in 1560, being the first instance of their use by a corporate body.

44 W. K., daisies above and below, on the obverse.

Rev. A heart, and the date 1707.

45 A Maltese cross pattée, or red cross, occupies the field.

Rev. A portcullis, crowned.

46 Same device. *Rev.* A fleur-de-lis.

47 Same device. *Rev.* W. N. - Smallest size.

The Red Cross of St. George, as emblazoned in the city arms, is rarely denoted on Tokens; the red cross is ever found as a species of cross pattée. The legend related in the thirteenth century, by Matthew Paris, monk of St. Albans, that at the siege of Antioch, in 1098, by Robert Duke of Normandy, son of William the Conqueror of England, St. George, clothed in white, with a red cross on his banner, and attended by innumerable warriors, descended in a beatified vision from the mountains of Syria, to his relief, is undeserving of the slightest credence; but the religious credulity of the age, adopting an unquestioned assurance of the fact, adored St. George with the red cross, as the patron saint, not alone of England, but also of all countries where Christianity was promulgated.

48 Man dipping candles. *Rev.* W. P. P.

49 Stick of candles. *Rev.* I. S. E.

50 The same device. *Rev.* A. M. L.

Tallow-chandlers' tokens.

"Chandelors' boxes that have nothing but two-pences, pence, half-pence, and leaden tokens in them," are noticed by Fennor, in the *Compter's Commonwealth*, 1617, as being better furnished than the pockets of the gaily dressed gallants of that era. The Two-pences, Pence, and Half-pence were of the white or silver coinage. The Royal Farthing Tokens, issued four years anterior to this date, are not noticed by this writer.

51 Mason's mallet, half-moon, a mullet of five points, and a rose, disposed at the four corners. *Rev.* Blank.

Square in form.

52 C on the obverse. *Rev.* M. Very minute in size.

A remarkable specimen of the trivial character of small leaden coins.

53 T. N. in cypher. *Rev.* Hammer surmounted by a crown, from the Smiths' arms.

54 S. S. P. *Rev.* 1666.

55 Rose, between T. Y. *Rev.* Foliage, between T. Y.

To say aught "under the rose," not to be again divulged, erroneously supposed to have reference to words spoken among persons who on festive occasions wore garlands of roses, has a classical derivation; the rose, the flower of Venus, was consecrated by Cupid to Harpocrates, the god of silence, of which it consequently became the symbol.

56 Star of six points. *Rev.* A cross.

57 Sugar-loaf. *Rev.* M. A. W.

58 Swan. *Rev.* W. M. S.

59 Three fleurs-de-lis, in field. *Rev.* A device, and T. N.

60 WIDOW THVRRITON. *Rev.* IN SKALDING ALLY.

Stow describes Scalding alley as "of old time called Scalding house, or Scalding wike, west of St. Christopher's church; because that ground for the most part was then employed by Poulters, who dwelt in the high street, from the Stocks Market to the great conduit. Their poultry, which they sold on their stalls, were scalded there." St. Mildred's court is the site of Scalding alley.

61 CHRISTOPHER WARD AT THE—Windmill, in the field.
Rev. Inscription illegible—In the field, C. F. W.

62 Wheatsheaf, between M. L. *Rev.* M. C. L.

63 Wheatsheaf, between G. B. *Rev.* G. B., a crown above.

64 Wheatsheaf. *Rev.* A device.

These were Bakers' tokens.

65 Woodmongers Company arms. *Rev.* I. E. C.

ROYAL (Patent) FARTHING TOKENS.

STRUCK ON COPPER.

- 66 IACO. D. G. MAG. BRI—Two sceptres through a crown.
Rev. FRA. ET HIB. REX—Harp crowned; the mint mark, a rose.

John Harington, created in 1603, Baron Harington of Exton in the county of Rutland, obtained a patent on terms highly discreditable to the British Solomon, for the issue of these tokens, which were forced into circulation by the King's proclamation, May 19th, 1613. Hence the derisive name of 'Harringtons.'

- 67 Another type, less in size; the mint mark, a cinquefoil.

- 68 Another type, still less in size; the mint mark, a fret.

The fret, here adopted as a mint mark, is a charge in the arms of Lord Harrington*.

These tokens encountered the contempt and scorn of all persons to whom they were tendered, as being of the smallest possible value; and were the objects of sarcastic allusion by dramatists, poets, and wits. Meercraft, in Ben Jonson's *Deville is an Asse*, played in 1616, act ii. sc. 1, affirms, in an account cast to a penny half-penny farthing, he will "not bate a Harrington o' the summe." In the same writer's *Magnetick Lady*, Interest says, "the wise poor man cannot so dispose of his wit, by legacy, as his children shall be a Harrington the better for it," act ii. sc. 6; and again, Compass, in the same comedy, act iv. sc. 8, tells the lady, he "will not bate a single Harrington of interest upon interest;" that is, the least fraction of his demand. Sir Henry Wotton, in his Letters, p. 558, complains in a certain transaction he had lost four or five friends, and "not gotten the value of one Harrington." Numerous other instances might be quoted of their being considered as of no value.

The currency of the tokens issued in the preceding reign was by proclamation, May 30th, 1625, confirmed by King Charles the First; and, on the decease of Ann

* Speed, in reference to the map of Rutlandshire, engraved in his *Theatre of Great Britaine*, says, "the draught whereof, that I may acknowledge my duty and his right, I received at the hands of the right honourable John Lord Harrington, Baron of Exton, done by himselfe in his yonder yeares." The map has the shield, charged with a fret.

Of John the second Lord Harington, in Harding's *Biographical Mirror*, 1796, is an engraved portrait, with that of Prince Henry, from a painting in the Earl of Guilford's collection at Wroxton; the Harington arms, charged with a fret, are there pendant from the branch of a tree.

Countess of Harington, the patent was granted, July 11th, 1626, to Frances Duchess of Richmond, and to Sir Francis Crane, knight, who was the King's representative. Under that authority, the two following types appear to have been issued: the first, devoid of an inner circle, is a fac-simile of the tokens promulgated under the patent to the Haringtons.

- 69 CARO. D. G. MAG. BRI—Two sceptres, through a crown;
mint mark, a rose. *Rev.* FRA. ET HIB. REX—Harp
crowned.

Six specimens on a slip of copper. Apparently TRIAL PROOFS.

- 70 CARO. D. G. MAG. BRIT—Two sceptres, through a crown.
Rev. FRAN. ET HIB. REX—Harp crowned; mint mark,
a lozenge.

The patentees, to baffle the public in their demand for rechange, issued a second type, having an inner circle.

- 71 CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRIT—Two sceptres, as above.
Rev. FRAN. ET HIB. REX—Harp crowned; the mint
mark, a woolpack.

By proclamation, March 1st, 1634-5, Henry Howard, Lord Maltravers, and Sir Francis Crane, the then patentees, were directed in future to strike no farthing tokens but with a distinctive mark of brass on the copper flan, that they might thereby be known from those previously issued, wholly of copper; and as a means to preclude counterfeits. The fraud was by the patentees seen to be on the wane, and the royal authority of little avail against the general remonstrance, clamour, and resistance on all sides. Of the following, there was but one type, less by half in size than those issued previously.

- 72 CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BR.—Two sceptres, as above; mint
mark, a crescent. *Rev.* FRA. ET HIB. REX—Rose
crowned; mint mark, star of five points.

In *The Midnight Watch*, 1643-4, Robin Goodfellow, on departing from Oxford, learns that "the Earl of Stamford had been defeated, many prisoners taken, with great store of armes and ammunition, and a *great* brasse peice, on which the crown and the rose were stamp't, was most remarkable;" but after a diligent search, Robin finds nothing "to beare the impression of the rose and crowne, excepting a brave peice indeed, a farthing token, which was, peradventure, all that was in it."

PATTERN PIECES.

73 ROSA SINE SPINA—In field, the rose and crown.

Rev. PRO LEGE REGE ET GREGE—St. George's cross.

A PATTERN PIECE, unknown to Snelling, and of extreme rarity.

The motto ROSA SINE SPINA appears on the sovereign pennies of King Henry the Eighth. A rose, with the same motto, was one of the badges assumed by his daughter Queen Elizabeth; and it was subsequently again adopted on the pennies of King Charles the First.

74 CAROLVS A CAROLO—Mint mark, lion passant guardant.

Device, the rose, thistle, fleur-de-lis, and harp crowned, dividing the field into quarters. *Rev.* QVATVOR

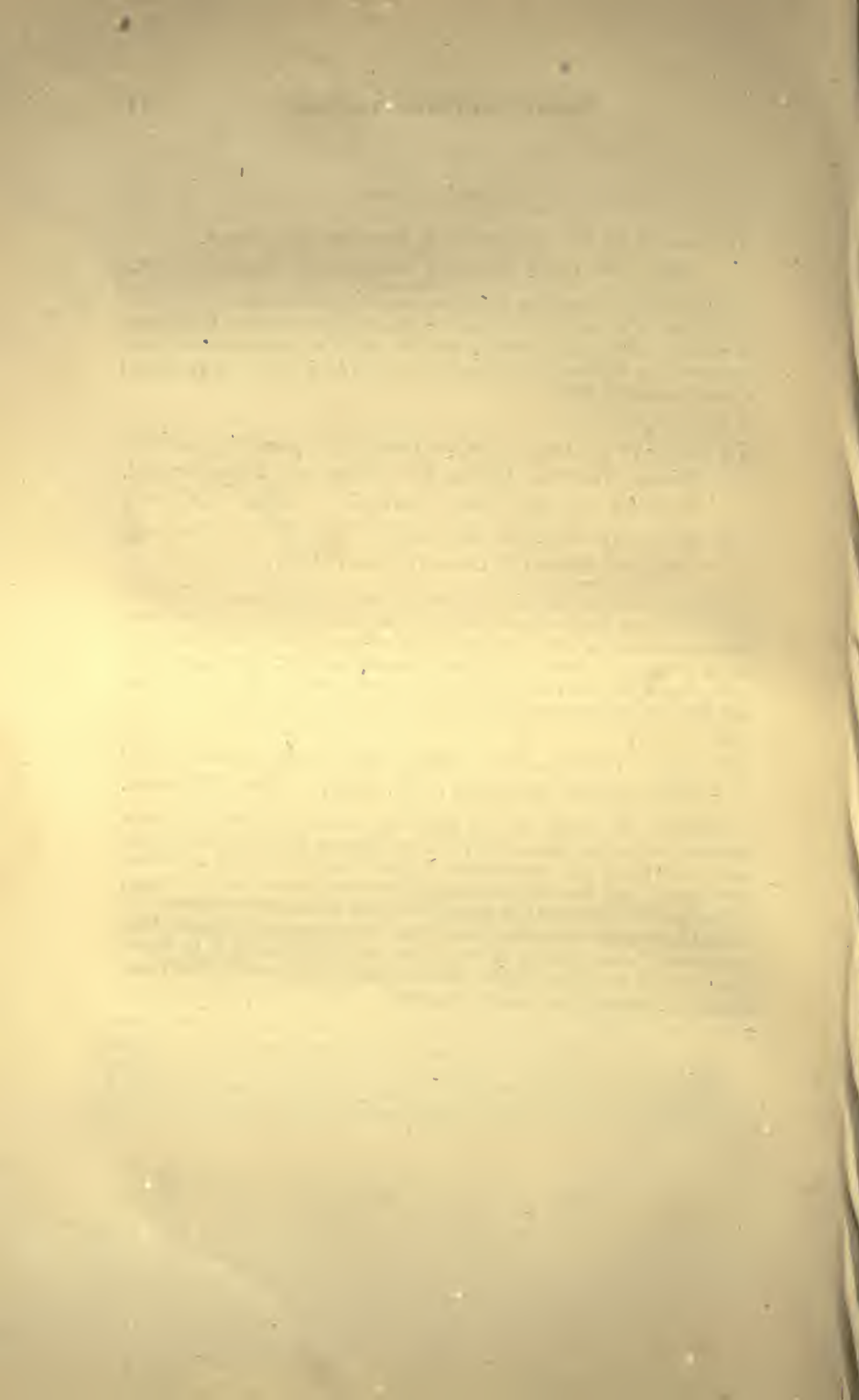
MARIA VINDICO—A three-masted ship of war. The edge inscribed MONETÆ INSTAVRATOR. 1662.

PATTERN FARTHING, the dies engraved by THOMAS SIMON; and the edge inscribed by PETER BLONDEAU, the means of which he claimed as his own invention, and enjoined an oath of secrecy on the officers of the Tower mint, not to divulge the mode of process; but at the Paris mint, the Piedforts, trial pieces, and proofs of coins had long previously borne inscribed legends on the edges, in fact, from the reign of Charles the Ninth to that of Louis the Fourteenth.

75 ALEX^R. CLEEVE—On a shield, St. George's cross; in the first quarter, the sword of St. Paul. *Rev.* The same.

The Cross of St. George has been the badge of the English kings and nation from the time of King Edward the Third, the period of the civil commotions between the Yorkists and Lancastrians excepted, when it was nearly superseded by the Roses; but, upon the termination of the wars between the rival houses, it again predominated, and still continues to adorn the banner of England.

The king's badge was formerly worn by his own retainers, and the men of free corporations; hence, possibly, the reason why the City of London bears the red cross, to which, in the first quarter, has been added the sword of St. Paul's martyrdom, the symbol of the patron of the city.



LONDON TRADERS, TAVERN, AND COFFEE-HOUSE TOKENS,

CURRENT 1649-1672.

ABCHURCH LANE, Lombard Street.

76 RALPH LVCAS AT THE WHIT—A bear, in the field.

Rev. IN ABCHVRCH LANE. 1665—HIS HALF PENY.

The White-Bear tavern was destroyed in the great fire of September 1666, but, on the rebuilding, the proximity of the situation for all purposes of business induced a Frenchman, described by Evelyn as "M. Pontack, the son of the President of Bordeaux, owner of a district whence are imported to England some of the most esteemed claret," to establish a tavern with all the novelties of French cookery, that soon obtained popularity under the appellation of Pontack's. Proud of his descent, he set up his father's head as a sign, as possibly more attractive than his own, and, doubtless being painted in official costume, soon became noticed as the Pontack's Head. Evelyn, in July 1683, however, seems to have thought the son no conjuror, and to have considered his acquirements of but ordinary capacity; as he observes, "I think I may truly say of him, what was not so truly said of St. Paul, that much learning had made him mad."

The fellows of the Royal Society, after the Fire, held their anniversary dinner on November 30th, at the Crown tavern in Threadneedle street; but for some cause, possibly more scientifically cooked viands, moved to the Pontack's Head; and in 1694, Evelyn again records, "we all dined at Pontack's as usual."

A scarce tract, entitled "The Metamorphoses of the Town, 1731," sufficiently attests the character of Pontack's as the resort at that period of extravagant epicures, and, in the bill of fare of "a guinea ordinary," figure "a ragout of fatted snails," and "chickens not two hours from the shell." The tavern appears to have been at this period conducted by a female, as the *Weekly Oracle* records; on "Thursday, January 15th, 1736, William Pepys, banker in Lombard street, was married at St. Clement's church in the Strand, to Mrs. Susannah Austin, who lately kept Pontack's, where with universal esteem she acquired a considerable fortune."

ADDLE HILL, Upper Thames Street.

77 CHARLES DEARE—Sun in splendour; Distillers' arms.

Rev. AT ADLIN HILL—In the field, C. E. D.

ALDGATE.

Aldgate, built in 1606, was sold by the civic authorities, on Wednesday, July 30th, 1760, for 177*l.* 10*s.* The demolition began on September 4th, the Monday following, when some of the ornamental carvings, part of the city arms, with the heads and wings of the dragons, apparently cut in Portland stone, were obtained by Sir Walter Blackett, an eminent merchant at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and appropriated to the decoration of Rothley castle, an eye-trap, erected by him on the crags of that name, near Wallington, Northumberland.

78 JOHN GAME AT THE COACH — A coach: below it $\frac{I}{2}$.

Rev. AND HORSES AT ALLGATE—The above repeated, in the field.

The Coach-and-Horses was a sign adopted by hackney-coach proprietors, who, by an ordinance of the Lord Protector, with the advice of his council, June 23d, 1654, were not, within London, Westminster, and six miles about the late lines of communication, to exceed at any time two hundred persons; the hackney-coaches used by them, not more than three hundred; nor their hackney horses for coaches to exceed six hundred. The entire direction, as to places of standing, rates of fares, and rules of governance, was vested in the Court of Aldermen of the City of London; provided the ordinance did not extend to the prejudice or restraint of any coaches commonly called stage-coaches, coming to, or going from London to remote places.

79 JOHN TIDDER [16]57—Three doves, from the Tallow-chandlers' arms. *Rev.* WITHIN ALDGAT—I. A. T.

ALDGATE HIGH STREET.

80 DAVID GILLATT AT THE PYE—A magpie, in the field.

Rev. WITHOVT ALGATE. 1671—In the field, D. G. $\frac{I}{2}$.

A token was issued from "the Pye without Algate" so early as 1648, and the initials of the taverner and his wife on the reverse were then W. A. G.

In 1661 was printed "The Presbyterian Lash, or Noctroffs Maid Whipp'd; a tragi-comedy, as it was lately acted in the great roome at the Pye Tavern at Aldgate." This bitter satire had allusion to ZACHARY CROFTON, a violent Presbyterian leader, who was accused of whipping his maid for some supposed fault she had committed; and had the effrontery to print a defence of his conduct. See White Kennett's *Chronicle*, p. 797; and Butler's *Hudibras*, edit. 1764, vol. i. p. 354.

De Foe, in his *Memoirs of the Plague*, 1665, notices in particular "the Pye Tavern, over against the end of Houndsditch." He describes the dreadful set of fellows who there kept late hours in a room next the street; and, as the dead-cart passed, followed by grieving persons, whose relations were being borne to the great pit then opened in the churchyard, assailed them by jeers and railery that

no remonstrance could abate ; yet, ere a fortnight had elapsed, all were themselves thrown lifeless corpses into the same hole, and he who was most forward and most loud in his imprecations and scoffs was the first to pass to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

The Pie, now called the Magpie, is a contraction of the words "maggoty-pie," deduced from the French word *magot*, implying a caprice, a whim, or a fancy ; an appellation the Pie appears to have obtained from the whimsicality of its drolleries.

81 SIMON TURNER NEXT—A magpie, in the field.

Rev. THE PIE AT ALGATE—Grocers Company arms.

The usual farthing size. Turner also issued a token for one penny.

82 AT THE HARTS HORNS—Horns affixed to scalp, in field.

Rev. WITHOVT ALL-GATE—In the field, E. D. T.

83 ROBERT WARD—Lion rampant, in the field.

Rev. WITHOVT ALL-GATE—In the field, R. A. W.

84 GABRIELL HARPER—In field, angel winged, bearing scroll.

Rev. WITHOVT ALLGAT [16]59—A bunch of grapes.

85 GABRIELL HA[R]PER—In the field, an angel, as above.

Rev. WITHOVT ALLGAT [16]59—A bunch of grapes.

The R in the surname on obverse omitted in error by the die sinker.

ALDERSGATE STREET.

Aldersgate, whence many of John Daye the printer's most rare productions issued in the sixteenth century, was sold by the civic authorities, on Wednesday, April 22d, 1761, for 91*l.*, and the demolition commenced in the following week. The site where it stood is marked, on the east side of the street, by 62, St. Martin's-le-grand.

86 IOSEPH COLLET IN—A bucket, or milk-pail, in the field.

Rev. ALDERSGATE STREET—In the field, I. M. C.

87 THE SWAN AND SVGAR—Swan and sugar-loaf, in field.

Rev. IN ALDERSGATE STREET—In the field, C. S. I.

The sugar-loaf, like Abel Drugger's bona roba's cap, "all o' cop," indicated that the issuer was a grocer.

88 RICHARD DOWLEY—In field, the Salters Company arms.
Rev. NEAR ALDERSGATE—Same coat impaled with the
 arms of Dowley.

89 WALTER IONES IN ALDERSGA—Seven stars, in the field.
Rev. STREET. HIS HALFE PENY—Name in monogram.

90 Sultan Solyman's head — *Solyman*, in the field.
Rev. *The Coffee House in Aldersgate Street, 1666.*

Evidently a coffee-house keeper's token, issued on reestablishing his business here, after the fire in September. Possibly Ward, who adopted the same sign and issued a similar token, on his removal to Bread street in 1671.

Solyman the Magnificent, the fourth emperor of the Turks, began his reign in 1520, in the same year Charles the Fifth became emperor of Germany. He was the contemporary of Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, Mary, and Elizabeth. Solymán died September 4th, 1566. The distinctive splendour of his rule appears to have caused his name to be adopted as the frequent subject of a sign where Turkey coffee was sold.

91 NICHOLAS COOKE GROCER AT Y^E—A cock, in field. *Rev.*
 COCK IN ALDERSGAT STREETE—HIS PENNY. 1666.

The diurnals, in January 1762, noticed the death of "Mrs. Wilks, widow, mistress of the Cock inn in Aldersgate street, judged to be one of the biggest women in England."

92 ROGER WALLMAN AT THE—A horse, in the field.
Rev. ALDERSGATE STREET [16]66—HIS HALFE PENY.
 Query, the Black Horse? that sign being still there.

93 MICHAELL SYMONDS AT THE—A still, in the field.
Rev. IN ALDERSGATE STREET—HIS HALFE PENNY.

Symonds was a distiller; the still being a prominent symbol in the Distillers Company arms.

94 THO. GROVE. CHEESMONGER—A weight, T. E. G. *Rev.*
 IN ALDERSGATE STREET—HIS HALFE PENNY. 1668.

95 THE MAIDEN HEAD—Virgin's head on shield, E. A.
Rev. IN ALDERSGATE STREET—Same device, [16]68.

The Maidenhead was possibly, in more instances than one, set up in compliment to Queen Catharine Parr, the sixth and last wife of King Henry the Eighth. Previous to her marriage with that monarch, the Parr family assumed as one of

their badges, derived from the family of Ros of Kendal, the device of a maiden's head couped below the breast, vested in ermine and gold; her hair of the last, or; and her head encircled with a wreath of red and white roses.

The head is found on the Pinmakers Company arms, with the motto, "VIRGINITAS ET UNITAS NOSTRA ÆTERNITAS."

96 JOHN WARNER IN. 1668—A bell, below a dolphin.

Rev. ALDERSGATE STREET—HIS HALFE PENNY. I. A. W.

The sign indicated was the Bell and Dolphin.

97 JOHN MYNN—St. George and the Dragon, in the field.

Rev. ALDERSGATE WITHOVT—In the field, I. M. M.

Richard Smith, in his Obituary, Sloane MS. 886, notices, "May 15th, 1634, Richard Lawley, innkeeper at the George without Aldersgate, buried." The *Mercurius Politicus*, a newspaper, dated April 8th, 1658, announced coaches from the George inn without Aldersgate, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Smith subsequently records, "September 14th, 1670, Mrs. Mary Mynn, wife to Mr. John Mynn, grocer, without Aldersgate, died at two a.m. Buried 17th." Grocer implied the company to which he belonged. The George was an inn having that sign.

John Mynn was of the family of Mynn, booksellers, in Little Britain, who for the most part perished of the plague, in 1665. By the marriage of his cousin Dayrell to one of the Mynns, the latter family became connected with that of Richard Smith.

ANGEL ALLEY, Thames Street.

98 OBADIAH SVRRIDGE IN ANGELL—An angel with wings.

Rev. ALLY IN THAMES STREET. 1668—HIS HALFE PENY. O. A. S.

ANGEL STREET.

99 JOHN ABETHELL—Seven stars, in the field. *Rev.* IN ANGELL STREET—In the field, I. A. A.

Angel street was possibly that in Southwark.

ST. ANN'S LANE, Aldersgate Street.

100 MATHEW HANSCOMBE—Sugar-loaf, in the field. *Rev.* IN ST. ANNS LANE.[16]58—In the field, M. A. H.

ST. ANN'S STREET, Westminster.

- 101 RALPH FULLER IN S.—Scales, Baker's arms, in the field.
Rev. ANN STREET WESTMIN—In the field, R. F. F.

AVE MARIA LANE, Ludgate Street.

- 102 GODFREY ROBINSON—Hawk with varvells; in the field.
Rev. IN AVE MARY LANE—In the field, G. R. 1658.

Stow, describing the neighbourhood in 1603, observes that Ave Mary lane was "so called, of text-writers and bead-makers then dwelling there; and at the end of that lane is likewise Creede lane, late so called, but sometime Spurrier row, of spurriers dwelling there." Artizans in matters of hawking, and the chase, afford a fair pretext for the sign of the falcon.

BALDWIN'S GARDENS.

- 103 NICHOLAS SMITH . 1666—A wheatsheaf, in the field.
Rev. IN BALDWIN'S GARDEN—In the field, N. H. S. $\frac{1}{2}$.

"Baldwins gardens, neare Grayes-inn lane," is said to have derived that name from Richard Baldwin, who erected some houses here in 1589.

BANKSIDE, Southwark.

- 104 MELCHISEDECK FRITTER—Feltmakers' arms, in the field.
Rev. ON Y^e BANKE SIDE BREWER—HIS HALFE PENY.

Melchisedeck Fritter's name occurs in the churchwardens' accounts of St. Margaret's, Westminster, in 1643, when an abatement of 2s. 6d., for weekly payments, and contributions to the outworks constructed in that year, was allowed in the rent due for premises in Turnmill street, Clerkenwell. The building on the Bankside, from the sign, would seem to have been previously occupied by a felt-maker, and although converted into a brewery, the sign it had hitherto borne, the Hat, continued.

- 105 AT THE EARLE OF ESSEX—A stag, in the field.
Rev. ARMES AT BANCKSIDE—R. E. P.

A stag is the crest of the Leathersellers' arms. The allusion is evidently to the parliamentary general, Robert D'Evreux, Earl of Essex, who died in 1646. R. P. was doubtless a partizan of the Commonwealth authorities.

- 106 WILLIAM BOORMAN—The Haberdashers Company arms.
Rev. AT THE BANKSIDE—In the field, W. E. B.

107 WILLIAM CHAPMAN ON—A corn-bushel measure, in field.

Rev. THE BANK SIDE SOVTHWARK—HIS HALF PENY.

108 THOMAS MARTIN—A hedge-hog, in the field.

Rev. ON THE BANKSIDE—In the field, T. E. M.

The hedge-hog is seldom used in heraldry, though as a symbol the animal may be compared to an expert industrious man, who seizes every opportunity of improving his fortune or preventing poverty. It may be considered the emblem of frugality.

109 HANDREY STROVD ON—An unicorn, in the field.

Rev. THE BANKSIDE. 1658—In the field, H. E. S.

See Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, vol. iii. p. 590.

110 GEORGE VAVASOVR—Arms, Vavasour; with a crescent.

Rev. ON THE BANKE SIDE—In the field, G. F. V.

111 WILLIAM WILLIAMS—In the field, a plough. *Rev.* ON

THE BANCKSIDE—In the field, W. B. W.

112 IOHN LVDGALL AT Y^e BANKE—A crooked billet? IN SOVTHWARK. *Rev.* SIDE. HIS HALF PENY. 1668—

Watermens' arms, in the field.

113 *Elizabeth Port at the Banckside*, in three lines, script type.

Rev. HER HALF PENY—In field, two keys crossed; 1668.

Octagonal in shape. The sign termed the Cross or Crossed Keys. Bankside was anciently within the jurisdiction of the bishops of Winchester, and the keys are part of the charge on the arms of that see. The house had doubtless been long employed for other purposes; yet "the Cross Keys," apparent on the token, were still its distinctive sign.

The stews on the Bankside were, in 1506, inhibited by King Henry the Seventh, but a decreased number subsequently permitted, till King Henry the Eighth, in 1546, suppressed them wholly. Stow mentions these allowed stew-houses as having "signs on their fronts towards the Thames, not hanged out, but painted on the walls, as the Cross Keys, the Gun, the Castle, the Crane, the Cardinal's Hat*, the Bell, the Swan," and others.

* Skelton, in his *Why come ye not to Courte*, a bitter invective on Wolsey, written in 1523, or before, alludes to "the sygne of the Cardinall Hat," being then closed. Later, in the account of William Colle, citizen and grocer, receiver of the rents of the hospital of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, 1581-2, credit is given for a quit-rent of 37s., paid by the governors of St. Thomas's hospital, from "the Cardinal's Hat."

Sir John Howard's steward's accounts, 1465, has the following: "Item, the xxiiij day of May, my mastyre lent to my lord of Norffolke, whan he lay at the stewe, xxs." My lord of Norfolk was John Mowbray, the last Duke of Norfolk of that family: he died in 1475.

The original regulations of the stews on Bankside, by which the bishops of Winchester in the fifteenth century exercised control over them, are extant, written on parchment, in the Bodleian library, Oxford.

BANK END, Southwark.

114 ANTHONY CRAVEN AT THE—A castle, in the field.

Rev. BANKE END IN SOVTHWARKE — HIS HALFE PENNY. A. B. C.

Bank-end stairs, near London Bridge, appear to have been the nearest place of landing to Shakespeare's or the Globe Theatre, now involved in the site of Barclay and Perkins's great brewery.

BARBICAN.

115 EDMOND ALEXANDER—A horse-shoe, in the field.

Rev. IN BARBYCAN—In the field, E. M. A.

116 ELIZABETH BABINGTON—In the field, E. B. *Rev.* IN BARBICAN—1653, in the field.

117 WILLIAM RVDD IN—A bull, in the field.

Rev. BARBICANN . 1655—In the field, W. A. R.

The Bull was, and is almost everywhere, a prevalent sign. Boys, quoting the town records, in his *Collections for the History of Sandwich*, pp. 685, 687, states that, "in 1540, information was taken before the burgesses upon oath, a certain person at church said, 'the sacrament of the altar was but a signification and a sign, as the sign of a bull, or the sign of a rose, set up at taverns'"; rather a ticklish assertion for the town magnates to construe: and it appears to have been somewhat dangerous to the heterodoxical assertor; as later, in 1550, when Henry the Eighth had been gathered to his fathers, the same volume records that a deposition was entertained against a certain person, who had said, "the King's Majesty that dead is, was an heretick!" This was too much; the luckless defamer was immediately sentenced to the pillory, and the loss of both his ears.

118 THOMAS COOPER — In the field, T. A. C. *Rev.* IN BARBICAN . 1655—CHANDLER, in the field.

119 EDWARD GRO . . — The Bowyers' arms, in the field.
Rev. IN BARBICAN . 1665—In the field, E. G. G.

- 120 ROBERT HAYES AT Y^E COFFE HOVS—Sultan Morat's head, in the field. *Rev. In Barbican formerly in Pannyer Ally.*

The sultan Morat, or Amurath the Fourth, whose head is figured on various coffee-house tokens, was raised to that dignity in 1623, amid the general acclamations of the people; but, intoxicated with the power he held, he became with no redeeming quality the most detestable tyrant that ever ruled the Ottoman empire. Addicted to brutal excesses, he was his own assassin in 1640.

Morat figures as a tyrant in Dryden's *Aurengzebe*.

Hayes was burned out from Panier alley in September 1666, and pursuing his course in a northward direction, appears to have reestablished himself in Barbican. The house seems to have attained considerable notoriety, and to have been the scene of the outrage recorded by Richard Smith, in his Obituary: "April 11th, 1672, Mr. Brand, an old stocking seller in Barbican, died this night, of a blow on his head the day before, from an earthen drinking pott or jug, by one Kitchen, as is commonly reported, at a coffee-house in Barbican."

See No. 880.

- 121 JAMES LEECH—BODIS MAKER, in the field. *Rev. IN BARBICAN—In the field, a naked child?*

A bodice or stay-maker. The memorable Tom Paine was a lady's stay-maker. O'Keeffe's Jemmy Jumps is a character, as a calling, now extinct.

- 122 WILLIAM MILTON—MEAL MAN, in the field. *Rev. IN BARBICAN. 1666—In the field, W. E. M.*

John Milton, father of the author of *Paradise Lost*, by profession a scrivener, but who had retired from business many years before his death, died about 1647, at his house in the Barbican, and was buried in Cripplegate church.

Query, Was this William Milton in any degree related to the poet?

- 123 FRANCIS MORLEY AT THE—The royal oak, the Boscobel oak tree, bearing three crowns, in the field. *Rev. IN BARBICAN. 1668—HIS HALFE PENY. F. M. M.*

Barnaby, see BERMONDSEY STREET.

BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, Smithfield.

- 124 WILLIAM RVSSSELL. 1671—HIS COFFEE HOVSE, in field. *Rev. IN ST. BARTHOLOMEWS CLOSE—A coffee-man pouring coffee.*

BARTHOLOMEW LANE, Threadneedle Street.

125 ED : HEATH AT S^R THO . GRESHAM—His head, in field.*Rev.* IN BARTHOLMEW LANE—HIS HALF PENY. E. M. H.

Sir Thomas Gresham, a name ever to be remembered with lasting honour by the citizens of London, is here represented with the flat cap-like form on his head ; his left hand resting on his sword-hilt.

Bartholomew the Less, see THREADNEEDLE STREET.

BASINGHALL STREET.

126 THO : ARMESTRONGE AT Y^E—An official in civil costume.*Rev.* IN BASING-HALL STREET—HIS HALFPENY. 1668.

127 GEORGE STARCKEY AT THE—A horse current, in field.

Rev. IN BASINGHALL STREET—HIS HALFE PENY.

The White or Saxon Horse.

The German chiefs, according to Krantz, bore on their shields the figure of the beast whose name they assumed, which served to distinguish the warriors in the hour of conflict ; and, on the subversion of the Roman empire by the Germanic races, these emblems became the hereditary badges of tribes and families, forming the basis on which the armorial bearings of modern nations are founded. The White Horse may, without exaggeration, be styled the Saxon emblem ; for, from the earliest to our own time, it has constituted the peculiar badge of the race. Tacitus notices that while they roved in their native woods in Germany, the White Horse was considered sacred, and was typified in the religious ceremonies of the Saxons. It doubtless gave name to the hardy warriors, who, fourteen hundred years since, migrated in accordance with their policy, bearing the standard of their nation-unfurled before them ; and, landing on the shore of Kent, caused the White Horse to have been ever since recognised as the insignia or arms of the county in which they settled. The Saxon Chronicle, under anno 871, also records the repulse of the Danish invader by Alfred the Great, at the memorable battle of Ethandune, (Edington, Wilts.) The commemorative trophy, the colossal White Horse, hewn out in the chalk on Berkshire downs, has, like his glory, continued unharmed and uninjured, indestructible amid the lapse of ages.

BASING LANE.

128 RALPH EVERSLEY IN—An arched crown, in the field.

Rev. BASING LANE IN[N]—In the field, IARETS HALL.

Gerard's, a perversion of Gisors' hall, or mansion, is thus described by Stow : "On the south side of Basing lane is one great house, of old time built upon arched vaults, and with arched gates of stone brought from Caen in Normandy." As he



Engraved by J. H. St. John

THE GRAND HALL, CAIRO.

Engraved by J. H. St. John



had read, it was originally owned by John Gisors, mayor of London in 1245, who appears from the name to have been of a Norman family, was a Pepperer or member of the now Grocers company; and in 37 Henry III. is named on the Patent Rolls of that year, as the king's chamberlain of London, empowered to regulate the prices of wines. He was sheriff in 1240, and mayor in the years 1245, 1246, 1250, and 1259. In 1250, he had the honour of being the first mayor presented to the Barons of the Exchequer, and admitted by them to that office. He was alderman of Vintry ward, and coroner for the city of London, from 1281 to 1284, and was deceased in the reign of Edward the Second, as in the fourteenth year of that monarch, Sir John Gisors, as son and heir, was called on, to answer for his father, as king's coroner of London.

Sir John Gisors, who was mayor in 1311, though here named the son, was possibly the grandson of the mayor of 1245; the long period of years between seems to justify this supposition. Sir John was created Constable of the Tower in 1327, on the accession of King Edward the Third: see Close Roll, 1 Edw. III., p. 1, m. 23. He died in 1329; and it is apparently to him the particulars of the sepulture is referable in the chapel of St. Mary, in the Gray Friars, "ad dexterum cornu altaris, sub prima parte fenestræ, sub lapide elevato*."

This Sir John Gisors left two sons; Henry, the elder, who was sheriff in 1330; and John, who had issue, and who became the heirs and owners of Gisors' hall. By a John Gisors, according to Stow, a feofment of this property was made in 1386, and it then probably passed to the military order of St. John of Jerusalem; as, on December 1, 1406, Walter Grendon, then prior, gave a receipt for four pounds, from Margaret, widow of Sir John Philippot, knight, Thomas Goodlak, and their partners, "in full payment of all arrears for rent due to us from their tenement called Jesores hall in the city of London."

In 1598, Stow finds that "the same is now a common hostery;" banters Grafton for his credulity, or worse, in asserting Gisors' hall to have been the abode of a giant named Gerard; and the may-pole of the bygone day fictionized into the giant's spear-staff, "when, even at the first building of Gisors' hall, were made divers arched doors, yet to be seen, which seem not sufficient for any great monster, or other than men of common stature to pass through."

In September, 1666, the great fire destroyed the building, but on its reconstruction, all of the stone wall that could be retained was made available, and it then stood some ten or twelve feet above the ground. On the east and south sides was perceptible the stone-work of the windows, to the arched vaults below the ground, since denominated the crypt; and if they were blocked up in Stow's time, certainly had the appearance of "divers arched doors," insufficient for the passage of any except a man of common stature; but, on the demolition of the Gerard's-hall tavern, in April, 1852, and the bricked stoppings being forced through, the iron mullions of the windows were shown to have been greatly injured by the operation of the fire, and the stone work evinced the destructiveness of the ravages the building had sustained during the conflagration; even the supporting columns in the crypt, as it was termed, were greatly damaged.

The figure of the Giant Gerard, carved from a twisted block of timber, distorted and ill at ease, that stood between the first-floor windows, and faced the doorway of the house now numbered twenty-four, on the north side of Basing lane, was in March, 1852, moved from its position, and is now deposited in the crypt or vaults below the Guildhall. The building materials of the tavern were

* *Collect. Topogr. et Genealogica*, vol. v. p. 282.

sold by auction on April 8th and 10th following, and, ere the month had closed, it was, with the south side of Basing lane, wholly demolished. The vaults remained for some months to gratify the public curiosity; but the crown of the arched roof being two feet or more above the level of the roadway, was in its turn cleared out, with considerable attention to the preservation of the stone in its several proportions, and will be reconstructed, as one of the innumerable attractions contemplated by the proprietors of the Crystal Palace, on Anerley hill near Sydenham.

129 AT THE SEAVEN STARES—In the field, seven stars.

Rev. IN BASIN LANE. 1650—A. A. P., in the field.

130 VINCENT FLETCHER—Seven stars, in the field.

Rev. IN BASING LANE. 1666—In the field, v. F. F.

Fletcher was apparently the successor of A. P. at the Seven Stars. In the great fire of September, 1666, Basing lane was wholly destroyed.

131 AT THE WHIT HORS—In the field, a horse caprioling.

Rev. IN BASEN LANE. 1652—I. G., in the field.

BATTLE BRIDGE, Southwark.

Battle bridge was so named from being situated on ground, and over a water-course flowing from the Thames, belonging to the abbot of Battle abbey; the place is now called Mill lane.

132 THE BROOD HEN AT BATLE—Hen sitting on nest, in field.

Rev. BRIDGE IN SOVTHARKE—In the field, L. E. S.

133 CHESMOVNGER AT—In the field, an angel.

Rev. BATTEL BRIDG—A. M. F., in the field.

134 IOHN HOLLAND AT—A castle, in the field. *Rev.*

BATEL BRIDG. SOVTHWARK—In the field, I. E. H.

135 RICHARD SAPP AT BATLE—Peacock, the tail displayed.

Rev. BRIDG IN SOWTHARKE—In the field, R. S. S.

“Alexander of Macedonia imposed a great penaltie on him that killed a peacocke. Quintus Hortensius the Romane oratour first set it upon the table, beeing himself a perfect glutton.”—Henry Buttes's *Dyets dry Dinner*, 1599, sign. K 6.

BAYNARD CASTLE, Thames Street, see No. 150.

BEAR ALLEY, Southwark.

136 ROWLAND PENNIFATHER—A bell, HIS $\frac{1}{2}$. in the field.

Rev. IN BEARE ALLY. BRIDGFOOT—IN SOWTHWARK.

BEDFORDBURY, Chandos Street.

137 ELIZ: ROW. VPER EN[D]—A skittle ball and two pins.

Rev. OF BEDFORDBERY—In the field, E. R.

Skittles, under the appellation of kayles or nine-pins, was, with other games, denounced as an unlawful amusement in the reign of King Edward the Fourth, and the magistrates commanded to seize and burn them. Strutt, while noticing the general failure of such enactments, adds—"I remember, about twenty years back (1780), the magistrates caused all the skittle frames, in or about the city of London, to be taken up, and prohibited the playing at Dutch pins, nine pins, or in long bowling alleys, when in many places the game of nine holes was revived as a substitute, with the new name of 'Bubble the Justice,' because the populace had taken it into their heads to imagine the power of the magistrates extended only to the prevention of such pastimes as were specified by name in the public acts, and not to any new species of diversion."—*Sports and Pastimes*, edit. 1810, 4to. Introd. p. xliv.

BEDFORD STREET, Covent Garden.

138 THE CROS KEYES TAVERN—Two crossed keys, in field.

Rev. IN COVENT GARDEN—In the field, G. G. G.

Most of the early parochial rate books of St. Paul, Covent garden, are supposed to have been destroyed in the fire of September, 1795; all that remain are the rector's rate books of 1650, and the poor-rate assessment books of the years 1651 (the eastern division only), 1657, and 1663. There are no others till 1697; and recently, some heartless wretch has purloined the volume of vestry minutes, from 1640 to 1681; certainly one of the most interesting of all the metropolitan records.

The Crossed-keys tavern appears to have been in Bedford street, between Henrietta street and King street. GEORGE GASCOIGNE's name is noticed in the rate books of 1657; but he was doubtless an older inhabitant, as in the burial register that commences October 27, 1653, are recorded in April 24, 1654, the sepulture of Debora Gascoigne, and on May 8th, Dorothy Gascoigne. The burial of George Gascoigne, the issuer of the token, follows on January 23, 1660-61.

139 SAMVELL HOARE AT THE CROS—Two crossed keys, in field. *Rev.* IN BEDFORD STREET COVENT GARD—

In the field, S. G. H.

Samuel Hoare possibly married the widow of George Gascoigne, the middle initial being the same. Hoare's name appears on the rate book of 1663. The burial register notices him, October 14, 1668, as "Captain Samuel Hoare, buried in the

church ;" and later, possibly of the same family, is recorded, August 2d, 1695, "Elizabeth, wife of Charles Hoare, esq., from St. Ann's; buried in the church." These interments were in the vaults.

140 TOVCH NOT MINE ANOINTED—Head of King Charles II.

Rev. FEARE GOD. HONOR THE KING :—A bible, between W. S., the date 1660, above.

140* TOVCH NOT MINE ANOINTED—Head of King Charles II.

Rev. FEARE GOD. HONOR THE KING—A bible, between W. M. S., and the date 1664, above.

William Sheares, bookseller, at the Bible in Bedford street, Covent garden, in 1661, as a frontispiece to some of his publications, prefixed an engraving of his sign, a Bible, with W. S., surrounded by the motto "FEARE GOD. HONOR THE KING," as on the token.

Richard Smith, in his Obituary, has a notice ; "Sept. 21st, 1662, Mr. Sheires, bookseller in Covent garden, buried." Where, does not appear ; his name is not in the parish register. Margaret Sheares is found in imprints, three or four years later.

The burial register of St. Paul, Covent garden, records, "March 26, 1673, Mrs. Margaret Sheares buried."

141 WILLIAM FARNCOMBE—In the field, OYLE MANE. 1654.

Rev. IN COVENT GARDEN—W. F., in the field.

William Farncombe appears on the rate book of 1657, in Bedford street ; and in the burial register, February 3, 1660–61, is recorded the interment of "William, son of William Farncombe." The name again occurs in the assessment book of 1663.

BEDLAM, Bishopsgate Without.

Simon Fitz-Mary*, sheriff of London in the years 1233 and 1246, out of his singular and especial devotion to the church of the glorious Virgin Mary at Bethlehem, gave, as the deed of gift recites, "all that land of mine, which I possess in the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, namely, whatsoever I have there, or whatsoever I ought to have there, in houses, gardens, fish-ponds, ditches, pits, and all their appurtenances, included within the bounds ; the which extend in length from the king's way on the east, to the ditch called Depediche on the west ; and in breadth, towards the land which was Ralph Dunnynges on the north, to the land of the church of St. Botolph on the south ; in clear, free, and perpetual alms, and especially for building the same into a priory." The grant, dated on Wednesday, October 23, 1247, was witnessed by Peter Fitz-Alwyn, supposed to have been the grandson of Henry Fitz-Alwyn, draper, of London Stone, first mayor of London ; Nicholas Bat, sheriff and alderman of Bishopsgate ward ; Ralph Sparling, and others.

* Leland names him Simon Fitz-Moris ; and he is elsewhere called Maury.

Not otherwise endowed, and failing of other assistance, the priory lingered till 1523, when Stephen Jennings, a merchant tailor, bequeathed forty pounds towards purchasing the right of adapting it to the reception of lunatics. Skelton, in his *Why come ye not to Courte*, written in or about 1523, in his abuse of Cardinal Wolsey, thus describes him :

“ He grinnes and he gapes
As it were Jacke Napes,
Such a mad Bedlem.”

In 1546, on the dissolution of popish religious houses, the priory, with all its revenues, passed to the city authorities, as a hospital for insane persons. Aggas, in his map, 1560, particularizes the buildings, with the church in the midst, demolished in 1562, doubtless for the purpose of laying out lines of small houses, which were soon after erected. Sir Thomas Roe, in 1569, inclosed, as a place of burial for the neighbourhood, about an acre of the land belonging to the said hospital, on the west, on the bank of the deep ditch, the boundary of the hospital land from Moorfields. This inclosed portion constitutes the north-west corner of Liverpool street and Blomfield street, next Finsbury circus.

Contiguous to the metropolis, it became a suburban receptacle for lawless and low characters ; the lunatics were of the worst description, and maintained by public charity, but scantily bestowed. Streets of small tenements crept up almost imperceptibly, and became the pestilential abode of dissolute persons. Chettle, in his *Kind Hearts' Dreame*, printed at latest in 1593, notices the bowling-alleys in Bedlam. Stow, in 1598, observes, “ from this hospital northward, upon the street's side, many houses have been built with alleys backward, of late too much pestered with people, a great cause of infection, up to the bars ;” and Ben Jonson, in his *Alchemist*, 1610, has an allusion to the beggarly condition of the precinct :

“ *Lovewit.* The world's turn'd Bethlem !

Face.

These are all broke loose

Out of St. Katherine's, where they use to keep

The better sort of mad folks.”

Act v. sc. 1.

The attempt by the city authorities, in 1644, to renovate the place and institute order, was, from the density of the population, abandoned, until the new hospital, on the south side of Moorfields, begun in April, 1675, and completed in July, 1676, became the home of the lunatics ; and their former receptacle was either pulled down or rendered habitable for more supposed sane persons. Strype, in 1720, describes it as containing several courts and alleys, under the appellation of Old Bethlem ; it continued so till 1829, when the main street, so named, was widened, and the name changed to Liverpool street.

142 AT THE SALVTATION—In the field, two men greeting.

Rev. IN BEDLAM. 1658—G. A. H., in the field.

The transmutation of the tavern signs at this period was the theme of numerous writers. Richard Flecknoe, in his *Enigmatical Characters*, 1658, 8vo, speaking of “ your fanatick reformers,” observes, “ as for the signs, they have pretty well begun their reformation already, changing the sign of the Salutation of the Angel and our Lady into the Souldier and Citizen, and the Catherine-wheel into the Cat and Wheel. Such ridiculous work they make of their reformation, and so zealous are they against all mirth and jollity, as they would pluck down the sign of the Cat and Fiddle too, if it durst but play so loud as they could hear it.”

143 EPHRAIM CLITHEROW—The sun in rays, in the field.

Rev. AT THE SVNE IN BEDLAM—E. G. C.

144 THE SINE OF THE HALF—A crescent, in the field.

Rev. MOVN IN BEDLAME—In the field, T. B.

Sir Thomas Browne was of opinion that the human faces pourtrayed on ale-house signs, and in coats of arms, for the sun and moon, were reliques of paganism, and that these visages originally implied Apollo and Diana.

Butler, who waggishly asks,

“Tell me but what’s the nat’ral cause,
Why on a sign, no painter draws
The full moon ever, but the half?”

Hudibras, part ii. canto 3.

may be fairly answered on the rule of common sense ; was the moon represented full faced, as the Baptist’s head on the Irish half-pennies and farthings of King John, the more than half-fuddled mooney-eyed customers, by an optical illusion, on retiring, might mistake the moon’s disc for a sun in glory ; fancy it another haven of bliss ; return, and become lunatically drunk.

BEECH LANE.

Beech lane is mentioned in early records, as the way lying “versus le Beche,” the shore of the great water. A red cross, in contrast with the white or stone cross towards Cripplegate, stood at the west corner, both afterwards giving names to the respective streets on their sites. The Roman watch-tower, the Barbican, stood near the red cross, and was subsequently the site of the town mansion of the Bridgewater family ; that in its turn has given place to Bridgewater square.

145 ELIZABETH WOOD—Goldsmiths Company arms, in the field. *Rev.* IN BEACH LANE. 1656—In the field, E. W.

146 EDWARD MARSHALL—In the field, three crowns.
Rev. IN BEECH LANE. 1668—HIS HALF PENY. E. I. M.

147 HENRY GREEN NEXT DORE TO GLOVERS HALL. *Rev.*
IN BEECH LANE. 1669. A HALFE PENY. H. A. G.

BELL YARD, Fleet Street.

Bell yard derived that appellation from a messuage or tenement called “the Bell,” in the parish of St. Dunstan’s, Fleet street, “lately belonging to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem.” On the dissolution of the priory, King Henry the

Eighth granted the said messuage to Anthony Stringer, from whom, in 1543, it passed to John Hornby. The *Inquisitio post mortem*, instituted on Hornby's decease in 1558, elicited these facts.

148 VICTOR DREW IN BELL—Key within crescent, in field.

Rev. YARD NEAR TEMPLE BARR—HIS HALF PENY. 1667.

The sign of the Key and Half-moon.

149 WILL. IONSON AT Y^E DRAKE IN—A drake, in the field.

Rev. BELL YARD NEARE TEMPLE BAR—HIS HALFE PENY. 1667.

BENET or BAYNARD CASTLE, Thames Street.

150 EDWARD OAKES AT BENET—A windmill, in the field.

Rev. CASTLE. THAMES STREET—In the field, E. G. O.

ST. BENNET'S HILL, Thames Street.

151 MATHEW TVNSTALE AT THE—A harrow, in the field.

Rev. HARROW ONE ST BENNETS HILL—In the field, 1^D

Large brass, for pence, were chiefly issued by coffee-house keepers on their re-establishment after the great fire.

BERMONDSEY STREET, Southwark.

152 AT THE WHITE SWAN IN—A swan with collar and chain.

Rev. BARNABEY STREET—In the field, W. A. T.

The Mandevilles, earls of Essex, bore for arms, *gules*, a swan *arg.* ducally colored and chained *or*. The Bohuns, descended from them by a female line, bore the same badge.

The White Swan was a device borne by King Edward the Third on his shield, at a tournament, with the legend in the vernacular English dialect, the first recorded instance of its use in a motto:

“Ha! ha! the Whyte Swan!
By Goddes soule I am thy man!”

Prior to this time, the English language was a commixture of speech, of Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French.

The White Swan was also the badge of his son King Richard the Second.

153 AT THE RED BVLL IN—A bull passant, in the field.
Rev. BERMONDSEY STREETE—In field, . . D. ? indistinct.

154 RICHARD MELTON IN—Crossed keys, in the field.
Rev. BARNIBE STREETE—In the field, R. A. M.

The sign of the Crossed Keys is yet extant in Bermondsey street.

155 NICHOLAS SHELLEY IN—HIS HALFE PENNY, in field.
Rev. BARMONDICE CHESEMONGER—In the field, N. M. S.
 1666.

156 IOHN STEVENS IN BARMONSI—In the field, I. A. S. 1666.
Rev. STREET IN SOVTHWARKE—HIS HALF PENY.

BILLINGSGATE.

157 AT THE QVEENES HEAD—Queen Elizabeth, with high
 ruff. *Rev.* AT BILLINGSGATE—In the field, R. A. C.

Antecedent to the fire, was the Boar's Head in Billingsgate, that gave name also to Boar's-head alley. Machin, in his diary, a chronicle of the cardinal virtues of catholicism, mentions, on May 17th, 1555, one Hall, a lighterman, of Boar's-head alley, who, while the faithful of Machin's religion were going in procession through Cheapside, was bound to a post there and whipped, as they passed, for his heretical opinions. Well might the accession of Queen Elizabeth induce her sign to be raised, as an expression of general joy.

158 *John Eldridge at Billingsgate*, in four lines, on obverse.
Rev. HIS HALF PENY—A lion rampant, and still, in field.

Octangular in form. A distiller of strong water ; burned out in the great fire in September, 1666. He appears to have reestablished himself in Drury lane, at the sign of the Eagle and Crown, whence he issued a half-penny token, bearing date 1667.

BILLITER LANE.

"The narrow way called Bellezetters lane" is noticed as a boundary, in a survey of lands and quit-rents belonging to London Bridge, in the fifteenth century. Harl. MS. 6016. Billiter lane is now Billiter street.

159 WILLIAM WICKINS. 1657, in three lines, on obverse.
Rev. IN BILET[E]R LANE—A man dipping candles.

- 160 WILLIAM PHILLIPS—A crooked billet, in the field.
Rev. IN BILLITER LANE—In the field, W. E. P.

BIRCHIN LANE, Cornhill.

"The king's way called Bercher's lane, in the parish of St. Edmund in Lombard strête," is noticed as a boundary, in a survey of lands and quit-rents belonging to London Bridge, in the fifteenth century. Harl. MS. 6016.

Bercher appears to be a perversion, or misnomer. "Birchover lane," according to Stow, edit. 1603, was "so called of Birchover, the first builder and owner thereof, now corruptly called Birchlin lane. This lane, and the high street near adjoining, were formerly for the most part inhabited by wealthy drapers; but in the reign of Henry the Sixth, from Birchover lane on that side of the street, to the stocks, the most part dwelling there were fripperers or upholders, who sold old apparel and household stuff." What would now be termed a broker's alley. So, in the *Returne from Parndssus*, 1606, 4to, it is said, "And you, Master Amoretto—it's fine, when that puppet-player Fortune must put such a Birchlin-lane post in so good a suit—such an ass in so good fortune."

- 161 JAMES FORDE AT THE—A cock, in the field. *Rev.*
 COCKE IN BVRCHING LANE—In the field, I. E. F.

- 162 AT THE SHIP IN—A ship, in the field. *Rev.* BVRCHEN
 LANE—In the field, E. A. D.

BISHOPSGATE WITHIN.

Bishopsgate was sold by the commissioners of the city lands, on Wednesday, December 10th, 1760, for immediate demolition. The house at the corner of Camomile street has a mitre in the front, with inscription, to mark the site on which it stood.

- 163 THE FLOWER POT WITH—In the field, a vase of flowers.
Rev. IN BISHIPSGATE—The initials L. M. T., in the field.

Still there, and well known to the citizens of London, as a house of call of many suburban conveyances.

- 164 THE SHVGER LOFE IN—A sugar-loaf, in the field.
Rev. BISHOPSGATE STREETE—In the field, R. S. M.

- 165 THO. BLACKBORNE—A sugar-loaf, in the field.
Rev. BISHOPSGATE STRE—In the field, T. S. B.

166 THE SVGAR LOFE AT—A sugar-loaf, in the field. *Rev*
BISHOPSGATE . GROCER—In the field, F. M. B.

167 HEN : HORNE CHESEMONGER—H. M. H., in the field.
Rev. IN BISHOPSGATE STREET—In field, H. M. H.

168 AT THE SVNN IN—The sun in splendour, in the field.
Rev. BISHOPSGATE STREET—In the field, W. I. A.

The sun in rays is a device in the Distillers' arms, and doubtless the occasion of its adoption as a tavern sign.

Signs formerly, in addition to the symbol, had frequently an inscription or motto. The *Craftsman*, September 30th, 1738, asserts that "the peculiarities of a nation may be discovered by the choice of their signs;" and, as an instance of the art and wit in drawing customers to their houses, quotes, among others

" ' The best drink under the SUN. '

Besides this skill and address in attracting customers, they also show a true judgment of the world, in the following inscription particularly, which is very common in town and country—

' Drink here, and drown all sorrow,
Pay to day, and trust tomorrow. '

That might be applied to much higher people than poor ale-house tipplers; and I believe some of the best tradesmen would be obliged to me, if I could inculcate the same maxims into the minds of their premier customers."

169 AT THE ACORNE IN—An acorn, in the field.
Rev. BISHOP - GATE STREETE—In the field, I. K. M.

170 THE SHIP TAVERN IN—A ship, in the field.
Rev. BISHOPSGATE STREETE—In the field, E. D.

171 THE STARR TAVERNE IN—Star of eight points, in field.
Rev. BISHOPS - GATE STREETE—In the field, H. I. B.

The crest to the Innkeepers' arms is a star of eight points.

172 IOHN WASHBOURN—In the field, the initials I. W.
Rev. IN BISHOPSGATE . SALTER—In the field, 1661.

173 EDW: NOVRSE HIS FARTHINGE WORTH OF COPPER.
Rev. NEXT THE BVLL IN BISHOP GATE STREET. 1666.

Nourse, by his company, was a girdler, and possibly, having married the daughter of Hugh Wells, citizen and armourer, of St. Michael's, Cornhill, was a wealthy participant, if not the successor to his father-in-law's business in that parish, at

the time of the fire in September, 1666; and after that disastrous event issued this token immediately on reestablishing himself, "next the Bull," in Bishopsgate street*.

Snelling most truly observes of Nourse's token, "an honest farthingworth of copper it was, requiring no promise of repayment, carrying its value along with it, and certainly would have been taken in any part of the kingdom without scruple."—*Copper Coinage*, p. 30. The pattern farthing of King Charles the Second, dated 1665, weighs four pennyweights; this of Nourse's, seven pennyweights; while the pattern piece of 1671, and the farthing actually issued in 1672, weigh exactly three and a half pennyweights, half the weight of Nourse's "farthingworth of copper," specimens of which are among the rarities of traders' tokens.

Whether after the rebuilding on Cornhill he returned to his former domicile in that parish is not known to the writer; but in the north aisle of St. Michael's church is a monumental stone bearing the following inscriptions:

"Near this place lieth interred the bodies of LVKE NOVRSE, late of Gloucester, esq.; who died April the 25th, 1673, aged 89 years.

"And of HVGH WELLS, late of this parish, citizen and armourer of London; who died February 25th, 1673, aged 84 years.

"And also of EDWARD NOVRSE, citizen and girdler of London, son to the said Luke Nourse. He married Mary, one of the daughters of the said Hugh Wells. He died June 12th, 1689, aged 65 years."

174 HENRY RVSSELL AT THE—A horse-shoe, and H. A. R.

Rev. IN BISHOPSGATE STREET—HIS HALFE PENY. 1667.

175 RICHARD DOWDING Y^E WHIT—A lion rampant, in field.

Rev. BISHOPSGATE STREET—HIS HALF PENY. 1670.

BISHOPSGATE WITHOUT.

176 AT THE WHITE HART—In the field, a hart couchant.

Rev. IN[N] AT BEDLAM GATE—E. E. K., in the field.

Erected, according to the date formerly on the front, in 1480. Stow, in 1598, says, "next unto the parish church of St. Buttolph without Bishopsgate is a fair inn for receipt of travellers." In the *European Magazine*, for March, 1787, is a view

* "Next the Bull." What a contiguity! Unluckily no farthing token is known of the Bull, the inn to which Thomas Hobson, the Cambridge carrier, travelled wearily yet successfully, to and fro, backward and forward, during a long life. The man from whom is derived the saying "Hobson's choice: that, or none." He let horses to the students, who were compelled to take the horse in turn as he stood in the stable; thus no horse was worked more than another. He amassed considerable property, and died while the plague was raging in London, January 1st, 1636. The poets of the university eternized his memory in verse: Milton wrote two pieces; both are printed among his minor poems. His portrait, engraved by Payne, is one of the graphical rarities of that period; and Peck, at the end of his *Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell*, has published the will of this eccentric but benevolent person. He was a considerable benefactor to his native town, Cambridge.

of the front ; and on June 3d and 4th, 1788, the whole of the furniture, plate, linen, and effects were sold by auction on the premises ; the advertisements described it as " the White Hart tavern, of eminent resort for upwards of three centuries."

In January, 1819, the freehold of the White Hart tavern, the houses in White Hart court, *etc.*, then producing on the old low long-leasehold rents 524*l. per annum*, were announced for sale on the 17th ; particulars were to be had of Mr. John Long, Christ's Hospital. The White Hart tavern was rebuilt in 1829, when the entrance into Old Bedlam, formerly called Bedlam-gate, was widened, and the street renamed Liverpool street.

The *Mirror*, vol. xv., has a wood-cut view of the exterior of the White Hart tavern, showing the alterations subsequent to 1787, for improving the entrance to White Hart court ; taken almost immediately before the demolition in 1829. White Hart court appears to have been built on the old inn yard.

177 THE HALF MOONE BREW—A half-moon, in the field.

Rev. HOVSE . WITHOVT BGATE—In the field, G. I. O.

Joan Wood, in 1600, by her last will, gave rentcharges arising from the brew-house called the Half-moon brewhouse, and a house in Half-moon alley, with other lands and tenements, to St. Botolph's, for charitable uses.—*Stow's Survey*, edit. 1754, vol. i. p. 423.

The half-moon was the representative of a sixpence in the alewife's uncanceled scores, when the wall did penance in chalked hieroglyphics for the sins of the tippler. So in " Master W. H., his song to his wife at Windsor," printed in Captain Llewellyn's *Men-miracles*, and other Poems, 1656, duod., p. 40, mention is made of " the fat harlot of the tap," who

" Writes at night and at noon,
For tester, half a moon ;
And great round O, for a shilling."

The wood-cut attached to the ballad of " My Wife will be my Master," to the tune of " A tailor is no man," printed in J. P. Collier's *Booke of Roxburghe Ballads*, 1847, 4to, p. 89, is an admirable illustration of such an alewife's score. The phrase " mind your P's and Q's" is said to have originated in a caution to tipplers who drank freely on credit, to be wary of the pints and quarts, scored against them by the nicked chalk of mine host. But in Rowland's *Four Knaves* is found this couplet—

" Bring in a quart of Maligo [Malaga] right true ;
And look you rogue, that it be pee and kew."

178 CHRISTOPHER PARRAT A—Stag and dove, in the field.

Rev. WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—In the field, C. E. P.

179 FRANCES DASHWOOD—Virginian smoking, in the field.

Rev. WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—In the field, A $\frac{1^D}{2}$.

Taylor the water poet, in his *Admirable Exploits of Nicholas Wood, the Great Eater of Kent*, observes, " every one hath particular qualities to themselves, and dissonant from others, some live by smoake, as tobacconists, knights of the vapour, gentlemen of the whiffe, esquires of the pipe, gallants *in fumo*."

180 AT THE GRIDE-IRON—A gridiron, in the field.

Rev. WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—In the field, H. M. I.

The gridiron is a prominent charge in the Girdlers Company arms.

181 THE ROSE AND CROWN—A rose crowned, in the field.

Rev. WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—In the field, W. M. I.

The frequency of the rose as a vintner's sign had its origin in the adoption of the red rose of Lancaster, or the white rose of York, by the several adherents of those factions. The marriage of the Lancastrian King Henry the Seventh with Elizabeth of York extinguished the feuds which the rivalry of these royal houses had created; and the Tudor rose, half red, half white, surmounted by the crown, became the royal badge, and as a sign, designated "the rose and crown;" while the semi-colours became in time unused, their origin and meaning being imperfectly understood.

182 E. C. AT THE BLEW BOORE—A Maltese cross, in field.

Rev. WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—A boar, collar and chain.

The blue boar was the badge of the earls of Oxford. Stow, while noticing the sumptuous cavalcades of the nobility of that period, thus distinguishes John de Vere, lord great chamberlain, and the sixteenth earl, who died in 1562; "The late earl of Oxford, father to him that now [1598] liveth, hath been noted within these forty years to have ridden into this city, and so to his house by Londonstone, with eighty gentlemen, in a livery of Reading tawney, and chains of gold about their necks, before him; and one hundred tall yeomen, in the like livery, to follow him, without chains, but all having his cognizance of the blue boar embroidered on their left shoulder."

183 SAMVEL HAMPSON—A horse current, in the field.

Rev. WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—In the field, S. A. II.

184 BATHVRST, in the field—CONFECTIONER, on the verge.

Rev. BISHOPSGATE WITHOVT—Three sugar-loaves.

185 THOMAS GOSS WITHOVT—A hive, in the field.

Rev. BISHOPSGATE . 1652—In the field, T. G.

186 ROBERT STVDD AT THE—A helmet, in the field.

Rev. WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—In the field, R. M. S.

187 THO: TVCHIN. GROCER—Grocers Company arms, in field.

Rev. WITHOVT BISHOPSGAT—In the field, T. E. T.

John Mottley, under the name of Robert Seymour, in his *Survey of London*; 1734, vol. i. p. 355, while recording the benefactions inscribed on the second table, under the gallery, at the north-west corner of the church of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, notices that "Mr. Deputy Tutchin gave, *anno* 1659, for the poor, five pounds *per annum* for ever." The deputy was no doubt the issuer of the token.

- 188 JOHN TVTHILL—Head of King Charles II., in the field.

Rev. WTHOVT BISHOPSGATE—In the field, I. E. T.

- 189 ARTHVR HALL AT YE SINE OF MY LORD CRAVEN.

Rev. WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—HIS HALF PENY.

William Craven, eldest son of Sir William Craven, lord mayor of London in 1611, created Baron Craven of Hampsted-Marshall, co. Berks., March 12th, 1626. Married ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF BOHEMIA, eldest daughter of King James the First, and widow of the Palsgrave Frederick, subsequently King of Bohemia. Created Earl of Craven, March 15th, 1663; he died in 1697.

- 190 SAMVEL HVTTON AT YE CITY OF—NORWICH, in exergue.

Rev. WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—HIS HALF PENY.

- 191 HENRY IORDON, VITLER—A weaver's shuttle, in the field.

Rev. WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—In the field, H. F. I.

- 192 THOMAS MIDDLETON — T. K. M., in the field.

Rev. WITHOVT BISHOPSGAT—In the field, same initials.

- 193 DOROTHY OVERTON AT THE—Horse, with pack-saddle.

Rev. WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—HER HALFE PENY.

The pack horses represented on several tokens indicated horses being for hire. It is stated that post horses and stages were first established by regulation in July, 1483, soon after the accession of King Richard the Third; but in the steward's accounts of disbursements for Sir John Howard, subsequently Duke of Norfolk, under the date April 17th, 1467, is—"Item, the same day my mastyr paid to the hakeneyman in party of payment of the horse my mastyr hered to ryde to Stoke [by Nayland, co. Suffolk], xxs."

- 193* WILL: SMALEY. BAKER—A windmill, in the field.

Rev. WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—In the field, W. A. S.

- 194 *Ralph Butcher*. 1666—In three lines. *Rev.* WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—Lion rampant: above, a stick of candles.

Butcher, prior to the great fire in September, 1666, resided in Tower street, whence he issued a token in 1664. See No. 1173.

Possibly others of this date established their callings here, their dwellings elsewhere having been destroyed.

- 195 THOMAS FYDGE. 1666—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

Rev. WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—Sugar loaf, in field.

- 196 *Francis Hardy. Grocer*—Above the name, the date 1666.
Rev. WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—Grocers Company arms.
- 197 WALTER SHOWER. 1666—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.
Rev. WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—A crescent, in the field.
- 198 THOMAS ENGLISH. 1667—The Distillers Company arms.
Rev. WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—HIS HALF PENY.

BLACKFRIARS.

- 199 THOMAS WILSON—A rose and crown, in the field.
Rev. IN BLACK FRYERS—In the field, T. A. W.
- In the ballad describing Admiral Dean's Funeral, a royalist banter on the honours rendered the body on its passage by water for interment in King Henry the Seventh's chapel, in June, 1653, it is said—
- “ Queen-hythe, Paul's wharf, and the Fryers also,
 Where now the players have little to do,
 Let him pass without any tokens of woe,
 Which nobody can deny.”
- 200 WILLIAM CRANWELL—Man dipping candles, in the field.
Rev. IN BLACKFRIERS—In the field, W. R. C.
- 201 Y^E DARKE ENTRY—In the field, the initials R. D. S.
Rev. IN BLACK FRIERS—1659, in the field.
- 202 THO : SVTTON AT Y^E BLACK FRYER—A Dominican friar.
Rev. IN BLACKE FRYERS. 1671—In the field, HIS 1P

The Dominican is here represented with cross and rosary, the implements of his calling; and across the field, in script characters, is the denotation of the celebrity of the sign as a *Mum House*. The acquisition of this piece has ever been a desideratum with collectors; it is engraved in Snelling's *Copper Coinage*, pl. v. fig. 39.

Mum appears to have been a liquor in considerable demand at this time. “One seeing written on a coffee-house sign, ‘Here's Mum to be sold,’ said it was a good rhyme. How can that be? said the other. Why thus, replied the former:

“ Here's Mum to be
 S, o, l, d.”

Complaisant Companion, 1674, 8vo, p. 83.

Skinner calls *Mum* a strong kind of beer, introduced from Brunswick, and derived either from the German *mommelen*, to mumble, or from *mum* (*silentii index*),

i. e., either drink that will (*ut nos dicimus*) make a cat speak, or drink that will take away the power of speech. Pope has

“The clamorous crowd is hush’d with mugs of mum,
Till all, tun’d equal, send a general hum.”

- 203 PAYABLE IN BLACK FRIARS LONDON—A Dominican or black friar, with cross in right hand. *Rev.* The City arms and motto, DOMINE DIRIGE NOS.

A token of the eighteenth century, beautifully executed.

BLACKMAN STREET, Southwark.

Blackman street extends from St. George’s church to the King’s-bench prison.

- 204 WILLIAM ALLSVP AT Y^E—Object in field, illegible.
Rev. IN BLACKMAN ST. SOVTHWARK—HIS HALF PENY.

- 205 DANIEL ARNOLD WINE COOPER 166 . ? in four lines.
Rev. NEER ST. GEORGES CHVRCH . HIS HALF PENY.

Octagonal in form. The old parish church of St. George the Martyr, named on the token, appertained by the gift of Thomas Aderne, and Thomas his son, in the year 1122, to the priory of Bermondsey. Impaired by age, it was demolished, and the foundation stone of the present edifice was laid April 23d, 1734.

- 206 IOHN EWING . ST. GEORGES CHVRCH IN SOVTHWARKE .
Rev. An ape seated, smoking a pipe—HIS $\frac{1}{2}$ PENNY.

Octangular in form. Tobacco must have become prevalent at a much earlier date than is generally supposed, and its qualities appreciated by different names. “As for the Middle-sex, or Londoner, I smell his diet. *Vescitur aura atheraea*. Here is a pipe of right Trinidado for him. The Yorkers they will bee content with bald Tabacodocko.”—Henry Buttes’s *Dyets Dry Dinner*, 1599, Epistle Dedicatorie, Aa. rev.

- 207 HVGH LEY AT THE WHITE—A swan, in the field.
Rev. BY ST. GEORGES CHVRCH — SOVTHWARK . HIS HALF PENY.

Heart-shaped.

- 208 ROBERT MAYOW . 1667—In the field, a man smoking.
Rev. IN BLACKMAN . STREET—HIS HALF PENY.

209 HENRY POWELL IN—Coopers Company arms, in field.
Rev. BLACKMAN STREET—In the field, H. S. P.

210 MICHAELL RAYNER IN—Bakers Company arms, in field.
Rev. BLACKMAN STREET. 1667—HIS HALFE PENNY.
 M. E. R.

KING'S-BENCH PRISON, Southwark.

211 ROBERT STONIER AT Y^E KINGS BENCH IN, in five lines.
Rev. SOVTHWARKE. HIS HALFE PENY. 1669.

The prison of the Court of King's Bench has been situated near the end of Blackman street for ages, of which no distinctive records remain. Prince Hal, afterwards the memorable King Henry the Fifth, was committed, in 1411, to this prison by Judge Gascoigne, for insulting him while on the bench.

Geffray Minshull, writing "from the King's Bench prison in Southwarke," in 1617, characterises it as "a place that hath more diseases predominant in it than the pest-house in plague-time, and it stinkes more than the lord mayor's dogge-house, or Paris-garden, in August."

The foundation of the present prison was laid August 6th, 1755; and the debtors transferred thence, from the old ruinous building, November 7th, 1758.

212 NEAR THE BENCH—In the field, the initials R. A. O.
Rev. IN SOVTHWARK—Three sugar-loaves, in the field.

BLANCH-APPLETON COURT, Mark Lane.

A name derived from the lands or manor of Blanch Appleton. Stow, in his *Surveye*, notices a grant of King Edward the First, in 1285, authorizing the enclosure and shutting up of a lane behind the said Blanch Appleton; he adds that the manor belonged to Sir Thomas Roos of Hamelake, knight, and describes it as "standing at the north-east corner of Mart lane, now corruptly termed Marke lane."

An order of Common Council, October 12th, 1464, ordained "that the basket-makers, gold-wire drawers, and other foreigners, using mysteries within the city, should not henceforth hold shops within the liberty of the city, but at Blanche Appulton, so as they might have sufficient dwelling there."

213 IOSEPH TAYLOR HIS $\frac{1}{2}$ —The Coopers Company arms.
Rev. IN BLANCH APPLETON COVRT AT THE END OF
 MARKE LANE.

BLOOMSBURY.

214 ANDREW PASHLEY AT YE BVLL — A bull: above, an open mouth. *Rev.* AND MOVTH IN BLOOMSBVRY — HIS HALFE PENNY.

The Bull and Mouth, said to be a perversion of Boulogne Mouth, *sed qu.*? This was an elucidation that originated with George Steevens the commentator, a mischievous wag in literary matters.

BOROUGH, Southwark.

215 CHARLES WESTON, POTER — Seven stars, in the field. *Rev.* IN THE BVRROW. 1666 — In the field, C. M. W.

BOW LANE, Cheapside.

Bow lane, from the occupation of its inhabitants, was formerly called Cordwainers' street: when they left it, hosiers took possession; it was then called Hosier lane; its present name is derived from its proximity to the church of St. Mary de Arcubus, or St. Mary-le-Bow.

The old parish seal of St. Mary-le-Bow represents the tower of the church of St. Mary de Arcubus, as finished in 1512. Stow thus describes it: "The arches or bows thereupon, with the lanthorns, five in number; to wit, one at each corner, and one on the top, in the middle, finished with stone brought from Caen in Normandy." The purpose was to have them glazed, and lights placed within, to guide those who by the ferry crossed the Thames.

The celebrity of Bow bell arises from the fact that according to the Norman practice the curfew or couvre-feu bell was sounded from the church on this spot. As time passed on, the stringency of the mandate was relaxed, and Bow bell sounded at nine o'clock*, when there were no church clocks to warn the time-

* Inclination, the vice, or fool, in the interlude of *The Triall of Treasure*, 1567, boasts he was so old, he could remember

"The same yeere the weathercocke of Paules caught the pip,
So that Bowe bell was like much woe to sustaine."

Bow bell had the same use in London as the great bell at Oxford, commonly called "Tom of Christ church." By the statutes of the university, Christ-church bell was to sound at nine of the clock every night, to call all scholars to their colleges, and the townspeople to their own dwellings; but the college being at one end of the town and on low ground, it was deemed not sufficiently loud in its sound, and the enlargement of the compass and weight was determined. Tom, after three fruitless attempts, was at a cost of 800*l.* successfully recast at Oxford, on April 8th, 1680. Oxford Tom is still a sign near Bride lane in Fleet street.

bound passer by. In Haughton's *Englishmen for my Money*, written in 1580, but not printed till 1616, this is noticed as a late hour:

" 'Tis nine o'clock ! harke, Bow bell rings."—Sign. E iv. rev.

And in Rowland's *'Tis merry when gossips meet*, 1609, the crew of kind gossips, while drinking claret at the tavern, break up with the exclamation

" Harke ! Bow bell rings ; before the Lord, 'tis late."

John Dunne, mercer, and a parishioner, buried in St. Pancras churchyard, Soper lane, bequeathed two houses in Bow lane for the maintenance of Bow bell, not only familiar to us, from the cradle, by the fabled warning of Bow bell† to the runaway Richard Whittington, but eternized also in Pope's portentous line

" Far as loud Bow's stupendous bells resound."

Pope referred only to past notoriety ; it was one bell, not a set of bells, and Whittington's bell perished in the great fire of September, 1666.

† Londoners, or persons born within the sound of Bow bell, are derisively called " Cockneys ;" but why has long been subject of dispute. Blount says, Camden derives " the etymology of cockney from the river Thamesis, that runs by London, and was of old time called Cockney. Others say, the little brook that runs by Turnbole or Turnmill street was so called."—*Glossographia*, 1670, 8vo. As derivations they deserve no attention. The plenteous land of Cokeney or Cokaigne, from *coquina*, a kitchen, is memorable in the rhymes of our forefathers :

" In Cokaygne is met and drink,
Withute care, how and swink."

The superabundance showing

" Ther beth rivers gret and fine,
Of oile, melk, honi, and wine."

There, too, was a fair abbey of white and gray frocked monks, so well provided, that

" The gees irostid on the spitte
Fleey to that abbai, god hit wot,
And gredith ' gees al hote, al hot! "

The Anglo-Saxon word *cocnunga*, signifying cooked fare, meats roasted or prepared for eating, and other viands, appears to have conferred an immortality of epithet on the natives of London, and their mayor, as " the king of Cockneys," from their close alliance to feasting and revelry, in the olden day, whatever reform may have effected in the present. The French phrase, " le pais de Cocagne," in old French *coquaine*, implies the land of good cheer. The Italian *cocagna* has the same meaning, and both seem derived from the Latin *coquina*. The famous country alluded to, both by the French and the Italian writers, is described by them as a region where the hills are made of sugar-candy, and the loaves run down the hills, crying, come, eat me ! Where is this region ?

Cokeney, in very early times, was used to designate London. Camden has recorded of the rebellious baron Hugh Bigod, in the reign of King Henry the Second, that he boasted, and in rhyme too,

" Were I in my castle of Bungay,
Upon the river Waveney,
I would ne care for the king of Cokeney."

If these lines had any reality beyond mere tradition, they could only have been expressed in contempt of the monarch, and the subserviency to him of the Londoners. Certain it is, "the KING OF COCKENEYS" had long been the butt of sport; and in the Christmas revelries at Lincoln's Inn was formerly a prominent personage. The following extracts from the Black Book of that society, vol. iii. fol. 87 a, under the regulations "For Cristmas," will afford some illustration of the fact:

February 9th, 1519, 10 Hen. VIII. "Item, hit is agreed and ordeyned that he that shalbe chosen hereafter to be king on Christmas-day shall occupy then the said room if he be present, and if he be absent, the marshal for the time being, by the advise of the utter barristers, to name another to occupy the same room; and for learning of young gentlemen to do service, that the marshall sit as king on new-year's day, and have like service as was on Christmas-day; and that the master of the revels during the dinner-time occupy the marshal's room.

"Item, that the KING OF COCKENEYS on Childermas day sit and have due service, and that he and all his officers use honest manner and good order, without any waste or destruction making in wine, brawn, chely, or other victuals; and that he and his marshal, butler, and constable marshal, have their lawful and honest commandments by delivery of the officers of Christmas; and that the said king of Cockneys, ne none of his officers, medyll neither in the buttery, nor in the steward of Christmas his office, upon pain of 40s. for every such meddling.

"Item, that Jack Straw and all his adherents be from henceforth utterly banished, and no more to be used in Lincoln's Inn, upon pain to forfeit for every time five pounds: the said *es.* to be levied of every fellow that shall happen to offend against this rule aforesaid."

A Cockney is therefore simply, as Burton affirms, one who is curious in the observation of meats prepared from the *coquina*, the kitchen, or cooking-place; a practice more anxiously observed within the sound of Bow bell than elsewhere. Shakespeare has caustically alluded to this excess of solicitude in his *King Lear*, who when chagrined by his daughter's unkindness, the old time-beaten king, amid his unforeseen misfortunes, exclaims

"O me, my heart, my rising heart! but down."

The fool, to quiet him, promptly adds—

"Cry to it, nuncle, as the Cockney did to the eels, when she put them i' the paste alive; she rapped 'em o' the coxcombs with a stick, and cried Down, wantons down! 'Twas her brother, that in pure kindness to his horse, butter'd his hay."—Act ii. sc. 4.

So also in the interlude of *Thersites*, written in 1537, though probably not printed till after 1561, Thersites promises, among other provisoes, to remember Mulciber's kindness in equipping him,

"Whyle that the cat shall love well mylke,
And women love to go in sylke,
Whyle beggars have lyce,
And cockneys are nyce."

Henry Buttes, in his *Dyets Dry Dinner*, 1599, sm. 8vo, describing aperecks, or apricots, observes, "called in Greek *bericoccia*, in Latin *præcocia*, or *pramatura*, *id est*, soone ripe, or first ripe, for they offer themselves about the end of spring. Hence we call a ripe-headed young boy, a prin-cock. Horace saith 'non amo puerum præcoci ingenii,' *id est*, I love no aperecks; and so on the contrary, a cockni is inverted, being as much as incoet, unripe."

216 AT THE GREENE DRAGON—A dragon, in the field.

Rev. IN BOWE LANE—In the field, I. C. K.

The vane on the steeple of Bow church, in Cheapside, is a dragon, a profanation of the asserted symbol of the cock, as being typical of St. Peter's cock.

217 JOHN WOLRICH AT THE—A game cock, in the field.

Rev. COK. IN BOW. LANE. 1652—In field, I. S. W.

218 JOHN WOLRICH AT THE—A game cock, in the field.

Rev. COK. IN BOW. LANE. 1658—In the field, I. W.

In the interim, Wolrich appears to have become a widower, the initial of the wife's name being omitted in the latest dated piece.

The Cock in Bow lane, a house of considerable notoriety even prior to these dates, was destroyed in the great fire of September, 1666; but on being rebuilt resumed the old sign; and after the lapse of two centuries "crows still"—the house with its cognomen is yet extant.

219 THE MERMAYD TAVERN—A mermaid, in the field.

Rev. IN BOWE LANE. 1652—In the field, I. A. P.

220 BARTHOLOMEW HILL—A stag, in the field.

Rev. IN BOWE LANE—In the field, B. M. H.

Possibly a leather-seller, the stag being the crest of the Leathersellers' arms.

BOW STREET, Westminster.

Bow street is shown by Porter's map of London, published in or about 1654, to have been semi-circular in form, and extended from King street, Westminster, behind the Westminster market, the site now occupied by the sessions-house, and communicating to Broken cross, at the foot of Tothill street. In Blome's map of St. Margaret's parish, retained in the booksellers' edition of Stow's Survey, 1754, Bow street is there designated "Thieving lane." It would seem, on the extinction of Westminster market, the neighbourhood became the abode of much squalid misery, rogues, and thieves.

221 AT THE BLEW LION IN—Lion rampant, in the field.

Rev. BOW STRET. WESTMIN—In the field, E. F. O.

222 THE CROS SHVFLES—Corn-porters' shovels, crosswise.

Rev. IN BOW STRET. 1653—In the field, H. B. S.

Maltsters used the crossed shovels as a sign. The issuer was possibly a meal-man, or what is now termed a corn-chandler.

223 BOW STREET. BACKER—In the field, a baker's peel.

Rev. IN WESTMINSTER. 1659—T. A. S., in the field.

224 JAMES BEECH IN BOW STREET—Grapes within hoop.

Rev. IN WESTMINSTER. 1667—HIS HALFE PENNY.

Beech was located in Swan alley, at the foot of Garlick hill, in Thames street, till September, 1666, when the great fire compelled his moving westward. See No. 1130.

The sign as here depicted exhibits a deficiency of the ivy, which was wont to be entwined about the hoop, and conferred, during centuries long prior to this date, a certain elegance of form beyond the adventitious irregularities of the ivy-bush. These entwined hoops were in addition to the sign; hence, the horse on the hoop, the swan on the hoop, and many others; but with the disuse of the ivy-bush, the hoop, that was its latest representative, is now almost forgotten.

BREAD STREET, Cheapside.

"Bread street, so called of bread sold here, as in a market, is now wholly inhabited by rich merchants; and divers fair inns be there, for good receipt of carriers and other travellers to the city."—Stow, 1598.

John Milton, the poet, was born in this street, December 9th, 1608, his father being a scrivener, at the sign of the spread-eagle, an heraldic symbol that appears in the family arms; so that possibly the sign originated by being set up by the elder Milton, who had another house, "the Rose," in the same street. Aubrey, who intimates that foreigners who came into England would see the house and chamber where the poet was born, quaintly adds—"he was much more admired abroad than at home." The fire in 1666 destroyed the street wholly, and with it every vestige of his birth-place.

225 WILLIAM BARNES IN—A still, in the field.

Rev. BREAD STREET. DISTILLER—In field, W. I. B.

226 RICHARD CROFT—Object in the field worn and illegible.

Rev. IN BREAD STRET—R. C., in the field.

227 JOHN IENNENS AT THE—Sun in rays. *Rev.* LOWER END. BRED STREET—Ironmongers Company arms.

228 EDWARD LEWIS—A porridge-pot, in the field. *Rev.* IN BRED STRETE. 1659—In the field, E. R. B.

The porridge-pot, or iron vessel with three legs, as in the armorial bearings of the Braziers company, since united with the Armourers.

Some error appears on the reverse, in the initials E. R. B.

Mermaid in Bread Street, see Mermaid in CHEAP, No. 310.

BRIDE LANE, Fleet Street.

- 229 WILL: HEARNE AT YE WHIT—A bear, in field. *Rev.* IN
BRIDE LANE—In the field, W. M. H.

So early as 1252, a white bear was sent as a present from Norway to King Henry the Third; by him it was sent to the Tower, and four-pence per day for its keep was directed to be paid by the sheriffs of London.

A white bear, with collar and chain, and muzzled, was the badge of Queen Anne, consort of King Richard the Third. The bear was the badge of the earls of Warwick, who are supposed to have derived it from Urso d'Abitot.

BRIDEWELL.

- 230 AT YE PYD. BVLL IN—A bull, in the field. *Rev.* OVLD
BRID. WELL 1652—In the field, M. A. E.

BRIDEWELL DOCK.

Bridewell Dock was formerly a landing-place used by the Thames watermen; hence the many houses of entertainment. In Lodowick Barry's *Ram Alley, or Merrie Trickes*, printed in 1611, 4to, Will Smallshankes and the rest of his fellows, while being conducted after supper by torchlight, from the Mitre in Fleet street to the Savoy, are set on, swords drawn, by Throat and his desperadoes, who carry off the pretended heiress unperceived towards St. Giles's; Thomas Smallshankes, nettled at this scurvy luck, affirms she had run off towards Fleet bridge; but Will asserting it as a thing not possible, Thomas reiterates—

“ Upon my life,
They went in by the Greyhound, and so strooke
Into Bridewell,—to take water at the dock.”—Sign. E i.

The Greyhound was a well-known tavern on the south side of Fleet street.

- 231 ROBERT CHAPMAN AT BRIDE — Woodmongers' arms.
Rev. WELL DOCK. HIS HALF PENY—In field, R. E. C.

- 232 ROBERT CHAPMAN AT—Woodmongers' arms, in the field.
Rev. BRIDEWELL DOCKE—In the field, R. E. C.

The farthing; of less size than the preceding. Bridewell dock, described by Pope, in his caustic lines—

“ — where Fleet ditch with disemboгуing streams
Rolls its large tribute of dead dogs to Thames,”

was that portion of New Bridge street from Tudor street to Chatham place; the now road-way for carriages and horses being then water issuing into the Thames from Fleet ditch. See Whishaw's Plan of London before and after the Fire.

- 233 GILES RAY. WOODMONG—Woodmongers' arms, in field.
Rev. AT BRIDWELL DOCKE—In the field, G. I. R.

BRIDEWELL STEPS.

- 234 AT THE SVNN TAVERN—The sun in rays, in the field.
Rev. VPON BRIDEWELL - STEPS—In the field, A. E. C.

BRIDGE FOOT, Southwark.

- 235 IOSEPH BROCKET—A hound, collar and chain, in field.
Rev. BRIG FOOT SOVTHWARK—In the field, I. M. B.
- 236 CORNELIVS COOKE AT THE—A bear passant, with collar and chain. *Rev.* BEARE. AT THE BRIDGE FOT—
 In the field, C. A. C.

The Bear at Bridge-foot was a house of considerable antiquity. Among the disbursements for Sir John Howard, in the steward's accounts yet extant, are noticed, "March 6th, 1463-4. Item, payd for red wyn at the Bere in Sowthewerke, iij*d*." And again, "March 14th," same year, "Item, payd at dyner at the Bere in Sowthewerke in costys, iij*s*. iij*d*. Item, that my mastyr lost at shotynge, xx*d*."

Gerrard, in a letter to Lord Strafford, printed among the Strafford Papers, dated January, 1633, intimates that "all back doors to taverns on the Thames are commanded to be shut up, only the Bear at the Bridge-foot is exempted, by reason of the passage to Greenwich." The tavern was situated on the west side, opposite the end of St. Olave's or Tooley street. Query, whether this "passage to Greenwich" was the avenue or way called Bear alley? See No. 136.

The Cavaliers' ballad on the magnificent funeral honours rendered to Admiral Dean (killed June 2d, 1653), while passing by water to Henry the Seventh's chapel, has the following allusion:

"From Greenwich towards the Bear at Bridge-foot,
 He was wafted with wind that had water to't,
 But I think they brought the devil to boot,
 Which nobody can deny."

In another ballad, "On banishing the Ladies out of Town," by the Commonwealth authorities, the notoriety of the Bear at Bridge-foot is again manifest:

"Farewell Bridge-foot and Bear there-by,
 And those bald pates that stand so high;
 We wish it from our very souls
 That other heads were on those poles!"

Pepys, in his Diary, February 24th, 1667, says "Going through bridge by water, my waterman told me how the mistress of the Beare tavern, at the Bridge-foot, did lately fling herself into the Thames, and drown herself." Query, A. Cooke?

The Bear tavern was demolished in December, 1761; on the 24th of that month the labourers employed found money to a considerable value, chiefly gold and silver coins of the time of Elizabeth*. The wall that enclosed the tavern remained till early in December, 1764, when the ground was wholly cleared, and "levelled quite up to the present inconvenient wooden stairs at Pepper alley†."

The Bear tavern token in this cabinet, as also several others issued by Southwark traders, now of rare occurrence, were on the demolition of St. Olave's, or Queen Elizabeth's Grammar-school, in 1839, found between the joists, below the floorings of the school-room, and purchased from the labourers then employed.

237 HENRY PHILLIPS AT—Sugar-loaf, in field. *Rev.* BRIDGE FOOT. SOVTHWARK—In the field, H. S. P.

BRIDGES STREET, Covent Garden.

Built, as appears by the rate-books of St. Martin's in the Fields, in 1637, before the parish of St. Paul, Covent garden, was constituted; and said to have derived that appellation from George Bruges or Brydges, who succeeded to the barony of Chandos in 1621, and died in 1654. Sir John Brydges, of Wilton castle, bart., died in this street in February, 1651-2, but no entry of his burial occurs in the parish register of St. Paul.

238 AT THE FLEECE TAVERN—A fleece, in field. *Rev.* IN COVEN[T] GARDEN—In the field, W. C.

William Clifton, at the Fleece tavern on the west side of Bridges street, appears on the rate-book, 1651. The churchwardens' accompts 1656-7, notice a disbursement of 26s., "for mending the grate over the sewer, by the Fleece tavern." He appears to have been the chief taverner, and in the rate-book of 1657 he is rated at 26s., while Long, at the Rose, was assessed at but 13s., only half the amount. The churchwardens' accounts for the year ending at Easter, 1658, mention a payment on April 12th, "to Mr. Clifton, 3*l.* 13s., for wine for the last year." The burial register of 1658 records, on November 12th, the interment of "Mr. Clifton's man," and on March 21st, 1660-61, "Thomas, sonne of William Clifton."

The taverns in Covent garden, immediately after the restoration of royalty, became the receptacles of bullies and vicious characters, places of most licentious resort. L'Estrange, in his translation of Quevedo's *Visions*, 1667, 8vo, p. 137, alludes to the notoriety of the Fleece tavern broils, where the bully or hector says, "I was never well, but either at the Fleece tavern, or Bear at Bridge foot, stuffing my guts with food and tippie, till the hoops were ready to burst." Aubrey, under "local fatality," observes, "the Fleece tavern in Covent garden (in York street), was very unfortunate for homicides; there have been several killed there in my time. It is now, 1692, a private house."

The burial register of St. Paul notices, September 13th, 1672, the consigning to the earth of "Amey Watts, Mr. Clifton's servant;" and again, on February 26th, 1675, "widow — More, from the Fleece;" the parish-clerk has left a blank; with a memorandum, that he did "not lerne her christian name."

* *Public Advertiser*, Dec. 26th, 1761. † *Ibid.*, Dec. 15th, 1764.

Aubrey says "in York street;" but if so, there must have been a back or second way to the Fleece, as the tavern appears by the rate-books to be about six houses down, south of the corner of Bridges street and Russell street.

239 AT THE ROSE TAVERN—A blown rose, in the field.

Rev. IN COVEN[T] GARDEN—In the field, W. M. L.

William Long appears in the rate-books, 1651 and 1657, among the assessed on the east-side of Bridges street; and in the burial register he is noticed as buried in the churchyard, August 5th, 1661. His widow, Mary Long, issued a token as from Russell street, also in this collection, No. 974; her name is on the rate-book, 1663, assessed at 12s., and the Theatre Royal, 40s. Her burial is recorded in the parish register, "Jan. 29, 1673-4, Mary Long, widow." Their place of sepulture was in the north-west ground, behind the houses in King street. The headstone recorded William and Mary Long as the parents of twenty-four children. See Maitland, vol. ii. p. 665. Nothing of the stone is now known.

The Longs continued the tavern, which from its contiguity to the theatre, and close connection with it, became the vortex of libidinisism, and was frequented by court bullies, literary men of loose character, and other gentry of no character at all. The scenes of the *Morning Ramble*; or *the Town Humours*, 1673, 4to, is laid at "the Rose tavern, in Covent garden." The drunken broils that arose from these midnight orgies led to murderous assaults, the fiendlike operations of bullies, who considered themselves men of fashion and were designated by the appellation of "the Hectors," whose chief pleasure consisted in frequenting taverns for the glory of pinking or running through the body some fuddled fool, whom wine had made valiant, as an opposing party. Shadwell, in his comedy of *The Scow'ners*, 1691, written at a time when some consistency of an obedience to the laws was enforced, and these excesses had consequently greatly declined, observes of these cowardly ruffians—"They were brave fellows indeed! In these days a man could not go from the Rose tavern to the piazza once, but he must venture his life twice."

Women of a certain freedom of character frequented taverns at the commencement of the last century, and the Rose tavern was doubtless like the box-lobby of a theatre. In the *Rake Reformed*, 1718, 8vo, after describing the theatre, the Rose tavern is thus noticed:

"Not far from thence appears a pendant sign,
Whose bush declares the product of the vine,
Whence to the traveller's sight the full-blown Rose
Its dazzling beauties doth in gold disclose;
And painted faces flock in tally'd cloaths."

Dramatists and poets resorted to the house; and about 1726, when possibly something like order was established, Gay and other wits, by clubbing verses, concocted the well-known love ditty, entitled "Molly Mogg of the Rose," in compliment to the then barmaid or waitress. The Welsh ballad named GWINIFRID SHONES, printed in *The Choice: a Collection of English Songs*, 1733, duod., vol. iii. pp. 92, 93, has also a passing notice of Molly as a celebrated toast:

"Some sing Molly Mogg of the Rose,
And call her the Oakingham pelle;
Whilst others does ferses compose
On peautiful Molle Lepelle."

Yet whatever were the extent of her charms to induce the adoration of such renowned wits, she appears to have retained her maiden name to the last. The record of her death, on Sunday, March 9th, 1766, at Oakingham in Berkshire, describes her as "Mrs. Mary Mogg, greatly advanced in years, but in her youth a celebrated beauty and toast, possessed of a good fortune that she had left among her relations."

Hogarth's third print of the Rake's Progress, published in 1735, exhibits a principal room at the Rose tavern. Leathercoat, the fellow with a bright pewter dish, and a candle, is a portrait; he was for many years a porter attached to the house.

Garriek, when he enlarged Drury lane theatre in 1776, previous to which it was little better than a barn, and raised the new front designed by Robert Adam, took in the whole of the tavern as a convenience to the theatre, and retained the sign in an oval department, a conspicuous part of the decoration, as shown in the engraving by J. T. Smith.

240 JOHN MORE IN BRIDGE—In the field, a crowned rose.

Rev. STREET. IN COVEN GARDEN—HIS HALFE PENNY.

The notoriety of the Rose tavern appears, after the death of William Long, to have created an opponent in this rival Rose. John Moore, in the rate-book, 1663, assessed at but 4s. 4d., follows so closely after Clifton that his Rose was apparently between the Fleece and York street.

Query, whether the widow — More, who died in 1675, noticed in the preceding note, was the widow of John More, and successor to Clifton, at the Fleece?

241 ROBERT WHITE IN BRIDGE—A windmill on stand.

Rev. STREET. COVENT GARDEN — HIS HALFE PENNY.

R. E. W.

BROAD STREET.

242 STEPHEN SLANEY—In the field, three sugar-loaves.

Rev. IN BROAD STREET—The initials, S. S., in the field.

243 AT THE WHITE HORSE — A packhorse; R above the saddle. *Rev.* IN BROAD STREETE — In the field,

E. A. B. 1658.

The engraver's mark R, shows the dies of this token were the work of THOMAS RAWLINS, chief die-sinker of King Charles the First's ambulatory mint. Rawlins was the engraver of the memorable rare Oxford crown, struck at Oxford in 1644; the metal obtained by melting down the university and college plate. George Hollington Barker's specimen, now in the British Museum, was purchased by Miss Banks for eighty guineas. The Oxford penny, by the same artist, purchased at Dimsdale's sale for the Bodleian cabinet, had twenty guineas, or rather an unlimited sum, named in the instructions to secure it; so rare are the productions of Rawlins. See also No. 638.

The White Horse, a house for the reception of travellers, was destroyed in the great fire in September, 1666. On excavating the area for the new Royal Exchange, but one token was found, that issued from the White Horse in Broad street; it is, however, differently described in the Guildhall Museum Catalogue, p. 73, No. 16.

Glasshouse Hall, Broad Street, see No. 532.

BROKEN CROSS, Westminster.

The roadway, formerly called Broken Cross, is now named Princes street, leading from Storey's gate, at the end of the Birdgate walk, to Victoria street.

244 AT THE BROKEN CROSS—A heart, Qu. Golden Heart?
Rev. IN WESTMINSTER. 1659—In the field, F. A. H.

BROKEN WHARF, Thames Street.

245 HVGH ANDRVS. 1667—In the field, pair of sheep-shears.
Rev. AT BROCKEN WHARFE—HIS HALF PENY.

246 ROBERT AVSTIN WOODM[ONGER]—A faggot, in the field.
Rev. AT BROKEN WHARFE—Woodmongers' crest.

Two faggots are symbols emblazoned on the arms of the Woodmongers; as a company, now extinct.

247 WILL. AND ELIZABETH—Three hammers crowned.
Rev. NORTH AT BROKEN WHARF—W. E. N., in the field.

Three hammers surmounted by crowns, are the charge on the Smiths' arms.

BUCKLESBURY.

Bucklersbury was formerly distinguished for the number of its houses of public entertainment. Richard Smith, formerly secondary of the Poultry compter, records, in his Obituary, "April 14th, 1639, died Tho. Houff, Bucklersbury, that sold the nappy ale." In front of number 7, over the first-floor windows, are still the sculptured effigies of the three magi, the kings of the east; that, on the rebuilding of the house after the fire of 1666, was possibly a revival of the sign of an earlier day.

248 JOHN MOORECOCK—A pickled or neat's tongue? in field.
Rev. IN BVCKELBERY. 1666—In the field, I. I. M.

BUDGE ROW, Cannon Street.

Budge row, according to Stow, was "so called of the budge furre, and of skinners dwelling there."

249 THOMAS SNOW—A hawk with bells, in the field.

Rev. IN BV DGE ROE—A stick of candles, and T. A. S.

Grocers, as appears by the Paston Letters, were formerly dealers in hawks, and the requirements of falconry; later, though a chandler, Snow seems also to have been a chapman in these matters; unless possibly it was the sign of his predecessor.

BULWARK GATE, Tower Hill.

250 AT THE CROOKED BILLET—In the field, R. I. S. *Rev.*

AT THE BVLWORKE GATE—A crooked billet, in field.

251 RICHARD GOODWIN AT—A lion rampant, in the field.

Rev. THE BVLWARKE GATE—In the field, R. D. G.

BUTCHER ROW, without Temple Bar.

Catesby, Percy, Winter, and others of the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot, now conjectured to have been one of the many wily schemes of King James the First, held their meetings in the Butcher row, or "the back of St. Clement's," its usual appellation.

252 MATHEW DVNE AT Y^E BACON SHOP—In field, a fitch.

Rev. IN BVTCHER ROW. AT TEMPLE BAR—HIS HALFE PENNY. M. E. D.

253 SAMVEL IONES AT THE—A fleece, in the field, S. A. I.

Rev. IN Y^E BVTCHER ROW. TEM. BARR—HIS HALFE PENNY.

254 AT THE GOLDEN FLEECE—A fleece, in the field.

Rev. WITHOVT TEMPLE BARR—In the field, S. A. S.

255 RICHARD CHARTER—A bell, in the field. *Rev.* IN

BVTCHER ROW—In the field, R. I. C.

Storer's engraving of "Temple Bar, from Butcher row, 1796," presents the best graphic illustration of this vicinity, of which a portion of the inconvenient buildings, with projecting stories, are yet extant on the south side, at the east end of Wyche street.

CANNON STREET, by London Stone.

Cannon street, formerly known as Candlewick street, the most important quarter of Saxon London, and the early high road through the city. Henry Fitz-Alwyn of "Londenestone," draper, noble by birth, whom the citizens declared should alone rule over them, was mayor of London from 1189 till 1213 inclusive, a period of twenty-four years.

256 NATHANIELL BAGNE—An unicorn, in the field.

Rev. IN CANNON STREETE—In the field, N. S. B.

The unicorn was a favourite exotic introduced among the *dramatis personæ* of the magisterial pageants. In Cooke's *City Gallant*, 1599, 4to, a city apprentice exclaims, "By this light, I doe not thinke but to be lord mayor of London before I die, and have three pageants carried before me, besides a ship and an unicorn."

The red or Tudor dragon of King Henry the Seventh, as the sinister supporter of the royal arms of England, was displaced for the Scottish unicorn by King James the Sixth of Scotland, when he succeeded to the throne of England upon the decease of Queen Elizabeth.

257 AT Y^E WHITE HART—A hart lodged, in the field.

Rev. IN CANNON STREETE—In the field, B. I. S.

The White Hart lodged, under a tree proper, gorged with a crown, and chained, or, was a badge borne by King Richard the Second. He derived this symbol from his mother, Joan, the fair maid of Kent, daughter, and lastly sole heiress, of Edmund Plantagenet, surnamed of Woodstock, Earl of Kent.

258 THO : COLCOCK GROCER AT Y^E—Grocers Company arms.

Rev. GOVLDEN KEY IN CANNON STREE—A key; 1^p

One of the large brass pence struck after the fire.

259 ANNE BLVNT IN—A Turk's head, in the field.

Rev. CANNON STREET. 1672—1^p amid eight rosettes.

A coffee-house penny of the largest size.

CARTER LANE.

260 RICHARD HASKER—A pendant ball, in the field.

Rev. IN CARTER LANE. 1664—HIS HALFE PENY.

The "golden ball," a sign peculiar to silk-merciers.

CASTLE STREET, Southwark.

261 SAMVELL HODGKINE—A cavalier's boot. S. H., in field.

Rev. IN CASTELL STREETE—In field, same object. S. H..

262 RICHARD HODGKINE—A cavalier's boot, in the field.

Rev. IN CASTLE STRETE—In the field, R. B. H.

Taylor the water-poet, in his *Navy of Land Ships*, while describing the Fellowship, notices her lading being "bootes, spurres, shooes, pantoffles, slippers, galloshes, gammoshoes, and such things as by art or nature are coupled and made fellowes."

Boots were universally worn by fashionable men; and by others, in imitation of them. Spurs also were worn, whether on horseback or on foot; the practice, in fact, became so prevalent, that, in the last parliament of Elizabeth, the speaker directed the commons to come to the house without spurs. The practice continued during the seventeenth century, and portraits of persons of any distinction are almost invariably represented in boots, as shown on the token.

The latter token, possibly that of the son, as successor to his father.

CATEATON STREET.

263 THE KINGS ARMES TAVERNE—I. E. W[ARE?], in the field.

Rev. IN CATEATON STREETE—The same initials.

Stow, describing the north wing of Cheap ward, at the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, mentions, "Catte street, corruptly Catteton street." J. W. was possibly of the Ware family; as a Roger Ware issued, in 1664, a half-penny token, bearing the royal arms, "in Cateaton street," now named Gresham street.

ST. CATHARINE'S, East of the Tower.

Howell, in his *Londinopolis*, 1657, folio, p. 341, observes, "from the liberties of St. Katherine to Wapping, 'tis yet in the memory of man, there never was a house standing, but the gallows, which was further removed in regard of the buildings; but now there is a continued street towards a mile long, from the Tower all along the river almost as far as Ratcliffe, which proceedeth from the increase of navigation, mariners, and trafique."

264 ROBERT ASKE IN—An open arched crown, in the field.

Rev. ST. KATHERNS: SALTER—In the field, R. A.

265 WILLIAM BVTLER IN S.—The Grocers Company arms.

Rev. KATHERNS. GROCER—In the field, W. I. B.

266 WILLIAM BVTLER IN S.—Two sugar-loaves braced, in the field. *Rev.* KATHERINS. GROSER—In field, W. I. B.

267 AT THE DEARY MADE—A woman churning, in the field.

Rev. IN S. KATHARNS. 1653—In the field, M. S. W.

A cheese-factor's sign.

268 JOHN HAWARD IN ST.—A pair of spectacles, in the field.

Rev. KATRANS . SPECTELE MAKER—In field, I. M. H.

The sign derived from the charge, the old-fashioned *barnacles* or nose-squeezer, on the shield of the Spectacle-makers Company. Spectacles are asserted to have been invented at the close of the thirteenth century, by Alexander Spina, a monk of Pisa, who died at an advanced age in 1313 ; but, although Pliny in his chapter of inventions mentions them not, Pancirollus, who quotes Plautus, "*Vitrum cedo—necesse est conspicio uti*," proves they were in use by the ancients.

269 AT THE BLACK SWAN—Swan, with collar and chain.

Rev. IN SANT . KATARN . 1659—In the field, I. K. H.

270 *Thomas Houlcroft* 1665—In three lines, on obverse.

Rev. BY Y^E CAGE IN ST KATHERNS—In field, T. M. H.

Taylor the water-poet, after describing the five gaols or prisons in Southwark, in his time, in allusion to the cage in St. Catherine's, adds—

"Crosse but the Thames unto S. Katherins then,

There is another hole or den for men.

Another in East Smithfield, little better,

Will serve to hold a theefe or paltry debter."

Praise and Vertue of a Jayle.

271 THOMAS LACY . 1669—St. George and Dragon, in field.

Rev. IN ST. KATERN—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

ST. CATHARINE'S COURT.

272 AT THE COOPERS ARMS—In the field, the Coopers' arms.

Rev. IN S. KATHERNS CVRT—I. A. H., in the field.

273 MARKE HEYNES IN—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

Rev. S. KATHERNS COVRT—Coopers Company arms.

ST. CATHARINE'S DOCK.

274 THOMAS HOCKWELL—In the field, a horse and cart.

Rev. IN S. KATERENS DOCK—T. B. H., in the field.

Taylor the water-poet, in his splenetic invective against coaches, entitled, *The World Runnes on Wheels*, observes, "A cart is the emblem of a man, the noblest of all creatures, and a coach is the figure of a beast ; for as man hath two legges, a cart hath two wheelles. The coach being in the like sense the true resemblance

of a beast; by which is parabolically demonstrated, that as much as men are superior to beasts, so much are honest and needful carts more nobly to be regarded and esteemed above needless, upstart, fantastical, and time-troubling coaches."

275 GILBERT TAYLER AT—HIS HALF PENY, in the field.

Rev. ST KATHERNS DOCK—In the field, an archer.

ST. CATHARINE'S LANE.

276 AT THE BLACK BOY IN—A Negro boy, with tobacco-leaves. *Rev.* ST. KATHERNS LANE—In field, W. A. B.

The same chubby-faced ebonized resemblance of humanity generally adopted by the tobacco sellers of this period, is still the prevailing sign of tobacconists.

277 FRANCIS CLARKE IN—HIS HALF PENY, in the field.

Rev. ST. KATHERNS LANE—In field, three tobacco-rolls.

278 THE 3 TOBACCO ROVLS—Three tobacco-rolls, in the field.

Rev. IN S. KATHERINS LANE—In the field, T. E. L.

Pendant black rolls, representing coils of tobacco, partially gilded, still constitute the exterior decoration of tobacconists' shops. Taylor the water-poet, who evinces a hatred of tobacco, describes the vendor as

"The smoakie black lung-puff'd tobacconist,
Whose joy doth in tobacco sole consist."

279 AT THE 2 DRAYMEN—Two brewers, with slung barrel.

Rev. IN ST. KATHERINS LANE—In the field, T. A. D.

The king's brewery was in the olden time at St. Catharine's. Henry Machin, in his Diary, October, 9th, 1551, records—"Giles, the king's beer-brewer, dwelling at St. Catharine's, who had bled to death from a scratch on his leg, was buried this day at Aldgate, with heraldic emblazonments of his arms, and the craft of the Brewers."

The brewhouse was probably that spoken of elsewhere, in 1650, as the Bear brewhouse. There are frequent allusions to it in the ballads of that day.

280 IOHN CVRTIS IN—A wheatsheaf, in the field.

Rev. S. KATHERINS LANE—In the field, I. F. C.

281 IAMES COOPER AT THE—Rose and crown. *Rev.* IN

ST. KATHERNS LANE. HIS HALF PENY. I. A. C. 1668.

Octangular in form.

- 282 JOHN CHEQVRIGHT IN—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.
Rev. ST. KATHERINS LANE. 1669—A bell, I. S. C.

ST. CATHARINE'S MILL BRIDGE.

- 283 RICHARD BRYAN. 1667—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.
Rev. AT ST. KATHERN. MIL. BRIDG—R. M. B., in field.

ST. CATHARINE'S STAIRS.

- 284 THE PLVME OF FEATHERS—Prince's plume, in the field.
Rev. AT KATRINS STEARS—In the field, E. A. N.

The Feathers, or plume of feathers, generally supposed to have originated with Edward the Black Prince, was long before, according to Guillim, a badge or device borne by King Stephen, who died in 1154; the motto

"Vi nulla invertitur ordo;"—No force alters their fashion.

Camden, in his *Remains*, edit. 1605, p. 161, is the earliest printed authority for the appropriation of the ostrich feathers, and the words ICH DIEN, as the badge and motto of Edward the Black Prince, an assertion that has occasioned considerable doubt and difficulty. The battle of Crecy, or Cressy, was fought on Saturday, August 26th, 1346. In that conflict, Prince Edward is said to have slain the King of Bohemia, and that he adopted the ostrich feathers from the same having been borne as the crest of the fallen monarch. It is true there is extant a contemporary allusion in support of this assertion, in a medical treatise by John de Ardern, a physician attached to the court of King Edward the Third; and among the Sloane MSS., Nos. 56, 76, and 335, are three several copies of John de Ardern's work, in which, in the chapter on Hæmorrhoids, the allusion is thus made to the feather of the Prince of Wales:

"Et nota quod talem pennam albam portabat Edwardus primogenitus filius Edwardi Regis Angliæ super crestam suam, et illam pennam acquisivit de Rege Boemiæ quem interfecit apud Cresse in Francia; et sic assumpsit sibi illam pennam quæ dicitur ostrich fether, quam prius dictus rex nobilissimus portabat super crestam. Et eodem anno quo dictus strenuus et bellicosus princeps migravit ad Dominum, scripsi libellum istum manu propria, videlicet anno Domini 1376; et dictus Edwardus princeps obiit vi. idus Junii, videlicet die Sanctæ Trinitatis, apud Westmonasterium in magno Parlamento, quem Deus absolvat, qui fuit flos miliciæ mundi sine pare."

In the margin of all the three manuscripts is the representation of a single ostrich feather, with a riband or label across the quill part.

Edward the Black Prince, in a letter dated April 25th, 1370, wrote his motto in full—"HOUMOUT ICH DIEN," words that, supposing them to be old Flemish, would imply "High spirit, I serve." There are good reasons, notwithstanding the authorities referred to above, that the device, as borne by Edward the Black Prince, was in fact derived from his mother, Queen Philippa, and from the house of Hainault; possibly from the Comté of Ostrevant, that formed the appanage of the eldest sons of the counts of that province.

- 285 BRIAN WEAVER AT ST.—A roll of tobacco, in the field.
Rev. KATHERINS STAIRES—In the field, B. W.

- 286 *Edward Belitha. Grocer*—HIS DOVBLE TOKEN FOR A $\frac{1^D}{2}$.
Rev. AT S. KATHERN STAIRES—Two sugar-loaves. 1669.

CHAIN GATE, Southwark.

- 287 THE RED LION. CHAINE—Lion rampant, in the field.
Rev. GATE IN SOVTHWARK—In the field, S. K. T.

The Red Lion had doubtless its origin, as a sign, long prior to the accession of King James the First, in compliment to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of King Edward the Third and father of King Henry the Fourth. The duke was at all times popular; and the powerful support he rendered to the new faith, as set forth by Wickliffe the morning star of the reformation in England, was calculated to increase that popularity. His marriage with Constance, daughter of Pedro the Cruel, king of Castile, gave him, on the death of his father-in-law, a claim to the throne of Castile and Leon; and a boss in the cloisters at Canterbury has heraldic charges in reference to his title as king of Castile and Leon. On a castle, *or*, is a shield, *argent*, charged with a lion rampant, *gules*, the arms of Leon. From these insignia, it is not improbable that the castle and the red lion were, together or separately, adopted as symbolical by his partizans, and as such adopted by persons who occupied houses of general resort.

CHANCERY LANE, Fleet Street.

Matthew Carter, in his *Analysis of Honor*, 1655, p. 245, says that "Chancery lane is so called, for that King Edward the Third, in 1341, the fifteenth year of his reign, annexed the House of Covents by patent to the office of Chancery, now called the Rolls." This is however erroneous: Chancery lane is a perversion of "the Chancellor's lane," a name by which that way was long before known, in the reign of King Henry the Third.

In the manuscript diary of William Whiteway, Egerton MS. in Museo, 784, is recorded, "Dec. 20th, 1621, a fire broke out in Chancery lane, by the negligence of a clerk, and burn'd ten houses, with a great number of records, and two lords houses; but went no further."

- 288 THE KINGS HEAD TAVERN—King Henry the Eighth.
Rev. AT CHANCERY LANE END—T. A. K., in the field.

The imprint on the title to Forde's *Ladies Triall*, 1639, 4to, has "Printed for Henry Shephard, in Chancery lane, at the signe of the Bible, between Sarjant's Inne and Fleet street, near the King's-head taverne."

A gentleman having drank very hard at the King's-head tavern, reeling up Chancery lane, happened to reel within the rails of the pump, where keeping his motion round so long, he tired, and, leaning on the rails, asked from within, of a

passer by, where he was; "Over against the Chancery," was the reply; "I thought so," said he, "and the reason, I think, I shall never get out of this place."—*Cambridge Jest*s. The Chancery is now the Rolls Court.

Hogarth, in his print of "Burning the Rumps," at Chancery lane end, one of the large series of his illustrations to Butler's *Hudibras*, published in 1726, has included a view of the King's-head tavern.

See also King's-head tavern, FLEET STREET, Nos. 482, 483, 484.

289 AT THE HOLE IN THE WALL—Wall, with circular hole.

Rev. IN CHANCERY LANE. 1651—In field, I. M. F.

The house, situated on the east side, is immediately opposite the old gate of Lincoln's Inn; and, being supported by the dependants on legal functionaries, appears to have undergone fewer changes than the law, retaining all the vigour of a new establishment.

290 F. W. AT THE GOLDEN CROSS—Maltese, or cross pattée.

Rev. IN CHANCERY LANE—In the field, F. A. W.

291 AT THE GLOBE TAVERN—A globe, in the field.

Rev. IN CHANCERIE LANE—In the field, T. E. L.

292 EDWARD CODDINGTON—A skull, in the field.

Rev. IN CHANCERY LANE—In the field, E. M. C.

Query, Was Coddington one of the medical profession, by this *memento mori*? The famous Dr. Caius, who died July 29th, 1573, bequeathed to his friend Justice Wray "a ring with a death's head."

The death's head on a ring was customarily worn at this period, as a species of repentance for past errors. Gnotho, in Massinger's *Old Law*, bids Agatha his wife, in the tavern, as a preparative to leaving this world—"Down on thy knees, and make thee ready: sell some of thy cloathes to buy thee a death's head, and put upon thy middle finger."—Act iv. sc. 1.

293 ABRA: HYDSON. APOTHECARY AT—Apothecaries' arms.

Rev. THE BLEW BOAR. IN CHANCERY LANE—A boar.

The unicorn, as fictionized in heraldry, is a white horse, having the horn of the narwhale emanating from the forehead; the belief in the animal being based on the passage in *Job*, ch. xxxix. v. 9, "Will the unicorn be willing to serve thee?" but the original word "*Rem*," thus translated "unicorn," is, by St. Jerome, Montanus, and Aquila, rendered "rhinoceros"; and in the Septuagint, "monoceros," signifying nothing more than "one horn." The rhinoceros is therefore the misinterpreted unicorn of the ancients; and, from a belief in the fabulous medicinal qualities of the horn, has been advanced as the crest of the Company of Apothecaries, on some of whose sign-boards the rhinoceros presented the similitude of anything but the real beast; and being frequently mistaken for a boar, the practice of painting the monster became more monstrous, and the boar proper has, to be more agreeable to the eye, been bedizened as a blue boar.

- 294 THE WHITE SWAN—A swan, in the field. *Rev.* IN
CHANCERY LANE—In the field, E. A. S.

The swan argent was a badge of King Henry the Fifth, derived from the earldom of Hereford.

- 295 HVMPHREY TAFT AT THE—Anchor and sword, in field.
Rev. AT CHANCERY LANE END—CVTLER. 1665.

- 296 THE S. IONS HEAD TAVERN—Bearded head, in a charger.
Rev. IN CHANCERY LANE—In the field, R. M. H.

The Baptist tavern appears to have met a disastrous fate during the great fire, from some misplaced fear. Sir Edward Atkins, then a baron of the Exchequer, in a letter dated from Lincoln's Inn, September 8th, 1666, addressed to his brother Robert in Gloucestershire, describing the ravages he had witnessed, says—"Chancery lane is yet standing, except the St. John's Head near Lincoln's Inn, which was pulled downe, by way of prevention, and another house towards Holborne." The tavern was rebuilt, and its site appears to be identified in the following resolution—"Saturday, February 5th, 1772, the Society of Lincoln's Inn have determined on a plan that has long been in agitation, to take down all the old buildings, except the chapel and hall, and to build a grand row all up Chancery lane, from the Anchor and Baptist tavern, the north end of the garden wall." The tavern at the termination of the wall, towards Holborn, now bears the sign of the White Hart.

- 297 LEOPARD TAVERN IN—A spur, and I. S. I., in the field.
Rev. CHANCERY LANE. 1665—HIS HALFE PENNY.

- 298 WILLIAM BRAMPTON. 1666—An unicorn, in the field.
Rev. MILINOR. IN CHANCERY LANE—In field, W. K. B.

The unicorn was most probably the sign of a previous occupant, or series of occupants, and had no reference to Brampton's occupation.

- 299 THE POPES HEAD TAVERN—Pope's head with the tiara.
Rev. IN CHANCERY LANE—In the field, W. B. I.

Query, Was the sign of the Pope's Head adopted in compliance with the phrase *bibere papaliter*, to drink like a Pope? Priests, in all ages and countries, have been and are generally accounted *bon-vivants*. So Horace, inveighing against the sober thrift of Postumus, insists on a more generous course—

"Then shall your worthier heir discharge,
And set th' imprison'd casks at large,
And dye the floor with wine,
So rich and precious, not the feasts
Of pontiffs chear their ravish'd guests
With liquor more divine."—Book ii. Ode 14.

- 300 HENRY REDMAN. 1666—Pope's head, with tiara and staff.
Rev. IN CHANCERIE LANE—HIS HALF PENY.

Redman was possibly a new occupant of the old Pope's Head tavern, after the fire in September, 1666, had dislodged him from a more eastward direction.

- 301 Turk's Head—*George Dayhin*, in script characters across the field. *Rev.* *Att the Coffee House in Chancery Lane*, in five lines.

- 302 Turk's Head—In the field, *Robert Terrey his* $\frac{1}{2}^D$.
Rev. *Att the Coffee House in Chancery Lane*, in script.

Terry appears to have been the successor of Dayhin after the fire, the ravages of which ceased at a large house in Fleet street, a door or two east of Fetter lane.

'Change Alley, see EXCHANGE ALLEY.

CHARING CROSS.

Somner says the Anglo-Sax. *cyrrung* from *cyrran*, avertere, was a name in olden time given to places where several roads met or diverged thence; "this, by perversion, became cerring, and at length passed into charing, as now-a-days is named that *quadrivium*, or place where four roads meet, near Westminster, commonly called Charing-Crosse; Crosse being added on account of the cross formerly erected there, as was usual in places where several roads conjoined."

Others have derived Charing from *Chere Reine*, a name assumed in compliment to a cross erected here in memory of Queen Eleanor, consort of King Edward the First, who died in November, 1290, and was buried in Westminster Abbey; but this conjecture is nullified by the occurrence of the word Charing in the petition to King Henry the Third, in 1261, from William de Radnor, bishop of Llandaff, praying for leave to abide, during his visits to or sojourn in London, "in the cloister of his hermitage at Charing."

- 303 MARKE RIDER. AT THE SWAN—Swan; grapes in its beak, in field. *Rev.* AGAINST THE MEWES. 1665—HIS HALFE PENNY.

The steward's accounts of disbursements by or for Sir John Howard, subsequently created Duke of Norfolk, and slain on Richard's side at Bosworth field, show the Swan to have been an old house of repute:

"xxj day of Feverer, 1466-7. Item, my mastyr paid for his costes at the Swan at Westemenstre ijs. ij*d*."

The Swan, in Ben Jonson's time, was either distinguished for the excellence of the wine, or the poet had secured to himself the good offices of Ralph the waiter. At some court conviviality, that followed the marriage of Frederic Pal-

grave of Bohemia and King James's daughter Elizabeth, Ben Jonson was required extemporaneously to say grace, with which he complied :

" Our king and queen, the Lord God blesse !
 The paltzgrave and the lady Besse ;
 And God blesse every living thing
 That lives and breathes, and loves the king.
 God bless the counceill of estate,
 And Buckingham the fortunate.
 God blesse them all, and keepe them safe ;
 And God blesse me, and God blesse Rafe."

The invocations in honour and praise of Great Britain's Solomon*, and his family, were sufficiently agreeable to the feelings of the monarch ; but the association of Rafe was to royal ideas incomprehensible, and he became mightily inquisitive respecting him. Ben told the king that Rafe or Ralph was the drawer at the Swan tavern by Charing cross, who drew him good canary. For this drollery, as Aubrey states, His Majesty gave the poet an hundred pounds ! The fact, however, has to be doubted.

The swan on the obverse of this token differs from all others ; the head is crowned, and in the bill is a bunch of grapes.

Pepys appears to have been so consternated by the ravages of the great fire in 1666, as scarcely to have been master of himself. On September 6th, he records his wandering to the Swan, and was there shaved, " trimmed," as he terms it ; " and to Whitehall, but saw nobody, and so home," by water to the Navy office in Crutched friars. On the 7th, again to the Swan, with the same result.

The " Swan near the Mewes," was a distinction from another tavern of some celebrity, " the Swan in the Strand, near Charing cross." See No. 1123.

304 THE PAGEANT TAVERNE AT CHARING CROSSE—I. W., in a wreathed circle. *Rev.* A triumphal arch, with three passages.

The Pageant tavern had as a sign a pictorial representation of one of the triumphal arches erected in Fleet street and the Strand, in April, 1661, with leave to remain standing for one year. Pepys, when the arrival of the Queen

* That King James believed he richly merited the title, there is no disputing ; but it should be remembered his reign was a general acceptance of error for fact ; and he acquired the cognomen by a source not generally known. It was conferred on the Scottish king, by Henry the Fourth of France, on being apprized of his accession to the throne of England, in allusion to the believed paternity of David Rizzio. The French king had been too close an ally to England's late queen, and had received such substantial benefit from that alliance, that contempt, not respect, was the estimate of his affinity with the Stuart ; yet his daughter, Henrietta Maria, became by marriage the daughter of King James the First, whose vaunting assertion of divine right in the crown, and her catholicism, created ill fortune to these realms nearly the whole of the seventeenth century. Luckless in themselves as a family, they brought the same withering qualities with them into England ; and it is remarkable that the crown-ensconced head of James the First is rarely observable on any tavern or trader's token.

Catharine of Braganza was hourly expected, notes in his Diary, May 25th, 1662, his being shown by Captain Ferrers, at the Triumph tavern, at Charing cross, some Portugal ladies, who had preceded Her Majesty. These maids of honour, as evidenced by Pepys, were not all Lucretias, nor were they in any way according to his taste. Evelyn too, though loyal to an extreme, when he records the queen's arrival on May 30th, had an eye to her ladies, whom he describes as "sufficiently unagreeable."

CHARTERHOUSE LANE.

305 FRANCES BENTHAM—Sun in rays, in field. *Rev.* IN
CHARTER. HOVS. LANE—In the field, F. M. B.

The sun is an important symbol in the Distillers' arms—the genial influence of which impels humidity to "drop as rain,—distil as dew."—*Deuteronomy*, ch. xxxii. v. 2. In the rare satirical frontispiece to the Elegy on the Death of Madame Gineva, 1736, the motto is ludicrously perverted to "cease to drop, distil no more."

306 JOHN BVSH AT Y^E HARROW—A harrow, in the field.
Rev. IN CHARTER HOVSE LANE—HIS HALFE PENY.

307 AT THE FLIEING HORSE—Pegasus, in field. *Rev.* IN
CHARTER HOVSE LANE—In the field, A. A. L.

The hippogriff Pegasus sprang from the blood of Medusa slain by Perseus. This winged horse flew to Mount Helicon, the seat of the muses, where with a stroke of his hoof he opened the fountain Hippocrene, called by the Roman satirist *Caballinus*, or the Horse's spring.

Bellerophon, becoming arrogant from prosperity, resolved by the assistance of Pegasus to ascend to heaven. As Horace says,

"In our folly we aim at Heaven itself;"

but Jupiter, to punish his presumption, struck him blind, and he fell to the earth; Pegasus, however, continued to mount upwards, was translated to the skies, and ranked among the constellations. It is in this ethereal flight Pegasus is most frequently represented on the tokens.

308 FRANCIS TVRNER IN—The Tudor rose crowned, in field.
Rev. CHARTERHOVS^E LAN^E—In the field, F. S. T.

309 JOHN HOWES AT CHARTR—The Grocers Company arms.
Rev. HOVSE LANE END—In the field, I. M. H.

CHEAPSIDE.

310 AT Y^E MAREMAYD—A mermaid, with her accessories.

Rev. TAVERN. CHEAPESIDE—In the field, I. T. M.

The Mermaid in Bread street, the Mermaid in Friday street, and the Mermaid in Cheap, were all one and the same. The tavern, situated behind, had a way to it from these thoroughfares, but was nearer to Bread street than Friday street.

The steward's accounts of monies expended for Sir John Howard, subsequently Shakespeare's Jocky of Norfolk, afford the following notices in reference to the Mermaid in the olden day :

" November 5th, 1462. Item, my mastyr payd for t'on di. [i. e. the one half] off the dynner at the Mermayde, be my lordys comawndement xiiij s. vj d." My lord, here named, was John Mowbray, last Duke of Norfolk of that name; he died in 1475.

" March 4th, 1463-4. Item, for vj of my mastys mannys soper in Bred stret, xiiij d."

" Item, the xxvj day of March, 1464, payd for wyn at the Mermayd in Bred stret, for my mastyr and Syre Nycholas Latemer, xd. ob."

Subsequently, when Sir John purchased empty wine-pipes for his carvel, then fitting for sea, these accounts show he obtained in September, 1468, twelve of them from the Mermaid, at " xd. each."

Later, in the colophon to the rare volume entitled *The Pastyme of the People*, printed by John Rastell, brother-in-law of Sir Thomas More, it is said to be " emprynted in Chepeside, at the sygne of the Mearmayd next to Pollys-gate, 1529." This is coming more westward than is agreeable to the writer*. The entrance to the churchyard from Cheap was by a gate, called Paul's Gate, and the way there so straitened, that, when the pageants passed through Cheap, the larger signs were moved, and the posts at St. Paul's taken up, that they might enter the churchyard; this is evidenced by frequent contemporary disbursements " for setting up the signs again," " for taking up of the spurres at St. Pauls," and " for setting them againe," and " for paving," and " for gravell." Rastell's Mermaid next to Paul's gate, it is conclusive, had no reference to the tavern of that sign, apparently nearer to Bow church†.

Sir Walter Raleigh established a literary club at the Mermaid, in 1603, consolidating such a list of names as its members that at this distant period excite the liveliest feelings of admiration, reverence, and respect. Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Beaumont, Fletcher, Cotton, Carew, Martin, Donne, Selden, and others:—what a galaxy of genius! that no age has exceeded.

* The site of the Mermaid tavern is clearly defined, from the circumstance of W. R., a haberdasher of small wares " 'twixt Wood street and Milk street," adopting the same sign, " over against the Mermaid tavern in Cheapside."

† Among other memorable taverns in Cheapside, either destroyed in the great fire, or, in the lapse of time and the vicissitudes arising from change of owners and other causes, now almost forgotten, was the King's Head. The setting of the city watch, or guardians of the night, was in the bygone day an affair conducted with considerable display, and was one of the most attractive public exhibitions in the metropolis. King Henry the Eighth, soon after his accession to the throne, having heard of this annual civic ceremonial, indulged his curiosity, by going, on

The Mermaid is the subject frequently of a passing notice by contemporary writers; Middleton, however, seems to have attempted the writing it down for the advancement of the Mitre; the exciting cause is not expressed. In the first scene of the second act of his comedy, *Your Five Gallants*, written in 1608, there is this interlocution:

“Goldstone. Where sup we, gallants?

Pursenet. At Mermaid.

Goldstone. Sup there who list, I have forsworne the house.

Pursenet. Faith! I'm indifferent.

Bungler. So are we, gentlemen.

Pursenet. Name the place, Master Goldstone.

Goldstone. Why the Mitre in my mind, for neat attendance, diligent boys,
and —— Push! excels it far.

All. Agreed; the Mitre then.”

This might have arisen from some personal squabble. The “quarrels of authors” had their realities then as now, but that it was the arena of flashing satire and glowing racy witticisms, there is the assertion in the poetical letter to “the immortal Ben,” from Beaumont, who died ere he had reached his thirtieth year, in March, 1615:

“What things have we seen

Done at the Mermaid! heard words that have been

So nimble, and so full of subtle flame,

As if that every one from whom they came,

Had mean'd to put his whole wit in a jest.”

311 AT THE MITRE IN CHEAP—A mitre, in the field.

Rev. SIDE: FORGET NOT—In the field, T. D.

“The Mitre in Cheap” is noticed anterior to 1475, in the parish records of St. Michael's, Cheapside. In the play of *Sir Thomas More*, Harl. MS. 7368, Robin says “Faith, Harrie, the head drawer at the Miter by the great conduite, called me up, and we went to breakfast into St. Anne's lane;”—an error that may baffle future commentators. The “great conduite” here alluded to was the western conduit, situated at the upper end of Old Change, and not the really great conduit, in the olden time, at the east end of Cheap. St. Anne's lane led from Foster lane to Aldersgate.

The third act of Wilkins's *Miseries of Inforced Marriage*, 1607, is laid at the Mitre tavern in Bread street; the dolphin and pomegranate being there charac-

the eve of St. John, June 23d, 1510, to the King's Head in Cheap, and there, dressed in the garb of one of his own yeomen of the guard, bearing the halbert on his shoulder, saw unknown to all, with much gratification, the procession in its glorious array pass by. So delighted was the king with its effect, that on the following St. Peter's eve, on the setting of the second division of the watch, Henry and his queen Catherine of Arragon, the Infanta of Spain, and the widow of his elder brother Prince Arthur, rode royally attended by many nobles, from St. James's into the city, whence, after being much gratified, they returned in the morning. What a magnificent subject for a painting; costume, period, history, and every point affording opportunity for the effulgence of artistic power.

terized as the chief company rooms. So in Middleton's *A Mad World, my Masters*, 1608; Sir Bounteous, pleased at the arrival of Folly-wit and his companions the players, who proffer to enact at his entertainment a pleasant witty comedy called "the Slip," exclaims—"Why! this will be a true feast, a right Mitre supper, a play and all!"

The Mermaid and the Mitre appear to have been rival taverns, both bearing indiscriminately the distinctive appellations of "the Mermaid in Bread street," and "the Mermaid in Cheape;" "the Mitre in Cheape," and "the Mitre in Bread street;" they were evidently connected with these well-known thoroughfares by long entries, the Mermaid having also a passage or way to Friday street.

T. D. was possibly the issuer of the Mitre tavern token in 1649, or soon after, and relinquished it for "the Jackanapes," a neighbouring tavern; Jackanapes lane being the eastern end of Paternoster row. Richard Smith, in his Obituary, Sloane MS. 886, notices, "June 4th, 1652, died Tho. Dainty, at the Jackanapes, in Cheapside." If this surmise be correct, his successor at the Mitre was not long-lived, as the same record mentions, "May 17th, 1654, died Mr. Scattergood, vintner, at the Mitre, Cheapside."

The Mitre tavern was destroyed in the great fire of September, 1666; and the site appears to have been applied to other buildings. A William Paget established the Mitre tavern more westward, in Fleet street. The house was lastly Saunders's auction room, number 39, but was demolished by Messrs Hoares, to enlarge their banking-house, and the western portion now occupies the ground.

The now Mitre tavern, in Mitre court, Fleet street, formerly Joe's coffee-house, is but a recent assumption of name.

312 AT THE BVLL HEAD TAVERNE—A bull's head, in field.
Rev. IN CHEAPSIDE. 1650—In the field, T. E. B.

313 GEORGE PEARCE—A bull's head, in the field. *Rev.* IN
CHEAPSIDE. 1665—In the field, G. M. P.

In the vestry minutes of the church of Allhallows, Honey lane, is a notice "Paid and given to one Croke, the 3d of May, 1619, for his counsell concerning the parishes right or title in the Bull-head tavern, and the twoe houses adjoining theretoe, 01:02:0."

John Wilkins, subsequently bishop of Chester, began at Oxford, in 1649, an experimental philosophical club, that was held weekly, and was the incunabile of the Royal Society. Aubrey relates that "when Wilkins came to London they met at the Bull-head tavern in Cheapside, from 1658, and after, till it grew too big for a clubbe, and so they came to Gresham Colledge parlour."—*Letters*, vol. ii. p. 583.

When the restoration was about taking effect, General Monk, on February 12th, 1660, according to Whitelocke, marshalled his forces in Finsbury, dined with the lord mayor, and having had conference with him and the court of aldermen, retired to the Bull Head in Cheapside, and quartered at the Glass-house in Broad street. Multitudes of people followed, congratulating his coming into the city, making loud shouts, bon-fires, and ringing of bells.

The Bull Head tavern was wholly destroyed in the great fire, in September, 1666.

314 AT THE BLAKE BOY—In field, a negro boy. *Rev.* IN
CHEPSIDE, 1652—W. A. T., in the field.

315 WILLIAM YATES—Three keys, in the field. *Rev.* IN
CHEAPSIDE—In the field, W. Y.

316 EZEKIEL WALLIS—IN CHEAPSIDE, in field. *Rev.* AT
THE BLEW BOAR—In the field, a boar.

Apothecaries adopted the sign of the Blue Boar.

James Stuart, the author of "Critical observations on the Buildings and Improvements of London," 1771, 4to, observes "With the multitude, habit sanctifies everything, and even that deformity to which they are accustomed becomes beauty in their eyes. When first the reformation in the streets began, the posts were defended to the last; and the pulling down of the signs which choaked up and disgraced the streets was regretted as a barbarous invasion on the monuments of national taste: the Cat and Fiddle, Goose and Grid-iron, and the like, being regarded as the greatest efforts of inventive genius; and Cheapside, often compared to the Medicean gallery, for its choice collection of paintings—blue boars, green dragons, and king's heads."

317 AGAINST THE GREAT—Three tuns; Vintners' arms.
Rev. COVNDVIT IN CHEAPSIDE—In field, I. S. H.

The great conduit in Cheapside was in the road-way immediately opposite to Mercers' Hall.

318 AT THE HALFE MOON—A half-moon, in the field.
Rev. IN THE CORTE. 1658—In the field, S. A. M.

319 EDWARD ATTWOOD—A half-moon, in the field.
Rev. IN CHEAPSIDE—In the field, E. I. A.

The Half-moon tavern was on the north side of Cheapside, abutting westward on Gutter lane, having a way by the court from Cheapside into Gutter lane. After the fire it was rebuilt, retaining the appellation of the Half-moon tavern. Elias Ashmole, in his Diary, March 11th, 1682, notices his presiding at the Half-moon tavern, in Cheapside, at a noble dinner prepared at the charge of some newly accepted masons: "I was the senior fellow among them, it being thirty-five years ago since I was admitted."

During a long series of years the Half-moon tavern maintained a distinguished notoriety, and is historically recorded as the scene of many public city events. As the property of the Saddlers Company it was leased by them to taverners till 1817, when Mr. Butler, chemist, became lessee of the premises, "heretofore the Half-moon tavern, but lately known as the New London tavern." A fire destroyed the whole in February, 1821, when the house now 140 Cheapside was rebuilt on the site. Half-moon passage, leading from Cheapside to the tavern, is now named Cooper's alley.

320 THE MAN IN THE MOON—Man within crescent, in field.

Rev. TAVERNE IN CHEAPSIDE—In the field, s. s. t.

The generally entertained belief of a man in the moon is one of the earliest, as it is also one of the most widely spread, superstitions in the world. At all times he is described and represented leaning on a forked stake, bearing on his shoulders a bundle of thorns, or bush wood, and accompanied by a dog; the idea evidently based on the story of the man found gathering sticks on a sabbath-day, as narrated in the fifteenth chapter of Numbers. Chaucer, in his *Troilus*, alludes to the proverbial expression in his time, of having a care "lest the chorle may fall out of the moone." There is also extant an early English ballad of five eight-line stanzas, in the Harl. MS. 2253, commencing

" Mon in the mone, stond ant streit,
On is bot-forke is burthen he bereth :
Hit is muche wonder that he na down slyt,
For doute lest he valle he shoddreth ant skereth."

Shakespeare, in consonance with this popularly received tradition, makes Peter Quince, in the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, direct Moonshine to enact his part with a bush of thorn and a lanthorn; this performer, having such accessories, subsequently declares

" This lanthorn doth the horned moon present,
Myself, the man i' th' moon do seem to be."

To this general acceptance, Demetrius altogether objects, requiring Moonshine, thorn-bush, dog and all, should be shoved into the lanthorn, "for they be in the moon." To most readers will also doubtless recur the incident of Stephano, in *The Tempest*, telling the surprised Caliban he had dropp'd out of the moon, and had been the man in the moon when time was; an assertion to which the monster gives full credence, and affirms he had seen him there, with his dog and his bush.

321 CHARLES KIFTELL—A hand pouring coffee, in the field.

Rev. AT THE COFFEE HOVSE IN CHEAPSIDE. 1669.

One of the large brass size; current for one penny.

CHEAPSIDE MARKET.

322 EDWARD IARVIS AT THE GEORGE—St. George and Dragon. *Rev.* IN CHEAPSIDE MARKET—Name in monogram.

One of the large brass size, for currency as a penny. Those pieces became most prevalent about 1670; and this is probably of, or about, that date. In 1668, Jarvis issued a half-penny token from the Sun in Foster lane.

Cheapside, or Honey-lane, market was the site of the parish church of All-hallows, destroyed in the great fire in 1666; the church not being again rebuilt.

John Norman, draper, lord mayor in 1453, was according to Stow's account buried here. With him originated the practice of going in procession by water to Westminster, on the morrow of St. Simon and St. Jude's day, having a stately

barge built at his own expense, and the city companies building others for their communities in like manner: their previous cavalcades thus gave place to a triumphal solemnity on the Thames, to the great delight of the watermen, as commemorated by them in the ballad, beginning

“Row the boat, Norman, row to thy leman.”

His ashes, if aught remained, were probably disturbed in the excavations for Carpenter's or the City of London School, in 1835; the market having been abolished for the ground. Pennies of the Anglo-Saxon period, a knife-blade enriched with gold, and other antiquities of the time, seen by the writer, were then discovered.

CHICK LANE, West Smithfield.

323 AT THE GOVLING—A lion rampant. *Rev.* LYON IN
CHICK LANE—In the field, R. N. W.

324 RICHARD HALLET—Lion of St. Mark, in the field.
Rev. IN CHEK LANE. 1659—In the field, R. A. H.

325 RICHARD LVKEY AT THE—Pump, with hand attached.
Rev. PVMP IN CHICK LANE—In the field, HIS HALFE
PENNY. R. M. L.

CHISWELL STREET, Finsbury.

326 BARTHOLOMEW FRANCIS—An arched crown, in the field.
Rev. IN CHISWELL STREET. 1666—HIS HALFE PENNY.

327 AT THE PLOUGH—In the field, a plough. *Rev.* IN
CHESEL STREET—I. F. T., in the field.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, Newgate Street.

328 IOHN BANNISTER AT THE MATRONS—A cripple, in field.
Rev. SELLER IN THE HOSPITALL—HIS HALFE PENNY.

Richard Smith, in his Obituary, Sloane MS. 886, having recorded the burial of Mrs. Banister of Lad lane, and her daughter Pointer, both buried in one grave, April 18th, 1653; notices the decease, on January 5th, 1654, of old Mr. Banister, in Lad lane, who was possibly the issuer of this token. On February 11th, 1669, Smith again minutes—“died Henry Banister, porter of Christ's Hospital.”

CHURCH LANE.

329 RICHARD SMITH—HIS HALFE PENNY, in the field.

Rev. IN CHVRCH LANE . 1665—In the field, R. E. S.

330 JOHN STONYER IN—King David with the harp, in field.

Rev. CHVRCH LANE . 1658—In the field, I. M. S.

Stonyer's token is engraven among the tradesmen's tokens of St. Giles's parish, in Parton's History of that parish, p. 386.

CHURCHYARD ALLEY, Tooley Street.

331 WILLIAM BARNES . 1665—In the field, object illegible.

Rev. CHVRCH YARD ALLEY—TOOLEY STREET.

332 JOHN COX . IN CHVRCHED ALLY IN SOVTHARK . HIS HALFPENY. *Rev.* THE PVMP RVNS CLEER : W^H ALE

AND BEER—A hand-pump.

The inscription on the obverse, in seven lines. That on the reverse is an apparent perversion of the couplet

“ Yet a verse may run cleare
That is tapt out of beere.”

Histrion-Mastix, a comedy, 1610, 4to.

CHURCHYARD GATE, Westminster.

333 ED : ROGERS . SALTER . 1659—A horse, in the field.

Rev. CHVRCHYARD GATE . WESTM—Fishmongers' arms.

CLARE MARKET, Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

John Holles, second Earl of Clare, had licence in 1642, to build the market, named by him Clare market, and opened in 1656. Howell, noticing the improvements in his time, observes, “ Then is there towards Drewry lane, a new market, called Clare market, a street, and palace of the same name, built by the Earl of Clare, who lives there in a princely manner, having a house, a street, and a market, both for flesh and fish, all bearing his name.”—*Londinopolis*, 1657, fol. p. 345.

The city authorities appear to have successfully opposed, for some years, the establishment of this market, from the following extract:

“ The City and my lord Clare had a great law-suit, that lasted many years, to the great expense of the city; but, from the iniquity of the times, the city and my lord agreed, and the city gave it up to my lord, and now it is become one of the greatest markets in the adjacent parts; and, from the success of this noble

lord, they have got several charters for the erecting of several other markets, since the year 1660; as that of St. James, by the Earl of St. Alban's; Bloomsbury, by the Earl of Southampton; Brook market, by the Lord Brook; Hungerford market; Newport market; besides the Haymarket, New Charing Cross, and that at Petty-France, at Westminster; with their May fair, in the fields behind Piccadilly."—Harl. MS. 5900. The earl died in 1665.

334 WILLIAM BIRTBY. IN CLARE—Fishmongers' arms.

Rev. MARKETT. FISHMONGER—HIS HALFE PENNY. 1667.

335 IEREMIAH GREEN AT Y^E—King's head; Charles II.

Rev. KINGS HEAD IN CLAR[E] MARKETT—In the field,
HIS HALFE PENY. I. A. G.

336 ROBERT MYNN AT Y^E GOLDEN—Anchor, with R. M.

Rev. ANCHOR. IN NEW MARKETT—HIS HALFE PENNY.

CLARE STREET, Clare Market.

337 RICHARD ANDREWS AT THE—A fountain. *Rev.* IN
CLARE STREET NEW MARK^T—HIS HALFE PENNY.

338 HVM: MVNTT. IRONMONGER—Three candlesticks, in field.

Rev. IN CLARE STREET. 1666—HIS HALFE PENNY.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCHYARD, Strand.

339 THE CASTEL TAVERN IN—A castle. *Rev.* S. CLEMENT
CHVRCH YAR—In the field, I. I. ; third letter illegible.

340 THE CASTEL TAVERN IN—A castle. *Rev.* S. CLEMENT
CHVRCHYARD—In the field, I. A. P.

Behind ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, Strand.

341 Y^E ANGEL BACK SIDE—An angel, in field. *Rev.* OF
ST. CLEMENTS. [16]57—In the field, S. L.

The Angel, a long-established traveller's inn. In the *Plumpton Correspondence* is a letter from York, dated February 6th, 1503, addressed "to Sir Richard Plumpton, knight, being lodged at the Angell behind St. Clement kirk, without the Temple barr, at London."

Latterly seven or eight mail coaches were nightly dispatched from the Angel inn; but the rail-roads absorbed the business, and, for the last eight or ten years,

the freehold, the property of a family named Watson, has been on sale for 8000*l*. It has recently been purchased for 6800*l*., and the buildings rased in August 1853. A builder's speculation: and chambers similar to those of an inn of court are now being erected.

- 342 *Abraham Jorden at ye [Turk's head] his $\frac{1}{2}$, in four lines.*
Rev. behind St. Clements church . 1664, in four lines.

ST. CLEMENT'S LANE.

The entrance of St. Clement's lane, at "the back of St. Clement's," is admirably pourtrayed in an etching by J. T. Smith, entitled "Old Houses in the Butcher row," as they appeared previous to demolition in March, 1798.

- 343 RICH. CHIDLEY. IN CLEMENT—Tobacco-roll, and R. B. C.,
 in the field. *Rev.* LANE. NEARE NEW MARKET—
 HIS HALFE PENNY. 1666.

The upper end, next Clare market, is here implied; it was in the immediate neighbourhood of the theatre in Gibbon's tennis-court; and also that in Portugal row, Lincoln's-inn fields; hence its fitness of situation for a tobaccoconist.

CLERKENWELL.

- 344 CHRISTOPHER BVSBEE AT—A lion passant regardant.
Rev. YE WHIT LYON IN ISLINGTON—HIS HALF PENY.
 1668.

Although described in the token as "in Islington," the White Lion inn stood on the Clerkenwell side of the high street from the Angel inn to what is now the Liverpool road. The house appears to have been rebuilt in 1714; but a portion was pulled down to make an opening to White Lion row, built between 1770 and 1780, now called White Lion street. The sign, a lion rampant, with the date, 1714, remains in front of one of the houses. See Cromwell's *History and Description of Clerkenwell*, 1828, duod. p. 390.

Busby's Folly, a house of entertainment, marked in the old maps of Clerkenwell, and of which there is a characteristic engraving in the *Divers Views*, 1731, 8vo., possibly originated with the issuer of this token.

CLINK STREET, Southwark.

- 345 *Iohn Rollings in Clinke . Street*, in script characters.
Rev. HIS HALF PENY—Green or wild man, bearing club.

Octagonal. The green man, as he was termed, was at this period an indispensable object in the civic pageantries: the Orson of our day, bearing, like Hercules, a huge club.

CLOAK LANE, Dowgate Hill.

346 AT THE WILLOW TREE—In the field, a willow tree.

Rev. IN CLOAKE LANE—I. P. B., in the field.

347 AT THE WILLOW TREE—In the field, a willow tree.

Rev. IN CLOAK LANE—N. I. B., in the field.

See also No. 871.

CLOTH FAIR, Smithfield.

348 WILLIAM WITTINGAM—A winged dragon, in the field.

Rev. IN CLOTH FAIRE. 1657—In the field, W. D. W.

349 HENRY INGERSOVLE—Bakers Company arms, in field.

Rev. IN CLOATH FAIRE. [16]58—In the field, H. D. I.

350 HENRY INGERSOLE AT Y^E 3—Vintners' arms, in field.

Rev. TVNNES IN CLOATH FAIRE—In the field, HIS HALFE PENNY. 1668.

The baker appears to have turned vintner; or the second token might be that of his son.

351 RICH: TAYLER. MEALE—R. T., in field. *Rev.* MAN. IN

CLOTH FAIER—In the field, the same initials.

352 RICHARD GIMBART—Two draymen, with barrel on sling.

Rev. IN CLOTH FAIER—In the field, R. M. G.

Gimbart's, and a few other tokens of what may be termed good work, are distinguished by a heart, in place of mint-mark.

353 THOMAS HARLOW. CHANDLER—T. A. H., 1669, in field.

Rev. OVER AGAINST Y^E BREWERS—In the field, IN CLOTH FAIRE.

Coale Staires, see SHADWELL, No. 985.

COCK ALLEY, Without Ludgate.

Among the city improvements authorized by the Act of Parliament obtained in 1760, was a passage forty feet wide, through Cock alley on Ludgate hill, opposite to the Old Bailey, into Black Friars. This has not taken effect.

- 354 HENRY MORICE AT THE BLACK DOGG—In the field, 1^p
Rev. IN COCK ALLEY. NEAR LVDGATE—A spaniel dog.

The Black Dog, on the south side of Ludgate hill, was the house frequented by the dramatists and players belonging to the Blackfriars theatre, that stood in Playhouse yard; the immediate site of the theatre being since occupied or built on, for the back premises of Apothecaries' hall.

COCK LANE, Smithfield.

- 355 RICHARD NORMAN IN—Bakers Company arms, in field.
Rev. COCK LANE. BAKER—In the field, R. I. N.

COCK LANE, Shoreditch.

- 356 THE COCK AT COCK—In the field, a game cock.
Rev. LANE END. IN SHORDICH—T. C. A., in the field.

COCK'S now COXE'S QUAY, Lower Thames Street.

- 357 CHRISTOPHER BOSTOCK—In field, a cock and a key.
Rev. AT COCKES KEY. 1669—HIS HALF PENY, C. A. B.,
 in the field.

COLE HARBOUR, Thames Street.

- 358 HENRY COOPER AT THE—Horns and draymen, in field.
Rev. COLE HARBER. THAMS STRET—HIS HALF PENY.

Messrs Calvert's brewery now occupies the site of Cole Harbour; and recently, on the east side, abutting on the Red Bull wharf.

- 359 THOMAS KNIGHT AT Y^e DYERS—Dyers Company arms.
Rev. ARMES IN COLE HARBER—HIS HALFE PENY.
 T. E. K.

- 360 LANCELOT CHAPMAN—Innholders' arms, in the field.
Rev. AT COAL HARBOR—In the field, L. M. C.

COLEMAN STREET.

- 361 JOSEPH SIBLEY AT Y^e BLACK—A bell, in the field.
Rev. IN COLMAN STREET. 1663—A HALF PENNY.

Query, if the house referred to by John Taylor the waterman poet, in his *Carriers' Cosmographie*, 1637, 4to: "The carriers of Cambridge doe lodge at the Bell in Coleman street; they come every Thursday."

- 362 NICHOLAS HARINTON AT—A hind, in field. *Rev.* Y^e
 HIN[D]E IN COLEMAN STREET—HIS HALFE PENNY. 1665.

The imprint to a volume, entitled the *Lithotomia Vesicæ*, of Hildanus, "printed for William Harris, at the sign of the White Hinde in Coleman street, 1640," 8vo, shows that Harris either had, as a shop, a part of the tavern, or that, subsequently to 1640, the White Hind became a house of public entertainment.

Richard Smith, in his Obituary, notices the burial of a previous occupant:—"August 6th, 1658, Mr. Robert Dawkes, innkeeper at the White Hinde in Coleman street, a constant appearer on juries, buried."

White Hind alley derived that name from the sign of this tavern.

CONDUIT LANE, Dowgate.

- 363 DAN. BVERRY WOODMONGR—A woodland gate, in field.
Rev. CONDIT LANE AT DOWGATE—In field, D. M. B.

The woodmongers, when seaborne coal was not so generally used, had their stores, for the most part, at the wharves in Thames street and the neighbourhood, and sold their billets to the consumer by the score or number. That they cheated like other traders is evident; but when detected, their punishment was summary in effect, and in the way of example singularly disgraceful. Machin, in his Diary, mentions, "September 17th, 1561, a woodmonger dwelling beside the Red Bull, beyond Cold Harbour, in Thames street, was set in the pillory, near the Cross in Cheapside, with billets hanging about him, for false marking of billets."

CORNHILL.

Cornhill was for centuries the mart of clothing and household furniture, caused by the contiguity of its situation to the braziers of Lothbury, the great manufacturers of kitchen utensils; to the tailors and linen-armourers of Coleman street and the neighbourhood, the exclusive makers of both linen and woollen clothing; and to Lombard street, then the residence of foreign merchants.

364 AT THE SEVEN STARS—In the field, seven stars.

Rev. IN CORNHILL. 1648—M. I. W., in the field.

King Charles the First was beheaded January 30th, 1649, but as the year did not commence till March 25th, this, like all other tokens dated 1648, was struck during the following month, February, or in the next before March 24th, 1649. There are but few tokens of this date, and that few very scarce.

365 THE MERMAID TAVERN—In field, a mermaid with attributes. *Rev.* IN CORNHILL. 1651—W. M. T., in field.

Boniface Tatam [Qu. Tatham?] of London, vintner, buried in the parish of St. Peter, Cornhill, the 3d of February, 1606, "gave forty shillings yearly to the parson for preaching four sermons every year, so long as the lease of the Mermaid in Cornhill (the tavern so called) should endure. He also gave to the poor of the said parish thirteen penny-loaves every Sunday, during the aforesaid lease."

In Ben Jonson's *Deuill is an Asse*, played in 1616, act iii. sc. 1, Meercraft reproaches Everill for "haunting the Globes and Mermaids;" Gifford, his commentator, vol. v. p. 80, intimates that "the Globe was on Bankside, the Mermaid tavern in Cornhill." In this, though rarely in error, Gifford's reference should have been to the Mermaid in Cheap.

When Dun, who kept the Mermaid tavern in Cornhill, being in a room with some witty gallants; one, who it seems knew his wife, too boldly, in a fantastic humour, cried out "I'll lay five pounds, there's a cuckold in this company?" " 'Tis Dun!" said another.—*Coffee House Jest*s, 1688, duod., p. 182.

366 THE 3 GOLDEN LYONS—Three lions passant gardant.

Rev. IN CORNHILL. 1660—In the field, S. C[ADE.]

The Three Golden Lions, a charge borne in the royal arms of England, originated in the armorial insignia of William the Norman, who bore *gules*, two lions, or leopards, passant-gardant in pale, *or*. Henry the Second bore the same till about two years before his accession; when, upon his marriage with Eleanor, daughter and heiress of William Duke of Aquitaine and Guyenne, he added to his own her arms, *gules*, a lion passant-gardant, *or*, the arms of King Henry the Second being *gules*, three lions passant-gardant, *or*; and although these lions or leopards denote the territories of Normandy, Poictou or Maine, and Aquitaine, no part of which now belong to, or are possessions of, the Crown of England, they remain as the insignia of the greatest monarchy in Christendom.

The Three Golden Lions appears not to have been a tavern in the reign of Charles the First. Weemes's *Portraiture of the Image of God*, 1632, 4to, is on the title said to be "printed for John Bellamie, and sold at his shop, at the signe of the Three Golden Lyons, in Cornehill, neere the Royall Exchange."

The taverner's name was Cade. Pepys, in his Diary, June 1st, 1665, records—"walked to Cornehill, and there at Mr. Cade's stood in the balcon, and saw all the funeral [of Sir Thomas Viner, sheriff in 1648, and lord mayor in 1654], with the blue-coat boys and old men, all the aldermen, lord mayor, and others. The number of the company very great; the greatest I ever did see for a taverne."

The token was probably struck on the opening of the house as the Three Golden Lions tavern, in 1660, a supposition arising from the imprint on the title

of the *Life of Ignatius Jurdain, Alderman of Exeter*, 1655, 16mo, "printed for Thomas Newberry, and are to be sold at his shop, at the Three Golden Lions on Cornhill, by the Royal Exchange;" or, as Pepys states he saw the procession from the balcony, the booksellers' shops here noticed were possibly on the ground-floor. Many of the most frequented taverns were at this time on the first-floor.

Bowles's View of the Mansion-house, 1751, exhibits a rich display of the signs and sign-irons as then exhibited in the Poultry, Cornhill, and Lombard street.

Union in Cornhill, see EXCHANGE ALLEY, No. 441.

COUNTER LANE, Southwark.

367 SAMVEL SMITH—In the field, the initials M. S. S.

Rev. IN COVNTER LANE—IN SOVTHWARKE.

Counter lane is now Counter street, leading from the western side of St. Margaret's hill to Stoney lane and the Borough Market.

By an error of the die engraver, the initials are M. S. S. for S. M. S.

COW CROSS, St. John's Street.

368 AT THE 3 KINGS—In the field, H. M. G.

Rev. AT COWE CROSS—The three kings, crowned.

369 IOHN GOLBARNE AT THE—In the field, I. M. G.

Rev. WORLDS END . COW CROSS—Trees, with water, birds, *etc.*

370 IOHN HAMMOND—CHEESMONGER, in field. *Rev.* AT COW CROSS . 1667—A pile of cheeses, I. H., in the field.

COW LANE, Smithfield.

Stow, describing the encroachments on Smithfield in 1598, mentions, among new buildings, "Cowbridge street, or Cow lane, which turns toward Oldbourne."

371 IOHN BEARD AT THE—A bull's head, in the field.

Rev. BVLL HEAD . IN COW LANE—In the field, I. L. B.

372 AT THE PLOW—In the field, a plough. *Rev.* IN COW LANE—C. A. T., in the field.

373 WILLIAM HOLMS AT THE—A plough, in the field.

Rev. PLOW IN COW LANE—In the field, W. A. H.

The female initial being the same, probably a second husband.

374 AT THE RED CROSS—A cross, in the field. *Rev.* IN

COW LANE [16]58—In the field, T. A. T.

375 IOHN WERREN—In the field, a still. *Rev.* IN COW

LANE—I. S. W., in the field.

CREE-CHURCH LANE, Leadenhall Street.

376 WILL. CLARKE. CHANLER—In the field, W. A. C.

Rev. NERE CREE CHVRCH—Same initials, in the field.

377 THE OATE SHEAF IN CREE—An oat-sheaf, in the field.

Rev. CHVRCH LANE. CHANDLER—In field, R. M. B. $\frac{1}{2}$.

378 EDWARD SHRAWLEY AT THE CROWN—A crown, in field.

Rev. IN CREE CHVRCH LANE. 1669—HIS I^D E. I. S.

Large brass size, struck for the currency of a coffee-house penny.

CRIPPLEGATE WITHIN.

Cripplegate immediately faced the end of Little Wood street; it was sold by the commissioners of the city lands, July 30th, 1760, for 91*l.*, and demolished in the following month.

379 THOMAS ASHLEY. 1666—Open arched crown, in field.

Rev. WITHIN CRIPPLE. GATE—HIS HALF PENY.

CRIPPLEGATE WITHOUT.

380 IAMES HAYDYE. WITHOVT—Three storks, in field. *Rev.*

CRIPPLEGATE. POVLTERER—HIS HALF PENY. I. S. H.

Richard Smith, in his Obituary, Sloane MS. 886, records—"August 4th, 1669, Mr. Heddy, poulterer in Fore street, buried at Cripplegate; Mr. Welbank, preacher."

CROOKED LANE, Cannon Street.

381 THOMAS OGDEN AT Y^e—A swan, in the field.*Rev.* IN CROOKED LANE. 1664—HIS HALF PENY.

CROUCHED or CROSSED FRIARS, Mark Lane.

The scene of Haughton's humourous comedy of *Englishmen for my Money*, written in 1598, but not printed till 1616, 4to, is laid in Croched Friars; where Pisaro's daughters, Marina and Mathea, because their father's house "had never a signe at the dore," contrive to suspend their rejected Dutch lover in a basket, to supply in his person that want.

382 HVMPHRY MILLINGTON—A horse-shoe, in the field.

Rev. IN CRVTCHED FRYERS—HIS HALF PENY.

The adoption of the horse-shoe as a sign had more in the intention than is generally supposed—it was an invocation to good luck, or success; and had reference to a protective power against witches; as Gay expresses it—

"The horse-shoe's nail'd, each threshold's guard."

Mason, in his *Anatomic of Sorcerie*, 1612, 4to, mentions, among omens of good luck, "if drink be spill'd upon a man, or if he find olde iron." To find a horse-shoe, and nail it below the threshold of the door, was, according to Ramsay's *Ervinthologia*, p. 76, a certain means of keeping witches in doors, as well as keeping them out. The practice seems founded on the custom among the Romans of driving nails into the walls of cottages, generally believed to be an antidote against the plague; for this purpose L. Manilius, A. U. C. 390, was named dictator, to drive the nail.

Thetis, in James Lord Scudamore's *Homer à la Mode*, a travesty of the first two books of Homer's Iliad, printed in 1664, describes Jove's house, as one

"he hath by leasehold,

With horse-shoe nail'd upon the threshold."

And Dr. Barton Holiday, in his comedy, entitled *Texnogamia: or the Marriage of the Arts*, 1610, 4to, proffers, with other good wishes to the reader, one, in which the writer heartily concurs—"May the horse-shoe never be pulled from your threshold!" In other words—may your good fortune never fail you.

383 AT THE SHIPPE—A ship, in field. *Rev.* IN CRVTCHED FRIERS—In the field, W. C. B.384 THO: GREENE AT THE—Crossed keys, in field. *Rev.* IN CRVTCHED FRYERS. [16]67—HIS HALFE PENNY. T. I. G.

The Crossed Keys, or keys in saltier, is a very common bearing in the insignia of sees and religious houses, more especially those that pretend to be under the patronage of St. Peter, the patron saint of the Romish church.

CROWN COURT, Little Russell Street.

- 385 JOHN SPICER . IN CROWN COVRT—A crown, in field. *Rev.*
IN RVSSSELL STREET . 1667—HIS HALF PENY ; a lute.

Possibly a lutenist, or musician, from its being so near to the theatre royal in Riding-house yard, Drury lane. The token may indicate the sign of one of the many music-houses in that part of the metropolis at this period.

CURRIERS' ALLEY, Shoe Lane.

- 386 AT THE BIRD IN HAND—Hand, holding a bird, in field.
Rev. IN CVRRIERS ALLEY—In the field, I. A. W.

CURSITOR'S ALLEY, now Cursitor Street.

- 387 RICHARD HILL IN—Man dipping candles, from tallow vat.
Rev. CVRSSITORS ALLY . In the field, R. M. H.

CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY.

- 388 ARTHVR BALDWIN AT—HIS HALF PENY, in the field.
Rev. THE CVSTOM HOVSE KEY—In the field, A. I. B.

DAGGER ALLEY, Clerkenwell.

Dagger alley assumes the more reputable designation of Cross-dagger court, Turnmill street, Westminster liberty, St. James's Clerkenwell, in the Parish Clerks' Survey, 1732, p. 217.

- 389 AT DAGGER ALLEY—A dagger, point upwards, in field.
Rev. IN TVRNMILL STREET—In the field, H. H. B.

DEADMAN'S PLACE, Clink Liberty.

Styrye, in his continuation to Stow, 1720, second appendix, p. 12, intimates that "Deadman's place seems to be a corruption of Desmond place, where the Earl of Desmond, in Queen Elizabeth's time, dwelt." James Fitzgerald, the seventeenth and protestant earl of Desmond, died here in 1601. The head of his father, Gerald Fitzgerald, for his rebellion, was for years placed as that of a criminal, on London Bridge.

- 390 IOHN FREMAN IN DEADMAN PLACE—A griffin, in field.
Rev. IN ST. SAVIOVRS SOVTHWARKE—HIS HALF PENY.

DISTAFF LANE, Friday Street.

The whole of the south side of this lane has recently been rased to the ground for the widening of Cannon street.

391 THE BELL TAVERNE IN—A bell, in the field.

Rev. DISTAFFE LANE. 1657—In the field, R. A. T.

The bell as a sign, possibly in more instances than one, was symbolical of the formerly usual prize at horse-races. A small gold bell was the prize contended for on the York race-course in 1607. The proverb, to "bear away the bell," originated from this custom. R. H., the author of *Paradoxical Assertions and Philosophical Problems*, 1664, 8vo, speaking of women, ventures to assert that "Whoever bears the bell [*i. e.* belle] away, yet will they ever carry the clapper."

392 THOMAS WATERSFIELD—Wheatsheaf; T. M. W., in field.

Rev. BAKER. IN DISSTAFF LANE—HIS HALF PENNY.

DOCK HEAD, Bermondsey.

393 HENRY BEDFORD AT—The Prince's plume, in the field.

Rev. S. SAVERIES DOCK—In the field, H. I. B.

394 JAMES COWAN LITER-MAN—Man in a boat, rowing.

Rev. AT S. SAVERY DOCK HEAD—HIS HALFE PENNY.

395 THOMAS HILL. BAKER—Bakers Company arms, in field.

Rev. AT S. SAVERIES DOCK—In the field, T. I. H.

396 GEORGE KERINGTON BAKER—Bakers Company arms, in

field. *Rev.* AT ST. SAVIERS DOCK—In field, G. M. K.

397 BENIAMIN PARRAT AT—A lion rampant, in the field.

Rev. S. SAVERIES DOCK HEAD—In the field, B. E. P.

398 SAMVEL WHITE AT Y^E VIRGINNY—A Virginian. *Rev.*

AT SAVORYS DOCK HEAD—HIS HALF PENNY. S. A. W.

A tobaccoist's token. Though "tobacco is an Indian weed," according to the starting line of the old ballad, its exhilarative influence has long obtained the devoted suffrages of the most dignified persons, and its whitened cloud has towered majestically everywhere. Our puritan ancestors at this period sought

solace, amid the perplexities of a long debate in the house of Commons, by a recurrence to the pipe; a homely, though, for the place, a somewhat inelegant luxury. Among the standing regulations which emanated from that body of senators about the middle of the seventeenth century, it was "Ordered, that no member of the house do presume to smoke tobacco, in the gallery, or at the table of the house sitting as committees." The representatives of the seventeenth century had not the dignity in Parliament, of those M. P.'s of the nineteenth; the former, it appears, could find pleasure in a pipe. Had the practice become established and unthwarted, what a ludicrous scene would St. Stephen's now afford, when possibly a reply might have been addressed to "the honourable member now lighting his pipe," to "the victorious officer now smoking 'returns,'" or to the younger man of family, "the gallant gentleman smoking his cigar," the "cane tobacco" of a former period.

399 ELIZABETH WAPSHOTT AT YE—Two draymen, in field.
Rev. AT SEVERIES DOCKHEAD. 1663—HER HALF PENY.

400 GRACE HARWOOD AT ST.—Cornporters, lifting a sack.
Rev. SAVERYS DOCK HEAD. 1667—HER HALFE PENNY.

The sign was possibly "the Corn Porters."

401 L. E. R., in the field—HIS HALFE PENNY. 1668. AT
Rev. YE. DOCKHEAD BREWHOVSE—IN SOVTHWARKE,
 in a pentacle.

Aubrey notices this mark, the Pentacle, "heretofore used by the Greek christians, as the sign of the cross is now, at the beginning of letters or books, for good luck's sake*"; and amongst the Jewes," as Dr. Ralph Bathurst informed him, "the women did make this mark on the children's chrysome cloathes." "The Jewes in Barbarie have this marke on their trunkes, in nailes, and on their cupboards and tables." White Kennet, bishop of Peterborough, adds—"the figure of three triangles, intersected and made of five lines, is called the Pentangle of Solomon; and when it is delineated in the body of a man it is pretended to touch and point out the five places wherein our Saviour was wounded; and therefore an old superstitious conceit that the figure was a *fuga demonium*—the devils were afraid of it."—Lansdowne MS. 231, fol. 129r.

The *Pentaculum Salomonis*, the "Druden-fus" of the German magical writers, still regarded by the superstitious in Germany as an effective talisman against the power of witches, is said to have its origin in the secret doctrines of the Pythagoreans, and to have been thence transferred to the mysteries of Druidism. However derived, the pentacle was in the middle ages considered as a sign of immense power, and the magical pentalpha in the western window of the southern aisle of Westminster abbey is one of the emblems, still extant, bearing evidence to the initiated that the black monks who once chanted in the choir were

* John Evelyn appears to have adopted it for a similar reason. In many of his books, after inscribing his name in monogram, it was his wont, with the pen, to draw the pentacle, between the words "*Dominus providebit.*"

deeply read in occult science. Goethe has made Faust avail himself of its influence, as to his personal preservation ; and Barrett, in his *Magus*, a modern delusion, while affording instructions for divination with spirits (book ii. part iii.), intimates, "it is always necessary to have this pentacle in readiness to bind with, in case the spirits should refuse to be obedient, as they can have no power over the exorcist while provided with, and fortified by, the pentacle, the virtue of the holy names therein written presiding with wonderful influence over the spirits. It should be made in the day and hour of Mercury, upon parchment made of a kid skin, or virgin or pure clean white paper, and the figures and letters wrote in pure gold, and ought to be consecrated and sprinkled (as before often spoken) with holy water."

DOVE COURT, Lombard Street.

402 AT THE 6 BELLS IN DOVE COVRT—Six bells, in field.

Rev. AT THE LOWER END LVMBARD STREET—Dove, with olive branch.

Large brass size ; for currency as a coffee-house penny.

DOWGATE.

"Dowgate or Downgate, so called of that down-going or descending to the Thames. - On the east side, near to the church of St. Mary Bothaw, was a great old house called the Erber ; it belonged to Richard Neville, earl of Warwick ; then to George Duke of Clarence, by gift of King Edward the Fourth, in 1474. Lately new built by Sir Thomas Pullison, it was afterward inhabited by Sir Francis Drake, that famous mariner."—Stow, p. 87. Destroyed in the great fire ; the site south of the church is marked in Whishaw's Plan.

403 WILL : BRANDON AT Y^E HAVE—A Shrovetide cock.

Rev. AT IT. ON DOWGATE HILL—In field, HIS HALF PENY. W. M. B.

Gallicide, or cock-throwing, the brutal custom of battering or pelting with sticks or stones a cock tied to a stake, is supposed to have originated in the time of King Edward the Third, when England and France appear to have indulged in provocations of more than ordinary resentment. The latin word *gallus*, by a vile pun, was equally expressive of a Frenchman and a cock ; and poor chanticleer was doomed, as in effigy, to suffer the barbarities metaphorically intended for our continental neighbours.

In the Life of Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, killed December 28th, 1170, occurs the following notice : "Præterea quotannis, die quæ vocatur Carnilevaria (Shrove Tuesday) scholarum singuli pueri suos apportant magistro suo gallos gallinaceos pugnaces ; et totum illud antemeridianum datur ludo puerorum spectare in scholis suorum pugnas gallorum." If cock-throwing on Shrove Tuesday had, as well as cock-fighting, been at that time the diversion of the school-boys, it would doubtless have been mentioned with it. See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1737, p. 7.

404 THO. BATT. GROCER AT THE—A sugar-loaf, in the field.
Rev. SVGER LOF. AT DOWGATE—In the field, T. H. B.

405 GILBERT HOUGH AT THE—THAMES STREET, in the field.
Rev. CORNER HOVSE. DOWGAT—In the field, G. A. H.

406 JAMES CROMEE—The pope's head, with tiara, in the field.
Rev. THE POPES HEAD AT DOWGATE—1671.

Octangular in shape: the inscription on the reverse, in five lines.

DRURY LANE.

Drury lane derived that appellation from the mansion of the Drury family, that stood on part of the site of the Olympic theatre. "Young Sir Drue Drury, at a tavern, called for tobacco-pipes. The fellow, in laying them downe on the table, broke most of them: presently Sir Drue swore a great oath, they were made of the same metal with the Commandments. 'Why so?' said one: he replied, 'Because they are so soon broken'."—*Merry Passages and Jest.* Harl. MS. 6395.

The diurnals of 1768 mention, "Yesterday [August 25th], the inhabitants of Drury lane had orders to take down their signs, as the streets in that place and the neighbourhood will soon begin to be new paved."

407 RICHARD IOHNSON—A bell, in the field. *Rev.* IN
 DREWRY LANE—In the field, R. S. I.

The Bell tavern extended through from Wyche street to the Strand, against the may-pole, now the church of St. Mary-le-Strand.

408 WILL. WRIGHT IN DRVRY LANE—In the field, a phoenix.
Rev. Y^E CORNER OF BLACKMOR STREET—HIS HALFE
 PENNY.

The Phoenix, a bird of Arabia; one only being said to exist in the world, which after many hundred years is consumed in the nest, and from the ashes rises its successor; a fiction fully entertained by the fathers of the Romish church, Cyril, Epiphanius, Ambrose, Tertullian, and others; and noticed also by profane writers, Herodotus (who first mystified the Greeks with the strange tale), Tacitus, and also Pliny; the heretical faith, however, of the later writers in this matter, to their praise be it spoken, is on record. Those who believe in the ideality of the phoenix refer to the equivocal passage in the Psalms, "*Vir justus ut Phoenix florebit.*" The phoenix is again mentioned in Job; but the Greek word phoenix implies a palm-tree. The phoenix has therefore no further identity than as a sign, and as a palladium at Charing cross and Lombard street, set up as a defensative against the effects of ravages by fire.

409 JOHN BARNES . IN DREWRY—A sunflower, in the field.

Rev. LANE . CHEESEMONGER—HIS HALF PENY.

410 THOMAS WILSON—In the field, IN DRVRE LANE.

Rev. OVER AGAINST THE—A sunflower, in the field.

The sunflower was the sign adopted by Barnes ; see the preceding token. Wilson's house appears to have been on the opposite side of Drury lane.

411 ROBERT DE LVKE AT THE—Angel bearing scroll, in field.

Rev. ANGELL . IN DRVRY LANE—In field, same figure.

412 DAVID DE MONCI AT Y^e—A helmet, in field. *Rev.* IN

DRVRY LANE—In the field, D. M. D.

LITTLE DRURY LANE.

Little Drury lane had also the cognomen of May-pole alley, retained long after the may-pole had vanished. The neighbourhood must have been densely populated. In October, 1781, a fire that began at the house of a hatter named Ballard, eastward of St. Mary-le-Strand, notwithstanding every possible exertion to extinguish it, destroyed the old lath and plaster buildings with such rapidity that upwards of thirty houses were consumed ; passing on to Holywell street, and through the Five Bells tavern, up to Wyche street. The iron railing on the north side of the new church was forced down, by the falling of two of the houses. The site lay in ruin till leave was given by the house of Commons, May 17th, 1782, for the bringing in a bill, to form a street from the Strand to Clare market, now Newcastle street.

413 ANTHONY HALL IN—Two crossed daggers, in the field.

Rev. LITTLE DREWRY LANE—In the field, A. W. H.

414 RICHARD RICH IN LITEL—A wheatsheaf, bird on top.

Rev. DRVRY LANE . CHANGER—OF FARTHING.

See also No. 690.

DUCK LANE, Westminster.

Duke street, Westminster, leading from the State Paper office in St. James's park to Storey's gate, was formerly called Duck lane.

415 RICHARD SWADDON IN—In the field, R. M. S.

Rev. WESTMIN . IN DVCK LANE—1654, in the field.

DUNNING'S ALLEY, Bishopsgate Without.

- 416 JOHN STANTON IN DVNINGS—A hand pouring coffee.
Rev. ALLY. WITHOVT BISHOPGATE—In the field, HIS
 HALFE PENNY. 1668.

ST. DUNSTAN'S in the East.

- 417 THE LOCK AND SHEERS—A lock, between two pairs of
 shears. *Rev.* AT S. DVNSTONS EAST. 1649—T. C. C.

DURHAM YARD, Strand.

The Adelphi buildings in the Strand now occupy the site formerly known as Durham yard.

- 418 GABRIEL MARDEN—

Rev. IN DVRHAM YARD. 1659—In the field, G. C. M.

- 419 WILLIAM BRIDGER AT—A fleur-de-lis, in the field.

Rev. IN DVRHAM YARD. 1663—In the field, W. E. B.

Farthing size.

- 420 WILLIAM BRIDGER AT Y^E—A fleur-de-lis, in the field.

Rev. IN DVRHAM YARD. 1668—HIS HALFE PENNY.

W. E. B.

The heraldic charge, the fleur-de-lys, originated, as now generally accredited, as a device to represent the French royal name of Loys, now Louis.

GREAT EASTCHEAP.

- 421 THE . BORES . HEAD . TAV[E]RNE—Boar's head, in field.

Rev. IN . GREAT . EAST . CHEAP—In the field, I. I. B.

"The Bore's Head neere London Stone," enumerated with other taverns in the rare tract entitled *News from Bartholomew Fayre*, is doubtless that which Shakespeare has so memorably described as the scene of Prince Hal's vagaries, and the drunken debaucheries of Sir John Falstaff and his more humble dependants, Bardolph, Pistol, and Doll Tearsheet. They are all flourishes of Shakespeare's poetical fancy, and have no other identity than as the creation of the inspired

mind of England's dramatic bard. Eastcheap, in the days of Henry the Fourth, was noted as the arena of cooks' shops, and as such is eternized in the ballad of *London Lackpenny**, written by John Lidgate, monk of Bury, who was certainly in the metropolis, and witnessed the triumphal entry of King Henry the Fifth into London, on St. Clement's day, 1415: but the Boar's Head tavern had possibly no earlier origin than the reign of Queen Elizabeth; when, in compliment to John de Vere, earl of Oxford and lord great chamberlain, who resided in almost regal magnificence at his house by London Stone, and died there in 1562, the boar's head might have originated in the blue boar being the cognizance of that nobleman.

Shakespeare, Burbage, Ben Jonson, and the bevy of geniuses of his day are said to have frequented the house, in their way over London bridge to the theatres in Southwark and the Bankside, or on their return; and it became, by their means, a house of distinguished general resort; certain it is, Shakespeare's immortal pen has conferred an imperishable notoriety upon the Boar's Head tavern in Eastcheap; while there are one or two points that show the dramatist threw back to an anterior time the customs and practices of his own; constituting an almost un pardonable anachronism.

Prior to 1543, vintners sold no other wines than red and white claret. The sweet, and all other wines, were till 1541, the thirty-third year of King Henry the Eighth, in use by the apothecaries only, for compounding of medicines. Among the sweet wines was the far-famed sack, that when first sold at taverns by licence, at the last-mentioned date, was rarely more than from sixpence to eightpence *per* quart, yet the charges in Dame Quickly's bill, demanded from the memorable Jack, the prince of debauchees, are to the following purport:

"Item, a capon, 2s. 2*d*.

Item, sauce, 4*d*.

Item, sack, two gallons, 5s. 8*d*.

Item, anchovies and sack after supper, 2s. 6*d*.

Item, bread, a half-penny!"

An unequivocal tavern bill of the Elizabethan period. Sack was not vendible in taverns, nor did it bear any such value *per* gallon, in King Henry the Fourth's reign. Query, did Shakespeare leave it to be inferred that Dame Quickly had a double nick in her chalk?—or was it to be implied that long credit, and but little chance of payment, might occasion the overcharge? An explanation is possibly to be derived from the amount of wrongs Dame Quickly had received from Falstaff's

* Stow's transcript of the ballad, in the London historian's autograph, will be found in Harl. MS. 542. The verse referring to Eastcheap reads thus:

"Then I hied me into Estchepe:—

One cried ribes of befe, and many a pie;

Pewter potts they clatteryd on a heape,

Ther was harpe, pipe, and sawtry.

Yea by Cokke, Nay by Cokke, some began to cry,

Some sang of Jenken and Julian to get themselues mede;

Full fayne I wold hade of that minstralsie,

But for lacke of money I cowlde not spede."

The "sawtry," or psaltery, was an instrument of the harp kind. Another but inferior version of Lidgate's ballad is contained in Harl. MS. 367.

excesses*. Shakespeare has recorded her exclamation before the lord chief justice, when she complains—

“O my most worshipful lord, an please your grace, I am a poor widow of Eastcheap, and he is arrested at my suit.

Chief Justice. For what sum?

Mrs. Quickly. It is more than for some, my lord; it is for all, all I have; he hath eaten me out of house and home, and hath put all my substance into that fat belly of his.”

The tavern token of the Boar's Head is anterior to the fire of September, 1666, when the building was wholly destroyed, not a vestige remaining. The token is of extreme rarity, and is wanting in most cabinets.

422 IOHN SAPCOTT AT YE BORES HED—Boar's head, in field.

Rev. TAVERNE IN GREAT EASTCHEAP—HIS IP I. E. S.

The Boar's Head tavern was rebuilt in 1668, after the fire; and above one of the first-floor windows, the sign of the Boar's Head, with I. T., and the above date, was placed. Possibly Sappcott then became the tenant, as tokens wholly ceased to circulate in 1672.

How long the Boar's Head maintained its distinction as a tavern the writer is unable to determine. In the churchyard of St. Michael, Crooked lane, was formerly a tablet “to the Memory of Robert Preston, late drawer at the Boar's Head tavern in Great East Cheap, who departed this life March 16th, A. D. 1730, aged twenty-seven years,” followed by ten lines in commendatory verse, printed in the London Magazine for August 1733, which declare him to have been a paragon of

* Can he forget, who has read Goldsmith's nineteenth essay, his Reverie at the Boar's Head tavern in Eastcheap?—when, having confabulated with the landlord till long after “the watchman had gone twelve,” and, suffused in the potency of his wine, a mutation in his ideas, of the person of the host into that of Dame Quickly, mistress of the tavern in the days of Sir John, is promptly effected, and the liquor they were drinking seemed shortly converted into sack and sugar. Mrs. Quickly's recital of the history of herself and Doll Tearsheet, whose frailties in the flesh caused their being both sent to the house of correction, charged with having allowed the famed Boar's Head to become a low brothel; her speedy departure to the world of spirits; and Falstaff's impertinencies as affecting Madame Proserpine, are followed by an enumeration of persons who had held tenancy of the house since her time. The last hostess of note was, according to Goldy's account, Jane Rouse, who having unfortunately quarrelled with one of her neighbours, a woman in high repute in the parish for sanctity, but as jealous as Chaucer's Wife of Bath, was by her accused of witchcraft, taken from her own bar, condemned, and executed accordingly!—These were times, indeed, when women could not scold in safety. These and other prudential apophthegms on the part of Dame Quickly seem to have dissolved Goldsmith's stupor of ideality; on his awaking, the landlord is really the landlord, and not the hostess of a former day, when “Falstaff was in fact an agreeable old fellow, forgetting age, and showing the way to be young at sixty-five. Age, care, wisdom, reflection, begone! I give you to the winds. Let's have t'other bottle. Here's to the memory of Shakespeare, Falstaff, and all the merry men of Eastcheap.”

excellence, and more than that, "He drew good wine, took care to fill his pots," and was moreover a pattern "in measure and attendance."

Longford, the celebrated auctioneer, formerly of the great piazza, Covent Garden, announced for sale on May 28th, 1756, some leasehold messuages in St. Michael's, Crooked lane, "at the Boar's Head tavern in Cannon street."

Dr. Goldsmith appears to have written his *Reverie* in 1758, or early in the following year; but when John Carter drew and etched the Boar's Head tablet, for Pennant's *Some Account of London*, in 1790, the house had ceased several years before to be a temple of Bacchus.

The Boar's Head tavern, a large house, was subsequently divided into two tenements, and constituted numbers 2 and 3, Great Eastcheap. The freehold was early in June, 1831, purchased by the Corporation, for the London Bridge improvements, for 2563*l.* 15*s.*, and a further disbursement for unexpired lease and other claims, of 980*l.* 5*s.*, amounting in all to 3544*l.* The house was immediately demolished. The stone sign of the Boar's Head, set up in 1668, and now in the museum attached to the Corporation library, Guildhall, immediately faced the house now number 65, King William street, a few feet westward of the statue of King William the Fourth, placed there in December 1844.

The large brass Boar's Head token is of considerable rarity, and in the previous edition of this volume is noticed at page 66, as being in the valuable and choice cabinet of Mr. John Huxtable, Albion road, Stoke Newington. At the suggestion of the writer, that specimen, with four or five other tokens, were liberally forwarded by him for this cabinet.

LITTLE EASTCHEAP.

423 AT THE RED LYON—A lion rampant, in the field.

Rev. LITTLE EASTCHEAP—In the field, I. S. V.

EAST SMITHFIELD.

424 THE BVLLS HEAD TAVERNE—A bull's head, in the field.

Rev. IN ESTE SMITHFIELD—In the field, I. A. W.

425 WILLIAM SMITH IN—A swan, with collar and chain.

Rev. EAST SMITHFIELD—In the field, W. E. S.

426 AT THE STAR TAVERN—Star of six points, in the field.

Rev. IN EAST SMITHFIELD—In the field, C. A. H.

427 THE TALLO CHANLER—Man dipping candles, in the field.

Rev. IN EST SMITHFIEELD—In the field, W. A. T.

428 AT THE 3 SVGAR LOVES—Three sugar-loaves braced.

Rev. IN EAST SMITHFIELD—In the field, R. A. C.

- 429 ELIZABETH TICHBURN—Man dipping candles, in the field.
Rev. IN EAST SMITHFIELD—In the field, E. T.

- 430 JEFFERY LANGHAM—MELE MAN, in the field. *Rev.* IN
 EAST SMITH FIELD—In the field, I. A. L.

- 431 I. HUTTON: G. JERRARD—Stick of candles within crescent.
Rev. IN EAST SMITHFIELD—In the field, a wheatsheaf.

An instance of the practice, where two persons in different trades were jointly concerned in the issue of a farthing. Hutton appears to have been a chandler, or candle-maker, at the sign of the Half-moon; Jerrard, a baker.

- 432 THOMAS ROBERTS—A stick of candles within crescent.
Rev. IN EAST SMITHFIELD—Tallow-chandlers' arms.

- 433 WALTER WILLFORD IN—In the field, HIS HALFE PENY.
Rev. EAST SMITHFIELD. 1666—Tallow-chandlers' arms.

The Tallow-chandlers company obtained the grant of their arms, with the crest, in 1463.

- 434 AT THE TWO DRAMEN—Brewers, bearing a slung barrel.
Rev. IN EAST SMITHFIELD—In the field, W. E. A.

- 435 NATHANIELL EVRBIDGE—HIS HALFE PENY. 1666.
Rev. IN EAST SMITHFIELD—In the field, a bale of wool.

The bale of wool is the heraldic charge on the arms of the company of Woolmen.

Elephant Stairs, see ROTHERHITHE, No. 956.

EXCHANGE *vulgo* 'CHANGE ALLEY.

- 436 *The Coffee House in Exchaing Alley*, in four lines.
Rev. *Morat*—Head of the sultan Morat, or Amurath.

The Kingdom's Intelligencer, a weekly paper, published by authority, in 1662, intimates this to be a "new coffee-house," and its distinguishing sign, "THE GREAT TURK." The advertisement states as follows:

"At the coffee-house in Exchange alley is sold by retail the right Coffee-powder, from four shillings to six shillings and eight pence per pound, as in goodness; that pounded in a mortar, at two shillings per pound; also that termed the East India berry, at eighteen pence per pound; and that termed the right Turkie berry, well

garbled, at three shillings per pound. The ungarbled for lesse, with directions gratis how to make and use the same. There, likewise, you may have Chocolate, the ordinary pound boxes, at two shillings and sixpence per pound; the perfumed, from four shillings to ten shillings per pound; also Sherbets, made in Turkie, of lemons, roses, and violets perfumed; and Tea or Chaa, according to its goodness. For all which, if any gentleman shall write or send, they shall be sure of the best, as they shall order; and to avoid deceit, warranted under the house seal; *viz.* MORAT THE GREAT. Further, all gentlemen that are customers and acquaintance are (the next new-year's day) invited at the signe of the Great Turk, at the new coffee-house in Exchange alley, where coffee will be on free cost."

The sign in other advertisements is described as that of "MORAT THE GREAT." Morat figures as a tyrant in Dryden's *Aurengzebe*.

437 MORAT YE GREAT MEN DID MEE CALL—Sultan's head.

Rev. WHERE EARE I CAME I CONQVER'D ALL—In the field, *Coffee, Tobacco, Sherbet, Tea, Chocolat, Retail in Exchange Ale.*

A commendation of "chocolate, an Indian drinke, by the wise and moderate use whereof health was preserved," by a Spanish writer named Colminero, was translated by Captain J. Wadsworth, and printed in 1652, in small octavo.

The word Tea occurs on no other tokens than those issued from "the GREAT TURK" coffee-house in Exchange alley. An advertisement in the *Mercurius Publicus*, March 19th, 1662-3, notified "Coffees, Sherbets made in Turkie, of lemons, roses, and violets perfumed; Tea, according to its goodness, from six to sixty shillings a pound, for sale at the coffee-house in Exchange alley, the sign MORAT THE GREAT." These advertisements appear to have led to a successful traffic; as, in the *Intelligencer*, of Monday, January 23d, 1664-5, it is intimated that

"One Constantine, a Grecian, living in Thredneedle street, over against St. Christopher's church, London, being licensed to sell and retail coffee, chocolate, cherbut, and tea, desires it to be certified that the right Turkey coffee berry, or chocolate, may be had as cheap and as good of him the said Constantine, at the place aforesaid, as is any where to be had for money; and that people may there be taught to prepare the said liquors gratis."

Pepys, with whom novelty was an exciting attraction, mentions in his Diary, September 25th, 1660, his sending for "a cup of Tee, a China drink," he had not before tasted. Jonas Hanway and other writers notice tea as having been first introduced at court by Henry Bennet, earl of Arlington, in or about 1666, where it was adopted with considerable favour. Sir Charles Sedley, in his comedy entitled *The Mulberry Garden*, produced in 1668, in reference to the prevailing mode, says "he who wished to be considered a man of fashion always drank wine and water at dinner, and a dish of tea afterwards."

The dies of this token are of very unusual excellence, possibly the work of John Roettier. Of the two following types, all the known specimens are casts in brass.

438 MORAT YE GREAT MEN DID MEE CALL—Face, to left.

Rev. WHERE EARE I CAME I CONQVER'D ALL—In the field, *Coffee, Tobacco, Sherbet, Tea and Chocolat, Retail'd in Exchange Alley.*

439 MORAT YE GREAT MEN DID MEE CALL—Face, to left.

Rev. WHERE EARE I *came* I CONQVER'D *all*—In the field, *Coffee Chocolat Tea Sherbett & Tobac sould in Exchaing Alley.*

A crescent, by way of mint-mark, appears on the reverse of these three types.

440 AVRTHVR STANLEY—In the field, HIS HALFE PENNY.

Rev. IN EXCHAINGE ALLEY. 1666—Exchange portal.

The reverse of this token shows, through two arches, the north side of the interior quadrangle of Gresham's bourse, more clearly defined in Hollar's engraved view, of 1647. That Stanley's token has immediate reference to that building, and was issued anterior to the fire, is clear from the fact that the Royal Exchange being destroyed in September 1666, the foundation for the new edifice was not laid till May 6th, 1667, or opened for the reception of the merchants and traders, till September 28th, 1669, during the mayoralty of Sir William Turner. The second building was destroyed by fire in the night of January 10th, 1838, when, as the fire approached the clock and its musical chimes, early in the morning of January 11th, the last expiring tune was "There's nae luck about the house;" singularly appropriate under that dreadful visitation.

'Change alley, before September 1666, was but a narrow passage; and, in the disposition of the new sites, had still a confined space, till Alderman Backwell's house in Lombard street was demolished for the enlargement of the thoroughfare.

441 VNION IN CORNHILL—In small compartment, the figure 3.

Rev. Blank.

STRUCK ON LEATHER, one inch and three eighths in diameter.

The Union, established in Exchange alley, although designated "on Cornhill," was a coffee-house in high vogue with the mercantile world, and frequently a place of meeting for their discussing matters of general import. See advertisements in the *Tatler*, August 2d, 1709, and elsewhere.

On March 25th, 1748, the Union coffee-house, with eighty other buildings, including many coffee-houses and taverns of considerable celebrity, were wholly destroyed by fire. The plan inserted in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April in that year denotes the site.

"A LEATHER THREE-FENCE, Union in Cornhill," occurs in the sale catalogue of the coins and other articles of vertu, the property of Peter Birkhead, goldsmith and antiquary, deceased, sold in January 1743, at his house, the Queen's Head, in Grafton street, Soho; but no other has been discovered in any sale catalogue.

EXECUTION DOCK, Wapping.

442 HENRY FORMAN AT EXECVTION—H. F. in a monogram.

Rev. DOCKE BREWHOVSE. 1668 — In the field, HIS HALFE PENNY.

FASSON STREET, Spitalfields.

443 RICHARD NICHOLSON IN FASSON—In field, a roll of silk.

Rev. STREET. IN SPITTLEFEILDS—HIS HALF PENY.

Fasson has since been perverted to Fashion street.

FENCHURCH STREET.

444 AT THE MITETR [for MITRE] IN—A mitre, in the field.

Rev. FENCHVRCH STREETE—In the field, D. M. R.

Daniel Rawlinson, citizen and vintner, and his wife Margaret, are the names implied by the initials. He appears to have been a staunch royalist. Dr. Richard Rawlinson, whose jacobitical principles are sufficiently on record, in a letter to Tom Hearne, the nonjuring antiquary at Oxford, says "of Daniel Rawlinson, who kept the Mitre tavern in Fenchurch street, and of whose being suspected in the Rump time I have heard much. The whigs tell this, that upon the king's murder, January 30th, 1649, he hung his sign in mourning: he certainly judged right; the honour of the mitre was much eclipsed by the loss of so good a parent to the Church of England. These rogues [the whigs] say, this endeared him so much to the churchmen that he strove amain, and got a good estate."

Pepys, who expressed great personal fear of the plague, in his Diary, August 6th, 1666, notices that, notwithstanding Dan Rawlinson's being all the last year in the country, and the sickness in a great measure past, one of his men was then dead at the Mitre of the pestilence; his wife Mar[garet] Rawlinson, and one of his maids, both sick, and himself shut up. Pepys adds—"which troubles me mightily. God preserve us!" On the 9th, Pepys minutes—"Mrs. Rawlinson dead of the sickness; and her maid continues mighty ill: Rawlinson himself is got out of the house." On the 10th, "at Mr. Rawlinson's, the maid was then dead; three corpses lying there at one time; Mrs. Rawlinson, the man-servant, and a maid-servant*."

Rawlinson's tavern, the Mitre, appears to have been destroyed in the great fire of September, 1666, and immediately after rebuilt; as Horace Walpole, from

* Pepys, who is singularly minute in his Diary on all matters that provoked his inquiry, is not altogether correct in his statements in reference to the mortality of the Rawlinsons. A reference to the burial register of St. Dionis Backchurch, in Fenchurch street, shows that on the 6th of August, 1666, William Chomley, servant to Daniel Rawlinson, was not only dead, but that he was also buried on that day. Margaret, and not Mary, the wife of Daniel Rawlinson, and Elizabeth — their servant, appear to have been interred at the same hour on the 9th, and were not above ground on the 10th, as Pepys, in his Diary, supposed.

The Rawlinsons were descended from the family formerly located at Graisdale in Lancashire. Daniel, the eldest son of Daniel Rawlinson, vintner, was buried on the 18th November, 1665. Daniel, the issuer of the token, died in his sixty-fifth year, *in idibus quintilis*, or the 11th of July, 1679, and, according to the entry in the register, was buried in the middle aisle of St. Dionis Backchurch, below the stones numbered 4 and 6, on July 22d, in that year.

Vertue's notes, observes that "Isaac Fuller was much employed to paint the great taverns in London; particularly the Mitre in Fenchurch street, where he adorned all the sides of a great room, in pannels, as was then the fashion." Vertue, who had seen them, describes "the figures being as large as life; over the chimney, a Venus, satyr, and sleeping Cupid; a boy riding a goat, and another fallen down;" this was, he adds, "the best part of the performance. Saturn devouring a child, the colouring raw, and the figure of Saturn too muscular; Mercury, Minerva, Diana, and Apollo; Bacchus, Venus, and Ceres, embracing; a young Silenus fallen down, and holding a goblet into which a boy was pouring wine. The Seasons between the windows, and on the ceiling, in a large circle, two angels supporting a mitre."

Fuller, who died in Bloomsbury square, July 17th, 1672, was however a wretched painter; his colouring was raw and unnatural, and not compensated by disposition or invention; an opinion fully borne out by Elsum's

Epigram on a Drunken Sot:

"His head does on his shoulder lean,
His eyes are sunk, and hardly seen:
Who sees this sot in his own colour
Is apt to say, 'twas done by Fuller."

445 THE ANGELL TAVERN—An angel, in the field. *Rev.*
IN FANCH. STREETE—In the field, W. B.

The Angel yet remains at the Aldgate end, on the north side, of Fenchurch street.

On the north side of Fenchurch street, between where the Mitre stood and the Angel, is the sign of the Elephant—originally it was the Elephant and Castle, "the pig and tinder-box," as some will have it; but the old house has passed away, and a new building has been erected on its site; the sign too, since 1776, is changed; and for that change, tradition has assigned a rather droll reason. A former occupant was blessed with a shrewish rib, but she at length going the way of all flesh, he gave an entertainment on the occasion, and, to express his gratitude for such good fortune, said, that as his shoulders had been relieved of so great a burthen, he should do no less than also relieve those of his friend the elephant; and accordingly had the castle expunged from the sign. The house has since been known as the Elephant in Fenchurch street; and long may it continue so, for the weal of its tenant.

446 JOHN BAKER. OYLEMAN—Three oil-flasks, in the field.
Rev. IN FANCHVRCH STREET—In the field, I. B.

447 BEN. BRANND GROCER—A sugar-loaf, in the field.
Rev. IN FANCHVRCH STREETE—In the field, B. B.

Stow mentions "Sprinkle alley, now named Sugar-loafe ally, of the like sign;" as the alley was a passage into Fenchurch street from Leadenhall street, the sign of the Sugar-loaf was possibly that in Fenchurch street.

448 THE FOVNTAIN TAVERN—A fountain, in the field.

Rev. IN FANCHVRCH STREETE—In the field, W. A. K.

449 RALPHE GARNER IN—A wheatsheaf, in the field.

Rev. FANCHVRCH STREET—In the field, R. E. G.

450 AT THE WHEATSHEFE—A wheatsheaf, in the field.

Rev. IN FANCHVRCH STREETE—In the field, I. A. G.

The wheatsheaf, as a sign by innkeepers, is derived from three wheatsheaves being among the charges emblazoned on the shield of the Innkeepers' arms.

451 IOHN YOVNG STATIONER—A stag's head, in the field.

Rev. IN FANCHVRCH STREET—HIS HALF PENY. I. Y.

452 FRANC. TYLER. OYLMAN—A bale of wool, in the field.

Rev. IN FENCHVRCH STREET—In the field, F. E. T.

The bale of wool is a conspicuous charge in the Woolmen's Company arms.

453 JAMES WAGGONER IN—Man dipping candles, in the field.

Rev. FANCHVRCH STREET. 1666—HIS HALF PENY.

FETTER LANE, Fleet Street.

Fetter lane was in the olden time called Feuter, or Feuterer's lane, from the French *vautrier*, or *vaultrier*, one who leads a lanchound or greyhound for the chace. Stow, writing at the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign, says "Fewter lane stretcheth south into Fleet street, by the east end of St. Dunstan's church, and is so called of fewters (or idle people) lying there, as in a way leading to gardens; but the same is now of latter years, on both sides; built thro' with many fair houses."

454 WILLIAM BVRMAN—A chequer, in the field. *Rev.* IN FETTER LANE—In the field, W. I. B.

Among the several attempts to explain the origin of the chequer as a tavern sign, are the following:

The checquers, still frequently seen at the doors of taverns, originated in the game of chess; that, though not originally introduced into Europe by the Crusaders, was nevertheless certainly revived by them. Another writer states that in early times a chequered board, the emblem of calculation, was hung out to indicate an office or place for changing money. Afterwards it was adopted as the sign of a hostelry or inn, where strangers were lodged, entertained, and victuals were sold; but the former appears to have greater probability.

- 455 THOMAS DVTCH—A dog and ball, in field. *Rev.* IN
FETER LANE—In the field, T. L. D.

- 456 ROBERT LANGLEY AT THE—A falcon, with expanded
wings. *Rev.* IN FETTER LANE—In the field, R. I. L.

The Falcon was till recently on the west side of Fetter lane, but was demolished for the requirements of the new State Paper Office. The Falcon has been rebuilt on the opposite side, dropping the width of one house, nearer to Fleet street.

- 457 AT THE GOOLLDEN LYON—Lion rampant, in the field.
Rev. TAVERN IN FETTER LANE—In the field, R. M. S.

- 458 JOHN SMITH IN—A mermaid, with the accessories.
Rev. FETTER LANE . 1654—In the field, I. K. S.

- 459 ROBERT TOTHAKER IN—R. E. T., in the field. *Rev.*
FETTER LANE . MEALMAN—In the field, 1657.

- 460 CLEMENT WILLCOCKS . AT THE—St. Andrew's cross.
C. E. W. *Rev.* WHITECROSS . IN FETTER LANE—HIS
HALFE PENNY . 1666.

The device on the token is in conformity to the arms attributed to St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland, and emblazoned upon the banner bearing his name, *azure, a saltier argent.*

- 461 THOMAS POSLET—HIS HALFE PENNY. *Rev.* IN FETTER
LANE . 1667—Floral device, and T. A. P.

- 462 WILLIAM GARRETT IN—A butt and still, in the field.
Rev. FETTER LANE . 1667—HIS HALFE PENNY. W. M. G.

- 463 ROBERT REDWAY AT YE—Lion rampant, in the field.
Rev. LION IN FETTER LANE—HIS HALFE PENY.

The Red Lion. Captain Bedloe, in his *Narrative of the Popish Plot*, 1679, embodies the depositions on oath of the attempts by Papists, in August, 1670, to fire the house of Robert Redway, victualler, in Fetter lane.

FIELD LANE.

464 AT THE GEORGE—St. George destroying the dragon.

Rev. IN FEILD LANE—In the field, I. A. G.

“St. George that swung the dragon, and e’er since
Sits on his horse back at mine hostess’ door.”—*Old Ballad.*

FINSBURY.

465 IOHN MARGROVE IN—Three fish, query, luces? in field.

Rev. FINSBERRY. 1667—In the field, HIS HALF PENNY.

466 WILLIAM GODBEE—HIS PENNY, in the field. *Rev.* AT

FINSBVRY. 1671—In the field, a bell, and horse above.

The sign was “the Bell and Black Horse.” In Richard Smith’s Obituary is this notice: “Mrs. Read, at the Bell in Finsbury, died September 28th, 1658; buried October 2d.”

John Harcourt issued, in 1668, a token from the Bell and Black Horse, at Finsbury; and Smith’s Obituary records—“March 17th, 1668–9, Mrs. Hackett, (for Harcourt) wife to Mr. Hackett, innkeeper at the Bell in Finsbury, died sodenly.” Godbee appears to have been Harcourt’s successor, in the above year.

The token is of the large brass size, issued as a penny in currency.

466* WALTER WITHERS IN—Wheel of St. Catharine, in field.

Rev. FINSBVRY. THROYSTER—In the field, W. A. W.

FINSBURY YARD.

467 EDMOND FLEEMING—A scull, in the field. *Rev.* IN

FINSBVRY YARD—In the field, E. F.

The tokens having the skull appear to have been issued by some meditative apothecary. Yet, who’s afraid?—in the language of Dean Swift’s *Lillibullero*,

“Get thee gone, raw head and bloody bones.
Here is a boy that don’t fear thee!”

OLD FISH STREET, Upper Thames Street.

468 IOHN HOWELL—A boar’s head, in the field. *Rev.* IN

OLD FISH STREETE—In the field, I. R. H.

“The Bore’s Head in Old Fish street,” as also the Swan, are among the many taverns of celebrity mentioned in *News from Bartholomew Fayre*, quoted by

Dr. Drake (*Shakespeare and his Times*, vol. ii. p. 133 n.) and of several of which there are tokens in the Beaufoy cabinet :

“There hath been great sale and utterance of wine,
 Besides beere and ale, and ipocras fine,
 In every country, region, and nation ;
 Chiefely at Billingsgate, at the Salutation,
 And Bore's Head neere London Stone,
 The Swan at Dowgate, a tavern well knowne,
 The Miter in Cheape, and then the Bull Head,
 And many like places that make noses red ;
 The Bore's Head in Old Fish street, Three Cranes in the Vintree,
 And now of late St. Martin's in the Sentree ;
 The Windmill in Lothbury*, the Ship at the Exchange,
 King's Head in New Fish streete, where roysters do range ;
 The Mermaid in Cornhill, Red Lion in the Strand,
 Three Tuns, Newgate market ; Old Fish street, at the Swan.”

469 AT THE SWAN TAVERN—A swan, in the field. *Rev.*
 IN OVLD FISH STREETE—In the field, I. A. M.

In an inquisition held before the mayor and aldermen, in 1413, 13 Hen. V., for clearly determining the boundaries of the old Fish market, “on the way called Old Fysse strete,” the tenement late of John Gayton, called the Swan on the Hoop, at the south-east corner of Old Fish street and Bread street, is noticed as the most eastern point on the south side.

The bill of an election feast of the Brewers Company, in 1425, has an item of payment of three pence each, for four assistants, borrowed from a tavern “on Fyshe-strete end ;” doubtless the Swan.

The old house was destroyed in 1666, and rebuilt.

“The Swan tavern in Old Fish street, a noted well-accustomed house, the vaults most kindly and commodious, having the cellarage and all other offices extremely fit, and properly placed for use,” was announced in the *Spectator*, April 25th, 1712, “to be lett, with or without stabling adjoining thereto.”

470 EDWARD BETTERIS—In the field, an unicorn.
Rev. OVLD FISH STREETE—HIS HALFE PENY.

471 AT YE WILL. SOMERS . BACKSIDE—The king's jester.
Rev. OVLD FISH STREETE. 1666—In the field, I. M. W.

OB. for obolus, is in the field, on the obverse of this token.

The figure of Will Somers is here represented in his Tudor state livery, with a horn in his right hand, familiar to those who have seen the rare Delaram

* The wood-cut in the title of the *Notorious Life and Ignominious Death of John Lambe, otherwise called Doctor Lambe*, 1628, 4to, has a view of the Windmill tavern in Lothbury, with its pendant sign.

print of the royal jester. Taylor the water poet, in his *Elegy on Tom Coryate*, prays—

“O! were my wit inspired with Scoggin’s veine,
Or that Will Sommers ghost had seized my braine.”

Why his portraiture should be here exhibited on a sign-board affords a curious point for conjecture, that may possibly be solved on the supposition it was set up in a friendly way of conferring notoriety.

Robert Hunsing, purveyor of sea-fish to King Henry the Eighth, resided in Old Fish street, where he died, and was buried in 1541, in the adjoining church of St. Nicholas Cole-abbey. Did Hunsing derive any influence at court from the friendly offices and jocoseries of Will Somers, and thus perpetuate a remembrance of benefits so derived?

Old Fish street was wholly destroyed in the great fire of 1666, nor will it cause the least surprise, when the narrowness of the thoroughfares in the metropolis at this period is borne in mind. Dulaure, *Histoire de Paris*, tome ix. p. 482, describing that city, before the accession of Louis the Fourteenth, states that “the streets were so narrow, particularly in the heart of the town, that carriages could not penetrate into them.” London was almost equally under the same censure. Davenant, writing before the fire, observes—“Sure your ancestors contrived your narrow streets in the days of wheel-barrows, before these engines, carts, were invented. Is your climate so hot, that as you walk you need umbrellas of tiles to intercept the sun? or are your shambles so empty, that you are afraid to take in fresh air, lest it should sharpen your stomachs? Oh, the goodly landskip of Old Fish street! which, had it not had the ill luck to be crooked, was narrow enough to have been your founder’s perspective; and where the garrets, perhaps not for want of architecture, but through abundance of amity, are so made that opposite neighbours may shake hands without stirring from home.”

OLD FISH-STREET HILL.

472 WILL: BAGGOTT BREWER—Two women scrubbing a negro.

Rev. IN OVLD FISH STREET HILL—In the field, W. B.

The women scrubbing a negro white implies “labour in vain,” in which a quibble seems embodied. Women formerly were brewers; Skelton, in laudatory rhymes, has eternized Elinour Rummen the original of Mother Redcap; and the ale-wives of England are commemorated in ballads and in churchwardens’ accounts of the olden day everywhere; yet Bagot by his sign defied competition: to produce ale like his would be “labour in vain.” The sign obtained distinction, and Hatton (*New View of London*, 1708, 8vo, p. 405) notices it as “Old Fish street, or Labour-in-vain hill.”

In Taylor the water poet’s *Ribble Rabble of Gossips*, printed in his collected works, 1630, folio, Barbara tells Frances, how there is “good ale at the Labour-in-vain.”

Richard Smith, in his Obituary, notices, “August 18th, 1656, Mr. Bagott, brewer, son-in-law to Mr. Newbold, died insolvent.” Subsequently the same chronicle of death records, “May 29th, 1664, died my old friend and quondam fellow, Mr. William Newbold, in the Old Jewry, attorney: buried June 2d.”

FISH-STREET HILL.

The acclivity from London Bridge to Gracious street was formerly called Bridge street, latterly New Fish street, or Fish-street hill, and from the steepness highly inconvenient; after the fire, the road in Thames street was raised considerably, and the hill so reduced, that Pepys, in his Diary, August 22d, 1668, notices with apparent satisfaction, "the hill was then easy and pleasant."

- 473 AT THE HARROW INN—A harrow, in the field. *Rev.*
IN NEW FISH STREETE—In the field, I. A. C.

- 474 Y^E SWAN & BRIDGE IN—A swan standing on bridge.
Rev. NEW FISH STREETE. [16]57—In field, G. E. B.

London Bridge, with the houses, are represented on the obverse; the swan standing on it is intended for a pun—the swan above bridge, to distinguish it from the Old Swan in Upper Thames street.

New Fish street, or Fish-street hill, was wholly destroyed in the great fire in 1666; but, on being rebuilt, the sign of the Swan was again adopted, and yet remains at the corner of Globe court.

- 475 AT THE MITER IN—A mitre, in the field. *Rev.* NEW
FISH STREET—In the field, W. A. H.

- 476 WILL. NEWMAN AT THE—Anchor and cable, in the field.
Rev. ON NEW FISH STREET HILL—HIS HALF PENY.

In the scarce print of Fish-street hill and the Monument, in which the signs are distinctly affixed to the houses, the Anchor and Cable is the fourth house from the Monument, towards Eastcheap.

FLEET LANE.

- 477 AT THE SHIP IN—A ship, in the field. *Rev.* FLEETE
LANE. 1649—In the field, S. A. O.

- 478 HENRY YEO. HIS HALF PENNY—Three hanks of silk.
Rev. AT THE PLOUGH IN FLEET LANE—A plough.

The three hanks of silk are apparently a charge on the Silk Throwers' arms.

- 479 WIL: DVGDALE. MEALE-MAN—HIS HALFE PENY, in field.
Rev. IN FLEET LANE NEAR Y^E BRIDGE—W. D. 1663.

The bridge over Fleet ditch, that continued the thoroughfare from Fleet lane, through Harpur (now Harp) alley, into Shoe lane. Mynshul, in *Essays and*

Characters of a Prison, 1618, complains that "the turnkeys, in spite, draw bloud of the prisoner, by poisoning the master's good intention, so that hee, crossing over the water, or walking scarce to the crosse in Cheape, from the Compter, or, from the Fleete, so farr as to one of the cookes shops in the lane, there drownes the vow of any promise."

Ben Jonson, in *The Famous Voyage*, describes Fleet ditch,

"The ever-boiling flood, whose banks upon,
Your Fleet-lane furies, and hot cooks* do dwell,"

as the vortex of disgusting nuisances. After the fire, the city authorities ineffectually attempted, at great cost, its renovation. Swift, later, details its compounds:

"Sweepings from butchers' stalls, dung, guts, and blood,
Drown'd puppies, stinking sprats, all drench'd in mud,
Dead cats, and turnip-tops, come tumbling down the flood."

And Gay, in the second book of his *Trivia*, as

"The black canal of mud,
Where common sewers sullen murmurs keep,
Whose torrents rush from Holborn's fatal steep."

On the projected clearance of Woolchurch or Stocks market, from the site of the present Mansion-house, the Fleet ditch was arched over, "its nauseous stench to offend no more;" the Fleet-lane bridge vanished in these improvements, and Stocks market, newly named Fleet market, commenced at Michaelmas, 1737, in the centre of the whole range of Farringdon street; where it continued till Michaelmas, 1829.

FLEET STREET.

480 AT THE D[EVIL] AND DVNSTANS—St. Dunstan holding
the Devil by his nose. *Rev.* WITHIN TEMPLE BARRE.

I. S. W.

St. Dunstan's, or the Devil tavern, is mentioned as a house of old repute. In the enterlude entitled *Jacke Jugeler*, 1563, 4to, Jack, having persuaded his cousin Jenkin—

"As foolish a knave withall,
As any is now, within London wall,"

that he was not himself, thrusts him from his master's door, and in answer to Jenkin's sorrowful question—where his master and he were to dwell? replies,

"At the Devyll yf you lust, I can not tell!"

The Devil tavern was a place of great resort in James the First's reign; and was then in the occupation of Simon Wadlow, whose name appears for the first time, under the erroneous appellation of Simon Waddell, in the list of licensed

* These cooks, however, appear to have been of an equivocal character. Anne Frugal, in Massinger's *City Madam*, in reply to Holdfast's encomium on the cooks he had provided, "they were the best of the city; they've wrought at my lord mayor's," observes "Fie on them! they smell of Fleet lane and Pie corner."

vintners returned by the wardmote of Farringdon without, in January 1609 ; but correctly certified in the return on the following St. Thomas's day, December 21st in that year.

At what period Ben Jonson began to frequent this tavern has not been defined. He considered his *Volpone*, the *Alchymist*, and *Silent Woman*, among his happiest efforts ; their excellence, as he has remarked, "owing to the influence of good sack, while the *Devill is an Asse* was written when I and my boys drank bad wine at the Devil." "My boys" has reference to his poetically adopted sons. The *Devill is an Asse* was played in 1616.

The Apollo, and its dignified orgies, were possibly subsequent to this date ; the meeting of the poets and dramatists in the great room of the tavern* appears to have been conducted in great order and decorum. Above the door was the bust of Apollo ; and the following verses, "The Welcome," the paternity of which is self evident, were painted in golden letters on a black board, and "placed over the door at the entrance into the Apollo :"

"Welcome all ! who lead or follow
To the Oracle of Apollo.
Here he speaks out of his pottle,
Or the tripes, his tower bottle :
All his answers are divine,
Truth itself doth flow in wine.
Hang up all the poor hop-drinkers,
Cries old Sym, the king of skinkers ;
He the half of life abuses
That sits watering with the Muses.
Those dull girls no good can mean us ;
Wine it is the milk of Venus†,
And the poet's horse accounted :
Ply it, and you all are mounted.
'Tis the true Phœbian liquor,
Cheers the brains, makes wit the quicker,
Pays all debts, cures all diseases,
And all at once three senses pleases.
Welcome all ! who lead or follow
To the Oracle of Apollo."

"O rare Ben Johnson‡!"

* "The great room, the Oracle of Apollo," as Whitelocke, in 1634, terms it, was, according to the sale catalogue of the Duchess of Richmond's jewels, in March, 1703-4, "the Apollo chamber, adjoining to the old Devil tavern ;" a large room, evidently built apart from the tavern ; and from Prior's and Charles Montagu, afterwards Lord Halifax's *Hind and Panther Transversed*, it is shown to have been an upper apartment, or on the first story :

"Thence to the Devil—

Thus to the place where Jonson sat, we climb,
Leaning on the same rail that guided him."

† From the Greek anacreontic—*Οἶνος γαλα' Ἀφροδίτης*.—*Whalley*.

‡ These words, "O rare Ben Johnson," not only follow the last line of the Welcome as now extant, but are apparent in what remains of the original inscription. Query, Were these words placed on the lower verge of the board after

The bust appears modelled from the Apollo Belvedere, by some skilful person of the olden day, but has been several times painted. "The Welcome," originally inscribed in gold letters, on a thick black painted board, thirty-three inches long by twenty-seven inches wide, eight measure, chamfered into a narrow reeded frame, has since been wholly repainted and gilded; but the old thickly lettered inscription of Ben's day may be seen as an embossment upon the modern black-painted back ground. These are both in the possession of the proprietors of Child's banking-house.

The Welcome, it may be inferred, was placed in the interior of the room; so also, above the fire-place, were the Rules, said by early writers to have been inscribed in marble, but were in truth gilded letters on a black-painted board, similar to the verses of the Welcome. These Rules are justly admired for the conciseness and elegance of the latinity: they confer great honour on immortal Ben; and the following is a happily close translation, by Alexander Brome, one of the wits who frequented the Devil, and was one of Ben Jonson's twelve adopted poetical sons.

" Ben Jonson's Sociable Rules for the Apollo.

" Let none but guests, or clubbers, hither come.
 Let dunces, fools, sad sordid men keep home.
 Let learned, civil, merry men, b'invited,
 And modest too; nor be choice ladies slighted.
 Let nothing in the treat offend the guests;
 More for delight than cost, prepare the feasts.
 The cook and purvey'r must our palates know,
 And none contend who shall sit high or low.
 Our waiters must quick-sighted be, and dumb,
 And let the drawers quickly hear and come.
 Let not our wine be mix'd, but brisk and neat,
 Or else the drinkers may the vintners beat.
 And let our only emulation be,
 Not drinking much, but talking wittily.
 Let it be voted lawful to stir up
 Each other with a moderate chirping cup;
 Let not our company be, or talk, too much;
 On serious things, or sacred, let's not touch
 With sated heads and bellies. Neither may
 Fiddlers unask'd obtrude themselves to play.
 With laughing, leaping, dancing, jests, and songs,
 And whate'er else to grateful mirth belongs,
 Let's celebrate our feasts; and let us see
 That all our jests without reflection be.
 Insipid poems let no man rehearse,
 Nor any be compelled to write a verse.

Ben Jonson had ceased to visit the Devil, or after his death? It is hardly probable they were there while in jollity he was presiding in the Apollo: the compliment, while living, was gross flattery. Again: Did those words suggest the inscription on the pavement over his grave in the abbey; or was the line drawn thence, as a passing memorial to the Delphic Oracle who had thus so boonily spoken?

All noise of vain disputes must be forborn,
 And let no lover in a corner mourn.
 To fight and brawl, like hectors, let none dare,
 Glasses or windows break, or hangings tear.
 Whoe'er shall publish what's here done or said
 From our society must be banished.
 Let none by drinking do or suffer harm,
 And, while we stay, let us be always warm*."

Latin inscriptions were also placed in other directions, to adorn the house. Over the clock, in the kitchen, in 1731, there remained—" *Si nocturna tibi noceat potatio vini, hoc in mane bibes iterum, et fuerit medicina.*"

Aubrey reports his uncle Danvers to have said, that "Ben Jonson, to be near the Devil tavern, in King James's time, lived without Temple barre, at a combe maker's shop, about the Elephant and Castle;" and James Lord Scudamore has, in his *Homer à la Mode*, a travesty, said—

"Apollo had a flamen,
 Who in 's temple did say Amen."

This personage certainly Ben Jonson represented in the great room of the Devil tavern; and, in the Welcome to all comers, dubbed "old Sym, the king of skinkers." Mine host, however, would seem to have had no very prominently recorded superlative claims to such distinction. Ben's observation as to the cause of the inferiority of his *Devill is an Asse* may be adduced as a positive proof of the fact. The burthen of the old ballad was, at the moment, by some Robin Goodfellow remembrancer, whispered in his ear, and Wadlow, from the adventitious circumstance of his christian name, seems solely indebted for the honour.

Long before "old Sym" was born, there was extant an old "ballad in print," as Autolykus would designate it, the burthen being "Old Simon the king;" and this no doubt was then flitting in Ben's recollection. Robert Laneham, a player attached to the Earl of Leicester's company, in attendance at Kenilworth castle, in 1575, while Queen Elizabeth was there, in narrating the circumstances, notices among the memorables, a Captain Cox, mason of Coventry, whose collection of ballads Laneham has mentioned in such glowing phraseology that many a modern aspirant to similar distinction has nigh gone frantic in despair:—"What a bunch of ballets and songs, all ancient, as Brome Brome on hill, Hey ding a ding, and a hundred more, he hath faire wrapt up in parchment, and bound with a whipcord." The burthen of the song, Hey ding a ding, was even then accounted as one of ancient date—

"Says old Simon the king,
 Says old Simon the king,
 With his aldropt hose,
 And his malmesey nose,
 Sing hey ding ding a ding ding."

The popularity of this ballad gave tone to another, written after the Restoration; and said, without due reflection, to have been written in compliment to the monarch, so dubbed by old Ben. The latter ballad is written as if by one in

* Poems and Songs, by Alexander Brome, gent. 1661, 8vo. The author was an attorney in the Lord Mayor's Court.

quest of good company, but fails to find any to his mind till he came to the Crown, where those he found were not so satisfactory as could be wished—

“ My hostess was sick of the mumps,
The maid was ill at her ease,
The tapster was drunk in his dumps,
They were all of one disease,
Says old Simon the king.”

In Ben Jonson's *Staple of News*, played in 1625, Pennyboy Canter advises, to

“ Dine in Apollo, with Pecunia
At brave duke Wadloe's.”

Pennyboy junior replies—

“ Content, i'faith;
Our meal shall be brought thither; Simon the king
Will bid us welcome.”

And Shakerley Marmion, in his *Fine Companion*, not printed till 1633, though possibly written some years before, thus compliments Ben Jonson, as “ the boon Delphic god :”

“ Careless. I am full
Of oracles, I am come from Apollo.
Emilia. From Apollo!
Careless. From the heaven
Of my delight, where the boon Delphic god
Drinks sack and keeps his bacchanalia,
And has his incense, and his altars smoaking,
And speaks in sparkling prophecies; thence I come,
My brains perfumed with the rich Indian vapour,
And heightened with conceits. From tempting beauties*,
From dainty music and poetic strains,
From bowls of nectar and ambrosial dishes,
From witty varlets, fine companions,
And from a mighty continent of pleasure,
Sails thy brave Careless.”

Simon Wadlow's name appears for the last time, as a licensed vintner, in the wardmote return of December, 1626; and the burial register of St. Dunstan's notices, “ March 30th, 1627, Symon Wadlowe, vintner, was buried out of Fleet street.” On St. Thomas's day in the last-named year, the name of “ the widow Wadlowe” appears; and in the following year, 1628, of the eight licensed vintners, five were widows. The widow Wadlow's name is returned for the last time by the wardmote on December 21st, 1629.

The name of John Wadlow, apparently the son of old Simon, appears firstly as a licensed vintner in the wardmote return on St. Thomas's day, December 21st, 1646. He issued the token showing on its obverse St. Dunstan holding the devil by the nose, his lower half being that of a satyr. The Devil on the sign-board was as usual *sable*; the origin of the practice being thus satisfactorily ex-

* In the rules of the Apollo club, women of character were not excluded from attending the meetings—*Probæ femine non repudiantor*.

plained by Dr. Jortin*: "the devils used often to appear to the monks in the figure of Ethiopian boys or men; thence probably the painters learned to make the Devil black." The popularity of the devil, however, has long superseded that of the saint; and Flecknoe, in his *Ænigmatical Characters*, 1658, 8vo, either in allusion to the sign, or the token, while observing on the puritanical changes effected among the tavern signs by the then fanatical reformers, says "there only wants their making the dragon to kill St. George, and the Devil to tweak St. Dunstan by the nose, to make the reformation compleat."

Hogarth, in the print designed and engraved by him, of the Burning of the Rumps, in illustration of Butler's *Hudibras*, represents the hanging of the effigy against the sign-board of the Devil tavern; but, with his usual inaccuracy, so etched the plate, that, by reversing the drawing, the house is shown on the opposite side of the street.

The Devil tavern, under the tutelage of John Wadlow, would seem to have acquired some portion of its former fame, as in the ludicrous ballad entitled *The Post of the Signe*, in reference to the Three Bears, or Bear brew-house, at St. Catharine's, printed in *Recreations for Ingenious Head-pieces*, 1650, it is said

"For any ale-house, we care not a louse,
Nor tavern in all the town-a;
Not the Vintry Cranes, nor St. Clement Danes,
Nor the Devill can put us down-a."

Wadlow's name is continued annually in the wardmote returns onward to December 1660, when he is mentioned for the last time, and whatever interest he had in the Devil tavern apparently then ceased. He appears to have been a loyal man, and on the Restoration had possibly other views than those prevailing in the period when royalty was subverted. Pepys, who witnessed in Cornhill the sumptuous cavalcade that accompanied King Charles the Second from the Tower to Whitehall, on the 22d of April, 1661, the day preceding his coronation, notices particularly that "Wadlow, the vintner at the Devil in Fleet street, did lead a fine company of soldiers, all young comely men, in white doublets."

Wadlow, after the great fire in September, 1666, rebuilt the Sun tavern behind the Royal Exchange; and he appears to have been sufficiently wealthy to have advanced money to the crown. His autograph was attached to several receipts among the myriads of Exchequer documents recently destroyed.

* *Remarks on Ecclesiastical History*, vol. iii. p. 20. His holiness the devil appears, according to traditional authority, to have been a mischievous disturber of St. Dunstan's repose, and in numberless protean shapes to have assailed him in his hours of devotion. On one occasion his satanical majesty assumed the form of a female, the form most lovely, the face most beautiful, and with hair of the brightest flaxen hue. This harlotry of peerless woman seems however to have excited the bishop's ire, and, grasping his pliers with firm hand, he seized the object before him by the nose, when, as a miracle recorded by monkish annalists, in an instant, all that was beauteous vanished, and lo!

"On hoofs erect, the Devil stood confess'd."

At this juncture of the miraculous metempsychosis, the sign-painter has embodied the pictorial representation, as on Wadlow's token; a crucible being introduced between them, as indicative of St. Dunstan's skill as a goldsmith, of which company he is the patron saint.

Hollar's *Map of London*, 1667, sold by Nathaniel Brooke, shows the site of the Devil tavern, and its approximation to the barrier designated as Temple bar, when the house had become the resort of lawyers and physicians. In the rare volume of *Cambridge Merry Jests*, printed in the reign of Charles the Second, the will of a tavern hunter has the bequeathment of "ten pounds, to be drank by lawyers and physicians at the Devil's tavern, by Temple bar."

The *Tatler*, October 11th, 1709, contains Bickerstaff's account of the wedding entertainment at the Devil tavern*, in honour of his sister Jenny's marriage. Among other particulars, he mentions "the rules of Ben's club, in gold letters, over the chimney." It has been stated by Gifford and others, that the rules, as drawn up by Ben Jonson, were "in golden letters ensculpt in black marble;" this is erroneous, they were gilded letters on a black board; and Steele's notice in the *Tatler* is the latest of this celebrated code. When, or by whom, the board was taken from "over the chimney" the writer has failed to discover.

Dean Swift, in his *Journal to Stella*, October 12th, 1710, writes—"I dined today with Dr. Garth and Mr. Addison, at the Devil tavern by Temple bar; and Garth treated."

In January, 1720, one of the many fraudulent suggestions to rob the unwary, caused by the South Sea scheme, was a projected "Insurance Office for Servants Thefts," at the Devil tavern, in three thousand shares, of 1000*l.* each.

In October, 1734, — Taylor, of St. Bride's parish, was certified as the owner of the two houses adjoining the Middle Temple gate; the old Devil tavern being then in the occupation of John Goostrey. In 1746 the Royal Society held here their annual dinner; and in 1752 concerts of vocal and instrumental music were given in the great room.

A view of the exterior of the Devil tavern, with its gable-pointed front, engraved from a drawing by Wale, was published in Dodsley's *London and its Environs*, 1761. The sign-iron bearing its pendant sign represents the latest effort of the artist, the saint being painted as a half length, and the devil behind him grinning grimly over his shoulder. On the removal of signs by authority, it was, in 1764, placed flat against the front, and there remained till the demolition of the house.

In July, 1766, Richard Andrews, of St. Dunstan's parish, became the purchaser of Taylor's property in the two houses; and on the morning of Saturday, October 12th, 1771, the Devil tavern was accidentally set on fire; the mischief was, however, by the promptness of the engines, early subdued without much damage.

Dr. Kenrick, in January, 1774, attempted a series of lectures in the Apollo at the Devil tavern, which he termed the School of Shakespeare. His manner of delivery, and reckless abuse of existing commentators, gained him no popularity,

* The notoriety of the Devil tavern created an opponent on the opposite side of Fleet street, named "the Young Devil tavern;" and to this place the Society of Antiquaries, who previously were wont to assemble on Friday evenings, from six till ten, at the Bear tavern in the Strand, changed their rendezvous, January 9th, 1707-8: "this evening and in future," as their Minutes state;—but mine host failed, and, as Browne Willis intimates, the antiquaries, in or about 1709, "met at the Fountain tavern, as we went down into the Inner Temple, against Chancery lane."

Later, a music-room, called the Apollo, was also attempted, but with no success; an advertisement for one of the Castle tavern concerts, December 19th, 1737, intimated "tickets to be had at Will's coffee-house, formerly the Apollo, in Bell yard, near Temple bar."



Drawn & Engraved by J.H. Le Keux.

THE DEVIL TAVERN IN FLEET STREET.
MDCCLXVI



and after a few evenings failed to attract. A print, showing the interior of the Apollo, the doctor on a dais lecturing, and audients in the balustraded music gallery, was published at the time in a magazine, but is now excessively rare.

Brush Collins, in March, 1775, delivered for several evenings in the great room a satirical, mimical, and analytical lecture on the elements of modern oratory. In the following year, a Pandemonium club was held here; and, according to a notice in the writer's possession, the first meeting was to be on Monday, the 4th of November, 1776. These devils were lawyers, who were about commencing term, to the annoyance of many a hitherto happy *bon-vivant*.

From bad to worse, the Devil tavern fell into disuse; and Messrs Child* purchased the freehold of Andrews, in June 1787, for 2800*l*. It was soon after demolished, and the site is now occupied by the houses called Child's place.

481 AT THE DOLPHIN—A dolphin, in the field. *Rev.*
WITHIN TEMPLE BARR—In the field, W. M. W.

The Dolphin at an earlier date would seem to have been a house of no great reputation. At the wardmote courts of 1640 and 1641, Timothy Howe, at the Dolphin near Temple bar, was presented for using unlawful measures. Howe appears to have been several times under the ban of the inquest. He and others then residing in Ram alley, were, in December, 1618, presented for keeping their

* The banking-house of Messrs Child and Co. was, in King James the First's reign, a public ordinary; the sign being the Marygold,

“The marigold that goes to bed with the sun,
And with him rises weeping.”—*Winter's Tale*, act iv. sc. 3.

As an ordinary it appears to have borne a riotous character, and at the wardmote held on St. Thomas's day, December 21st, 1619, Richard Crompton, keeping an ordinary at the Marygold in Fleet street, was presented “for disturbing the quiet of John Clarke, being next neighbours, late in the nights, from time to time, by ill disorder.” Messrs Child are also in possession of the original sign—a full blown marygold, exposed to a meridian sun; and round it, the motto “AINSI MON AME.” Carved in oak, but painted and gilded in part, it is over the door in the front office, and may be readily scanned by any person whose business with the house may draw him thither.

Among the memorable banking accounts at Messrs Child's, in the olden time, may be particularized that of Madame Eleanor Gwynne. The world have yet much to learn respecting this extraordinary individual, who certainly on her outset in life sold oranges from a basket borne on the arm, in the pit of Drury lane theatre. Charles the Second died February 6th, 1685; and he is said, almost *in extremis*, if not really his last words, to have enjoined on his successor, “let not poor Nelly starve.” If such was really his injunction, the commiseration would seem to have been ill placed; Nelly, who refused all titles of honour for herself, was anything but poor; in the closing of her banking account in January, 1688, the executors of her will, Lawrence Hyde, earl of Rochester; Henry Sidney, afterwards earl of Romney; Sir Robert Sawyer; and Thomas Herbert, earl of Pembroke, collector of the justly distinguished cabinet of coins recently dispersed, severally attest its settlement by their signatures; and as one of the items appear 14,443 ounces of plate.

tobacco shops open all night, and having fires therein to which there were no chimneys ; for uttering hot waters (spirituous liquors), and selling ale without licence ; to the great disquietness, terror, and annoyance of that neighbourhood. Howe was again, with others, presented in December, 1630, for annoying the judges at Serjeants' inn, Chancery lane, by the smell and stench of their tobacco.

482 THE KINGS HEAD TAVERN—King Henry the Eighth.

Rev. AT CHANCERY LANE END—In field, T. A. K.

483 WILLIAM HART. CHANCEREY—In field, HIS HALFE PENY.

Rev. LANE END IN FLEET STREET—King Henry the Eighth, full faced, WM. K.

By an error of the die-sinker, the letter K is punched on the reverse, instead of H, for the name of Hart, the issuer.

The King's Head tavern stood at the west corner of Chancery lane, as tradition states, on or near the site of a mansion that had been the residence of Sir John Oldecastle, summoned to parliament as Baron Cobham, and who died in 1417. The King's Head tavern is asserted, from some old papers, to have been erected in the reign of King Edward the Sixth ; the sign was, however, that of the burly reformer his father. Queen Elizabeth, in her fourth year, was entertained by the students of the Temple, and on that or an ensuing occasion of a visit to the city authorities, a species of masque was presented to Her Majesty on her entering the city ; and, from some cords across the street, adjusted from the King's Head tavern to the opposite side, several cherubs descended, and proffered for her acceptance a crown of gold and laurels, with several complimentary loyal verses. Those presented by a fourth cherub were the following quatrain :

“ Virtue shall witness of her worthiness,
And fame shall registrare her princelie deeds ;
The worlde shall still praie for her happyness,
From whom our peace and quietude proceeds*.

Here was no vague prophecy ; for, as Henry Kirke White most eloquently expresses it,

“ Virtue blooms,
Even in the wreck of life, and mounts the skies ;”

thus it is, the princely glories of “ good Queen Bess's” days continue as fresh in the pages of history as ever, and the brightness of their halo is of unsurpassed effulgence ; and yet these lines seem but written as now, and in praise of our own monarch.

Like many of the large houses which were taverns at this period, the tavern or wine-rooms appear to have been on the first-floor. Richard Marriott, for whom, while residing in St. Dunstan's churchyard, Fleet street, in 1653, the rare first

* The quatrain here quoted are lines in George Peele's pageant, represented on the inauguration-day of Sir Wolstan Dixie, Oct. 29th, 1585, of which no other copy is known than that in the Corporation Library, Guildhall.

edition of Isaac Walton's *Compleat Angler* was printed by Thomas Maxey, announced by advertisements, in 1665, that his publications were "to bee sold at his shopp in Fleet street, vnder the King's Head tauerne." How long it continued under that denomination is doubtful; the house was demolished in May, 1799, to widen the entrance into Chancery lane.

There are several prints of the old house at the west corner of Chancery lane; but none approach in fidelity that from a drawing by William Capon. That by William Alexander, in Bagster's edition of Walton, 1815, 8vo, is interesting, as showing the old wine-room on the first floor to have been lastly a reading-room; an inscribed board to that effect being placed at the window.

484 AT THE KINGS HEAD—Henry the Eighth, full faced.

Rev. IN FLEET STREETE—In the field, L. W : H. M.

See also No. 288, *ante*.

485 IAMES FARR . 1666—An arched rainbow based on clouds.

Rev. IN FLEET STREET—HIS HALF PENY.

The Rainbow appears to have been the second coffee-house opened in the metropolis. Aubrey, having noticed Bowman's coffee-house in St. Michael's alley, Cornhill, as the first established, in 1652*, adds " 'twas about four years before any other was set up, and that was by Mr. Farr." Aubrey wrote this in 1680, and Mr. Farr had then become a person of distinction.

Farr's success as a coffee-man appears to have annoyed his neighbours; and at the wardmote held in St. Sepulchre's church, on Monday, December 21st, 1657,

* Coffee appears to have been known some years earlier at Oxford. Anthony Wood's notes record that while Nathaniel Conopius, a Cretan, continued in Baliol college, he made the drink called coffee for his own use, and usually drank it every morning. Conopius left the university in 1648; but, as the ancients of that house informed Wood, his was the first coffee that was drunk in Oxford. In 1650, Jacob, a jew, opened a coffee-house at the Angel, in the parish of St. Peter in the East, in Oxford, and there it was drunk by some who delighted in novelties. In 1654, Cinques Jobson, a jew and jacobite, born near Mount Lebanon, sold coffee in Oxford; and in 1655, Arthur Tillyard, an apothecary, in his house against All Souls college, sold coffee publicly: "this coffey house," old Anthony adds, "continued till His Majesty's return, and after; and then they became more frequent, and had an excise set upon coffey."

Howell, while noticing Sir Henry Pope Blount's *Organon Salutis*, 1659, observes "this coffe-drink hath caused a great sobriety among all nations; formerly apprentices and clerks used to take their morning draughts in ale, beer, or wine, that often made them unfit for business: now they play the good-fellows in this wakefull and civil drink."

Coffee-houses, by the statute of 1663, 15 Chas. II., cap. 11 and 15, were directed to be licensed at the general quarter sessions of the peace for the county within which they were situated. In 1675, they were, by proclamation, ordered to be closed, as seminaries of sedition; this egregious act of folly, too frequent in that reign, was however amended in a few days by another, that annulled or suspended the former.

among the presentments of nuisances was the following: "We present James Farr, barber, for making and selling of a drinke called Coffee, whereby in making the same he annoyeth his neighbours by evill smells; and for keeping of fire for the most part night and day, whereby his chimney and chamber hath been set on fire, to the great danger and affrightment of his neighbours." To this presentment were annexed the names of five complainants, one of them, Daniell Pakeman, law bookseller*, "at the Rainebow, in Fleet street." As a bookseller, Pakeman, his fears increased by Farr's continuing his fires day and night, and having already set his chimney and chamber on fire, was apprehensive the Rainbow might become too hot to hold him. The presentment, the avowed object of which was to oust the salamandrine coffee-vending barber, appears, however, to have failed in effect; Farr possibly promised reform, or amended the alleged annoyance; certain it is, Farr became eminently successful†, and is returned at the wardmotes in 1663 and 1668, among persons of eminence and repute, to constitute the grand jury for those years. Farr's token was doubtless occasioned by the disastrous great fire of September, 1666, to indicate that with him all was yet safe, and the Rainbow still radiant. His coffee-room was possibly that abutting on the Inner Temple passage.

The Rainbow, so far as is known to the writer, does not occur on any other tradesman's token.

Hatton notices the Phoenix insurance office, established about the year 1682, as (1708) at the Rainbow coffee-house in Fleet street. The first promoter appears to have been Dr. Nicholas Barbone; if he was related to Praise God Barebone, long a distinguished parishioner of St. Dunstan's, its establishment and retention at the Rainbow is immediately explained.

The Rainbow is even now a house of considerable business. The entrance is the second door westward of the Inner Temple gate in Fleet street. There are two or more small engraved views of the entrance, in the respective editions of Hughson and Malcolm, in 1807 and 1808.

* The house appears to have long borne "the signe of the Rainbowe." Ephraim Dawson, a bookseller, in 1636, was a publisher here, possibly in the front shop. Pakeman's name is found on title pages, in 1650, if not earlier; and Samuel Speed was also a publisher "at the Rainbowe, near the Inner Temple gate, in Fleet street," in 1663. Richard Smith's Obituary notices, "September 3d, 1664, Daniel Pakeman, bookseller, in Fleet street, buried."

† Aubrey, relating some anecdotes of Sir Henry Pope Blount, a distinguished literary character of the seventeenth century, adds "when coffee first came in, Sir Henry Blount was a great upholder of it, and hath ever since been a constant frequenter of coffee-houses, especially Mr. Farre's at the Rainbowe by Inner Temple gate; and lately, John's coffee-house in Fuller's (Fulwood's) rents, in Holborn." These notes were written in 1680.

Sir Henry appears to have been a practical joker, an adroit fabricator of white lies, "one who," as Aubrey insinuates, "tells falsities not to doe anybody an injury, but to impose on their understanding." The knight alleged "at Mr. Farre's, that at an inne (naming the signe) in St. Alban's, the innkeeper had made a hogs-trough of a free-stone coffin, but the pigges after that grew leane, dancing and skipping, and would run up on the tops of the houses, like goates. Two young gentlemen, hearing Sir Henry tell this sham so gravely, rode the next day to St. Alban's to inquire. Coming there, nobody had heard of any such thing; 'twas altogether false. The next night, so soon as they alighted, they

486 JOHN SECOL AT S. DVNSTANS—In the field, I. P. S.

Rev. CHVRCH. FLEET. STREETE—The same initials.

John Seacole's name is inscribed in the list of licensed victuallers, in the wardmote returns of 1649 and 1650. He was possibly dead in 1651, as his name appears not in that year. "The widow Seacole" is mentioned in that of December 1652, but not afterwards.

487 ROB: MARKHAM AT THE—Seven stars, in field, AGAINST.

Rev. ST. DVNSTONS CHVRCH. FLET STRET—R. E. M. IP

Very different in type to the penny issued by Robert Markham, in 1672, engraved in Snelling's *View of the Copper Coinage*, 1766, pl. v. fig. 7.

488 THE HERCVLES PILLERS—Hercules grasping two pillars.

Rev. IN FLEET STREETE—I. M. S., in the field.

The date of this piece is early; as subsequently Edward Oldham issued an undated token "at ye Hercules pillars, in Fleet street." Oldham is named in the wardmote returns of licensed victuallers from 1657 to 1659; and among the free cooks from 1660 to 1680. The Hercules Pillars tavern was in repute among the *bon-vivants* of this period. Pepys frequently mentions it in his Diary, as a house to which he and his friends resorted. It stood on the site of the house now 27 in Fleet street. Hercules Pillars alley is still, *de facto*, opposite to Clifford's-inn passage, but without name. With the extinction of the tavern, the title of the neighbouring inlet of tenements seems also to have been forgotten.

came to the Rainbow and found Sir Henry, and, looking learily on him, told him they wondered he was not ashamed to tell such stories. 'Why, gentlemen! have you been there to inquire?' 'Yea,' said they. 'Why truly, gentlemen,' rejoined Sir Henry, 'I heard you tell such strange things I knew to be false, that I would not have gone over the threshold of the door to have found you in a lye;' at which all the company laughed at the two young gentlemen."

Aubrey's narration of the St. Alban's hoax is thus differently related, in a rare volume of new jests, entitled *The Complaisant Companion*, 1674, 8vo, p. 54: "Two Jesuits seated in a coffee-house told a great many foreign stories, which [Sir Henry Pope Blount] a gentleman and a great traveller sitting by knew to be notorious lyes, yet contradicted them not, but told one of his own making, which was, that now is to be seen at St. Alban's a stone trough, which that saint kept a long time for water for his ordinary use; and that ever since if swine should eat anything out of it they would die instantly. The Jesuits hearing this, resolved the next day to ride and see this holy relic. Coming to St. Alban's, they found no such matter; and, returning home, tax'd the gentleman with telling such an untruth, saying, they had taken the pains to ride and see it, but found no such thing. 'Gentlemen,' said he, 'I thought you had been more civil; you told me the other night a hundred palpable lyes, and I went not about to disprove you; I told you but one, and you, by your own confession, have ridden twenty miles to do it.'"

- 489 THOMAS TISBURY OLE—In the field, T. T. in monogram.
Rev. MAN IN FLET STREETE—1653, in the field.

Thomas Tisberry, oilman, was presented at the wardmote court, on St. Thomas's day, December 21st, 1664, "for selling his goods by light weight;" certain weights being particularized as not according to the standard of weights settled by the lord mayor.

- 490 FITZ. IEFERY. MILINER—N. A. F., in field. *Rev.* IN
 FLEET STREET—In the field, 1656.

Master Nicholas subsequently pursued his trade as a milliner at the sign of the Sunflower, in the Strand, whence he also issued a token.

The millinery business formerly, as evinced by the tokens, was conducted by men, who imported (as was presumed, from Milan,) fashions and elegancies for females. Hotspur (1st pt. Hen. IV., act iii. sc. 1.) contemptuously describes the king's messenger as "perfumed like a milliner."

"No milliner can so fit his customer."

- 491 AT THE CASTLE TAVERN—A castle, in the field.
Rev. AT FLEET CONDVIT—In the field, D. S. G.

"The Newe Conduit in Fleet street," according to the Chronicle of London, compiled in the reign of King Henry the Sixth, was begun in 1439, but not completed till 1471, in the mayoralty of Sir William Edwards. It stood in the main street, a little westward of Shoe lane end; and by the fire in September, 1666, was wholly destroyed.

The Castle tavern was one of high repute. The Clockmakers Company, from their establishment in 1631, having no hall, held their meetings at some tavern in the city. Their last meeting before the fire was held August 20th, at the Castle tavern, in Fleet street, and the first meeting after, on October 8th, 1666, at the Crown tavern in Smithfield*.

After the fire, the Castle tavern was rebuilt; and in October, 1735, the obituary of that month records the death of Sir John Tash, knight, alderman of Walbrook ward, who formerly kept the Castle tavern in Fleet street, and was one of the most considerable wine merchants in London; he was then in the sixty-first year of his age, and commonly reported to be worth two hundred thousand pounds.

- 492 LEWIS WILLSON AT YE—The sun in rays, in the field.
Rev. TAVERNE IN FLEET STREET—HIS HALFE PENY.

The name of Lewis Wilson is among the licensed vintners in the wardmote returns for 1661 to 1665 inclusive. As it is not in the lists of 1666, was the Sun tavern within range of the great fire that year, and not the late tavern of that sign by Shire lane at Temple bar?

* *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiii. p. 98.

493 WILLIAM HEALEY AT THE—Boar's head, in the field.

Rev. IN FLEET STREET. 1668—HIS HALFE PENNY.

W. M. H.

William Hayley was no doubt the same person who appears in the wardmote returns of licensed victuallers for the years 1664 and 1665. The Boar's Head, situated between Water lane (now Water street) and the Bolt-in-Tun inn, was destroyed in the great fire of the following year. On its being rebuilt, Hayley resumed business, issued his token, and his name again appears in the wardmote returns from 1669 to 1680. He served the offices of constable and scavenger in 1674. The Boar's Head is still there.

Westward of the Boar's Head is the Bolt-in-Tun inn, the rebus of the family name of Bolton; and the device being an arrow or bolt piercing the bung of a tun. It is an inn of earlier date than generally supposed: the "*Hospicium vocatum le Boltenton*" is mentioned as a boundary, in a license of alienation to the Friars Carmelites of London, of certain premises in the parish of St. Dunstan, Fleet street, enrolled on the Patent Roll, 1443, 21 Hen. VI., p. 2, m. 24.

494 WILLIAM HALSTED AT THE—Grocers Company arms.

Rev. IN FLEET STREET. HIS $\frac{1}{2}$ PENNY—Monogram.

495 IO. HARWARD AT 3 NVNS—Three nuns, in the field.

Rev. IN FLEET STREETE—In the field, I. H.

NEW FLEET STREET.

496 WILL. WARDE AT THE VNICORNE—In the field, 1P

Rev. IN NEW FLEETE STREETE—Unicorn, in the field.

Large brass. "New Fleet street," apparently the new buildings eastward of Fetter lane, after the ravages of the fire in September, 1666. Warde issued before the fire, a half-penny token; he was resident in 1666, in Green's rents, Fleet bridge.

The frequency of the unicorn as a sign has induced some persons to conjecture that it had been assumed on the accession of King James the Sixth of Scotland, and that the Tudor dragon had given place to the Scottish unicorn; that however is not the fact; on the tokens the animal is represented *gradiens*, and never heraldically with collar or chain.

FLEMISH CHURCHYARD, St. Catharine's.

Behind Hangman's-Gains, corrupted from Hammes and Guisnes, is the Flemish churchyard, appropriated for the burial of those of Hammes and Guisnes, and other poor Flemings who came over afterwards under Queen Elizabeth, and is still a churchyard for the poorer sort.—*Stow's Survey*, edit. 1754, vol. i. p. 353.

497 THE LABOR IN VAIN IN—Women scrubbing a negro.

Rev. FLEMISH CHVRCHYARD—In the field, I. I. C.

498 AT THE GOAT IN—In the field, a goat.

Rev. FLEMISH CHVRCH YARD—T. D. H., in the field.

FORE STREET, Cripplegate.

499 THOMAS WHITE—The royal oak, 1664, in the field.

Rev. IN FORE STREET—In the field, T. W.

The Royal Oak, as a sign, derived its impetus from being a principal object in the lord mayor's pageant in the year of the Restoration. Evelyn, in his Diary, October 29th, 1660, mentions, "going to London, my lord maior's show stopped me in Cheapside; one of the pageants represented a greate wood, with the royal oake, and history of His Majesty's miraculous escape at Boscobel."

FOSTER LANE, Cheapside.

Foster lane previous to the fire in 1666 was chiefly occupied by working goldsmiths. Dugdale, in his Diary, March 12th, 1663, has the following notice: "Paid to a jeweller in Foster lane, for the gold, and making the medall granted to me by the king, to wear as Norroy King of Armes, 5*l.* 12*s.* Paid for the gold chain 8*l.* 10*s.*, in toto, 14*l.* 2*s.*" The engraved portrait of Dugdale, from the picture at Blythe hall, Warwickshire, by Holl, exhibits the Norroy medal pendant from the shoulders.

500 AT THE DAGGER AND—A dagger, with magpie on point.

Rev. PYE IN FOSTER LANE—In the field, M. H. D.

Face, in the first scene of Ben Jonson's *Alchemist*, played in 1610, describes Dapper to Doll Common, as a lawyer's clerk he had met with on the preceding night, "in Holborn, at the Dagger." Gifford comments on this, "the Dagger is not mentioned at random: it was an ordinary or gaming-house of the lowest and most disreputable kind." Again, in the second scene of the fifth act, Subtle tells Dapper, as from Doll Common, his supposed "aunt of Fairy,"

"Her Grace would have you eat no more Woolsack pies,
Nor Dagger frumety."

The pies obtained at the Woolsack ordinary or tavern have here a distinguished notice by the dramatist, but certainly had not the celebrity of the Dagger-pies, which conferred considerable notoriety on "the Dagger in Cheap," apparently the house designated on the token as in Foster lane, but possibly having a long passage or way leading to it from Cheapside. The device on Dannet's token is a pictorial pun of a dagger-pie, so frequently alluded to by early satirists and writers. Decker, in his *Satiro-mastix*, 1602, says

"Out, bench-whistler, out; I'll not take thy word
For a Dagger-pie."

There are also allusions and notices in Hobson's *Jests*, 1607; in the *Penniless Parliament of Thread-bare Poets*, 1608; and in Rowland's *'Tis merry when gossips meet*, 1609.

So too, in *Histrio-mastix*, a supposed satire on Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida*, printed in 1610; the Captain having impressed Belch, the players' bill-poster, on his exit, tells him

"Text billes must now be turned to iron billes."

Belch shouts after him,

"And please you let them be Dagger-pies."—Sign. F 2.

Dagger-pies are also mentioned in Henry Parrot's *Laquei Ridiculosi: or Springes for Woodcocks*, 1613, 8vo.

Richard Smith, in his Obituary, Sloane MS. 886, records, "December 22d, 1657, Moses Dannel, at y^e Dagger in Foster lane, buried."

501 JOHN CHAMBERS AT Y^E—Woolpack, in the field.

Rev. IN FOSTER LANE—In the field, I. A. C.

502 LANCELOTT AYRES AT Y^E—Rose, in the field. *Rev.* IN

FOSTER LANE HIS $\frac{1}{2}$ PENY—In field, L. M. A.

503 RICHARD EAST AT THE—Stag's head, in the field.

Rev. IN FOSTER LANE. 1664—HIS HALFE PENNY.

Dislodged by the great fire in September, 1666. East reestablished himself at the Stag's Head, in Whitecross street, whence he issued a similar token.

504 SAMVELL DAWSON AT Y^E—Nag's head, in the field.

Rev. IN FOSTER LANE. 1666—HIS HALF PENY.

505 ANTHONY POOLE IRONMONGR—Nag's head, in the field.

Rev. IN FOSTER LANE. 1668—HIS HALFE PENY.

Poole appears to have been successor to Dawson, on the rebuilding after the great fire.

506 EDWARD IARVIS AT Y^E—Sun in rays, in the field.

Rev. IN FOSTER LANE. 1668—HIS HALF PENY. E. I. I.

Issued on opening the newly erected house, after the fire.

FOUNTAIN LANE, St. Giles.

507 THO: BRODWAY OF ST. GILES—Hand holding pine-apple.

Rev. AT FOVNTAN. LAN. END—In the field, T. A. B.

FRIDAY STREET.

508 AT Y^E WHIT[E] HORS[E]—A horse current, in the field.

Rev. IN FRYDAY STREETE . [16]57—In field, E. M. M.

Fantastique, in Peele's *Old Wives' Tale*, 1595, says, "I had even as lieve the chamberlaine of the *White Horse inn* had called me up to bed."—Act i. sc. 1. The chamberlain is an officer whose duties are now nearly extinct. Chytræus, a German, who visited England about 1580, and narrated his observations in Latin verse, noticed, as an extraordinary circumstance, the custom in the English inns of being waited on by women.

The White Horse tavern in Friday street was, from its contiguity to houses of distinction, the Mermaid in Cheap, and others in that locality, of considerable notoriety among *bon-vivants*, players, playwrights, and roisterers, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the Jests of George Peele it is mentioned as the scene of some of his mad pranks and irregularities; and in the poetical productions of that period. The tavern was destroyed in the great fire of September, 1666, and on being rebuilt was constituted an inn with spacious yard, resuming the old sign. It is still there.

509 ANDREW VINCENT Y^E COFFEE—Hand holding coffee-pot.

Rev. HOVSE IN FRIDAY STREET . [16]71—In field, I^p

A coffee-house penny of the large brass size.

FULLER'S RENTS.

Fuller's is a perversion of Fulwood's rents, buildings erected by Christopher Fulwood, a member of Gray's Inn, in the reign of King James the First. The facetious Ned Ward, late in life, had here a punch-house, within one door of Gray's Inn; at this house he died in 1731.

510 GEORGE RYTHE AT THE—Angel and crown, in the field.

Rev. IN FVLLERS RENTS . HOLBORN—HIS HALF PENNY.

GARDEN ALLEY.

Garden alley appears to have been some way to garden ground, near the Horseferry road, in St. John's parish; or, what is not improbable, had reference to St. John's, Clerkenwell.

511 IOHN MEDOWCOVRT IN—In the field, I. E. M. *Rev.* ST.

IONESSES . GARDEN ALYE—I. E. M., in the field.

GARLICK HILL, Upper Thames Street.

512 THE GRAHVND TAVERNE—Greyhound, collar and chain.

Rev. AT GARLICK HILL—In the field, A. B.

Stow, describing the vicinity in his day, says "Garlick hithe, or Garlicke hive, was so called for that of old time, on the bank of the river Thames, near to the parish church of St. James, garlick was usually sold." He mentions also "the great house of stone, formerly belonging to the earls of Ormond, in Knight-rider street, at the corner towards St. James at Garlicke hithe, called Ormond place, given to Elizabeth Woodville by her husband King Edward the Fourth, in the fifth of his reign: this house is now [1603] lately taken down, and divers fair tenements built there, the corner house whereof is a tavern." Possibly the Greyhound tavern, destroyed in the great fire of September, 1666.

GEORGE YARD.

513 WILL: ADKINES IN GEORG. YARD—The Queen's Head.

Rev. IN KING STREET. WESTMINSTER—In the field,
HIS HALFE PENNY. W. A. A.

The Queen's Head, as on all the early tokens, is the portraiture of Queen Elizabeth, whose name is even now associated in our fondest retrospections, with the epithet of "good Queen Bess."

514 THOMAS COOKE BAKER IN—1666, in the field.

Rev. GEORG. YARD. WESTMINSTER—In field, T. M. C.

ST. GILES IN THE FIELDS.

The difficulty of appropriating the several traders' tokens having the general description of St. Giles's in the Fields, may be sufficiently explained by the assertion, that in the locality at this period, distinctive streets were scarcely premeditated. As buildings were raised, they became occupied gradually by the trades, callings, and avocations named and progressively dated on the tokens. The better observance of the sabbath, as it was termed by the Puritans, became an enactment of the Commonwealth authorities, when ordinaries and victuallers were forbidden to profane the lord's day by providing for the necessities of man; and Cock and Pie fields, so named from a public-house of that sign, became the rendezvous or resort of "oppressed tipplers." Here receptacles were opened by publicans, who, notwithstanding the penalties of the law, found it their interest to transgress the regulations defined by the statutes, and were fined for these excesses. As royalty rose in ascendancy, tenements more rapidly increased, and Cock and Pie fields, since known as the Seven Dials, became a section of streets. Bainbridge and Buckridge streets were named after the land-owners, in the flagitious reign of Charles the Second. So also "Dyott street, Bloomsbury square," as termed in the elegant phraseology of a deceased modern poet. Evelyn mentions his going

to see, in 1694, the Doric pillar placed in the middle of a circular area, by Thomas Neale, who had been groom of the chamber. The pillar was in imitation of those at Venice; and, being later surmounted by a clock with seven dials, each facing a street diverging from the pillar, gave the precinct the name of the Seven Dials, thus described by Gay in his *Trivia*, printed in 1712:

“ Where famed St. Giles’s ancient limits spread,
An inrail’d column rears its lofty head;
Here to sev’n streets, sev’n dials count the day,
And from each other catch the circling ray.
Here oft the peasant, with enquiring face,
Bewilder’d, trudges on from place to place;
He dwells on ev’ry sign with stupid gaze,
Enters the narrow alley’s doubtful maze,
Tries ev’ry winding court and street in vain,
And doubles o’er his weary steps again.”

The pillar, long since removed, was again raised, and now decorates Walton-upon-Thames.

515 WILL: COLLINES BREWER—Arms; dragon rampant, on shield. *Rev.* IN ST. GILES THE FEILDS—In the field, W. E. C.

516 PHILIP WETHERELL IN—Three lions passant gardant. *Rev.* ST. GILES IN FIELDDES—In the field, P. I. W.

Among the fines registered in the parish books of St. Giles’s in 1646, is the following: “Rec^d of Mr. Wetherill, headboro’, which he had of one for an oath, 3s. 4d.”

517 WALT. BIGG AT THE BEL IN—In the field, a bell. *Rev.* GYLESES IN THE FEILDES—Same device, in field.

518 ROBERT STARKY IN ST. GILES—A talbot, in the field. *Rev.* Y^e FEILD. HIS HALF PENY—In field, R. A. S.

519 AT THE WHEATSHEIFE—In the field, E. E. H. *Rev.* IN SAINT GILESES—A wheatsheaf, in the field.

520 NAT. HARDING. GROSER—In field, N. H. *Rev.* GILESES IN THE FEILDS—Grocers Company arms, in the field.

521 THE TALOW CHANDLER—Man dipping candles, in field. *Rev.* IN ST. GILES FEILD—In the field, I. H.

- 522 ROBERT NEW IN GILLES—Tallowchandlers' arms.
Rev. IN THE FEILDES . 1652—In the field, R. E. N.
- 523 DANYELL IAMES . GILES —A ship, in field. *Rev.* THE
 FEILDES . 1657—In the field, D. M. I.
- 524 HENRY POWELL IN—In the field, CHEESEMONGER.
Rev. SAINT GILES FEILDS—1662, in the field.
 "We find nothing of this parishioner beyond the information on his token."
 Parton's *History of St. Giles's Parish*, p. 386.
- 525 THOMAS BRICKILL IN—MEALE MAN, in the field.
Rev. ST. GILES THE FEELDES—In the field, 1663.
- 526 ELIZABETH PEARCE [16]63 —HER HALFE PENNY.
Rev. ST. GILES IN Y^E FEILDES—Tallowchandlers' arms.
- 527 IOHN WOODMAN AT THE—A raven, in field. *Rev.* IN
 ST. GILESES IN Y^E FEILDS—CHEESMONGER . 1665.
- 528 ROBERT HVLLCVP IN—Bear, in the field. *Rev.* GILES
 IN THE FEILDES—In the field, R. M. H.
- Robert Hulcup, "a parishioner of much respectability," was chosen a vestryman in 1667, and continued such till 1682. Having previously served as overseer, and other offices, he was churchwarden in 1671, and was on most committees for the conducting of parochial business. To the poor of his parish he was a considerable benefactor, having bequeathed a legacy of 40*l.* *per annum* "charged on certaine messuages or tenements, late of Captain William Whitcombe, situate neare unto Drury lane." This bequest the heir-at-law disputed, and in 1686 the parish relinquished further claim by accepting a certain sum.
- 529 IA: WAGSTAF IN ST. GILES IN—In the field, I. W. 1669.
Rev. Y^E FEILDS . NEAR Y^E WHITE HART—HER DOVBL.
 TOKEN FOR A $\frac{1}{2}$.
- 530 IOHN BYTLER IN ST.—A castle, in field. *Rev.* GILES
 IN THE FEILDS . 1670—In the field, I. E. B. $\frac{1}{2}$.

John Butler bequeathed by will, in 1685, the rents and profits and all his term of years, "in the messuage or tenement situate at Pye-corner, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, London, known by the sign of the Bell;" to be applied to the benefit of the most necessitous poor of the parish of St. Giles in the Fields. Butler's lease expired in 1738, and his charitable bequest then ceased.

GILTSPUR STREET.

"The way towards Smithfield, called Gilt Spurre, or Knightriders' street, so named of the knights and others riding that way into Smithfield, replenished with new buildings on both sides up to Pie corner."—Stow, 1603.

531 JAMES STEPHENS AT Y^E—Three nuns, in the field.

Rev. IN GILTSPVR STREET—WITHOVT NEWGAT.

GLASSHOUSE HALL, Broad Street.

532 FROM GLASHOVSE HALL—In the field, a Turk's head.

Rev. GOD PRESERVE THE NATION—A ship sailing.

Broad street and the Glass-house were wholly destroyed in the general calamity of the great fire in September, 1666; but where the Turk's Head was subsequently established has yet to be ascertained.

Struck on large brass, as a coffee-house penny.

GLEAN ALLEY, Tooley Street.

533 HEN: MYMFORD—IN GLEANE ALLEY, in the field.

Rev. IN TOOLEY STREET—In the field, H. E. M.

GOAT LANE.

534 WILLIAM HOOKE?—Stag's horns, in the field. *Rev.* IN GOATE LANE. 1671—In the field, A HALF PENY.

GOLDEN LANE, Barbican.

535 AT THE COCK IN GOLDEN LANE—A cock, in the field.

Rev. Will. Sedbury, his halfe peny, in script.

536 DANIEL CHERRY IN—In field, D. M. C. *Rev.* GOLDING LANE. BREWER—1656, in the field.

537 RICHARD PAWLEY AT THE 3—Grocers Company arms.

Rev. CVPPS. IN GOLDING LANE—HIS HALFE PENY.

R. M. P.

538 THOMAS PERROT IN—Two sugar-loaves, in the field.
Rev. GOLDEN LANE . 1658—In the field, T. L. P.

539 AT THE VINE IN—A vine, in the field. *Rev.* GOLDEN
 LANE—In the field, G. W. B.

The sign appears to have conferred its name on a neighbouring court. See No. 1236.

Bede, in the eighth century, notices the culture of the vine in this country ; and vineyards are mentioned in the laws of Alfred. Domesday, among other vineyards therein particularized, includes one at Holeburne, and another at the village of Westminster.

540 AT THE WHITE SWAN—A swan, with collar and chain.
Rev. IN GOLDEN LANE—In the field, W. A. T.

GOODMAN'S FIELDS.

541 GOODMAN'S FIELDS BREWHOUSE . 1760 —Bear, ring in
 nose. *Rev.* THOMAS IORDAN AND CO.—THREE PENCE.

Large size. A rare brass token of the eighteenth century.

GOSWELL STREET.

542 AT THE BUTCHERS ARMS—Butchers Company arms.
Rev. IN GOSWELL STREET—In the field, M. A. G.

GRACECHURCH STREET.

543 SAMVELL KING IN—Man dipping candles, in the field.
Rev. GRACIOUS STREET—St. George and Dragon.

Stow, after noticing the conduit in Grasse street, observes, "higher in Grasse street is the parish church of St. Bennet, called Grasse church, of the herb market there kept." These notices are followed by a particular of the customs, or tolls, of Grass-church market, in the reign of King Edward the Third. Grass-church became in time, by the extinction of the market, perverted into Gracious street ; and here Tarlton, who by all representations appears to have led a dissolute and irregular life, once held "a tavern, at the sign of the Saba," king Solomon's queen of Sheba. The year is uncertain, as he and his wife subsequently had an ordinary in Paternoster row. He however, while one of the company playing at the Curtain, or theatre, in Shoreditch, died of the plague in Holiwell, now the High street, Shoreditch, September 3d, 1588, and was buried on the same day.

The fire in September, 1666, wholly destroyed Gracious street, but on being rebuilt it was named Gracechurch street, by which it is still known.

544 THE 3 TVNN TAVERNE IN—Three tuns; Vintners' arms.

Rev. GRACE CHVRCH STREETE—In the field, I. E. K.

The Three Tuns before the fire in 1666.

545 THOMAS ALLISON . 1668—Three tuns; Vintners' arms.

Rev. IN GRACIOVS STREET—HIS HALFE PENNY. T. A. A.

546 WILLIAM WILLIAMS IN—Lion rampant, in the field.

Rev. GRACE-CHVRCH STREET—In the field, W. F. W.

Possibly the White Lion, prior to the fire. The white lion, derived from the family of Mowbray, was the badge or ensign of the house of Howard.

547 ROBERT CARTER AT Y^E WHITE—Lion rampant, in field.

Rev. IN GRACECHVRCH STREETE—HIS PENNY. 1668.

Large brass, for penny currency.

548 NEW COFFEE HOVSE HALL—A talbot, in the field.

Rev. IN GRACE CHVRCH STREET—T. D. N. B. I^P

Large brass size. Two persons appear to have been concerned.

549 Another specimen, struck on red copper.

550 IAMES CHVRCHY AT THE—Bell, in the field. *Rev.* IN

GRACECHVRCH STREET—HIS HALFE PENNY. 1670.

THE GRANGE, Bermondsey.

551 THO: PRICE. THE RED COWE—A cow, and sugar-loaf.

Rev. AT Y^E GRAYNGE IN SOWTHWARK—HIS HALF PENY.

OLD GRAVEL LANE, Ratcliffe Highway.

552 IOHN ABBOT IN OVLD—In the field, a black jack.

Rev. GRAFELD LANE. IN WAPING—I. E. A., in field.

Taylor the water poet, in his "Jacke o'Lent, his beginning and entertainment," notices his avoidance of

"Black jacks at gentle buttery bars,
Whose liquor oftentimes breeds household wars."

Various ballads mention the black jack. In that entitled "The Times abuses," in the Roxburghe collection, now in the British Museum, occurs the following allusion :

"They call me fuddling Mull'd Sacke,
When drinke I have got none :
Cannot they thinke on the blacke jacke,
And let mull'd sacke alone ?"

The following carousing song is derived from an early manuscript :

"The black jack ! the merry black jack,
As it is tost on high-a,
Grows, flows—till at last they fall to blows,
And make their noddles cry-a.

The brown bowl ! the merry brown bowl,
As it goes round about-a ;
Fill, still—let the world say what it will,
And drink the drink all out-a.

The deep can ! the merry deep can,
As we do freely quaff-a ;
Fling, sing—be as merry as a king,
And sound a lusty laugh-a."

Diary of William Whiteway, 1618-34 ; Egerton MS. 784.

The Black Jack, see also Nos. 873 and 942.

GRAVEL LANE, Houndsditch ?

553 HENRY ENGLISH—Two tobacco-pipes crossed, in the field.

Rev. IN GRAVIL LANE—In the field, H. E.

The Puritans appear to have been as great whiffers as the royalists, and the prevalence of smoking excited the holy vengeance of Hugh Peters, who in one of his admonitory sermons exhorted his congregation to "beware, beloved, of three mischievous Ws—wine, women, and tobacco: but you will object, tobacco is no W; to which I answer, tobacco must be understood under the notion of a weed, and then it holds right."

GRAY'S-INN LANE.

554 THE C[ASTLE] TAVERNE—In the field, a castle.

Rev. IN GRAYES IN LANE—T. M. H., in the field.

555 IAMES COLE IN GRAYSE—HIS HALFE PENNY, in field.

Rev. INNE LANE. PEICE BROKER—In field, I. K. C.

Dealer in short remnants of cloth.

556 IOHN FARMER IN—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

Rev. GRAYES INN LANE—Man dipping candles.

557 TIMOTHEY HALSEY—Man dipping candles, in the field.
Rev. IN GRAISEN LANE—In the field, T. S. H.

558 AT THE SWAN TAVERNE—A swan, in the field.
Rev. AT GRAYS IN LANE-END—In field, W. M. G.

559 IOHN COX AT Y^E SWAN TAVERN—A swan, with collar.
Rev. AT GRAIES INN LANE END—In field, I. C. 1664.

560 HVMPHREY WIGAN. 1663—A harrow, in the field.
Rev. IN GRAIES INN LANE—In the field, H. B. W. $\frac{1}{2}$.

561 ROBERT KEMBLE . BAKER AT THE — Star with eight points, wavy. *Rev.* STARR . IN GRAIES INN LANE —HIS HALFE PENNY. 1667.

562 LYDIA DYNWELL AT Y^E—An oil-flask, in the field.
Rev. IN GRAIES INNE LANE—HER HALFE PENY. 1668.

GREAT GARDEN, St. Catharine's.

563 IOHN MAYSEY AT THE—Three tuns; Vintners' arms.
Rev. GREAT GARDN IN ST. KAT—In the field, I. A. M.

564 IOHN WEDELL AT THE—Corn-meter's shovel, in field.
Rev. IN GREAT GARDEN—In the field, I. K. W.

GREEN YARD, Within Leadenhall.

The Green yard was a portion of the garden attached to the old mansion of Leadenhall, when the residence of the Neville family.

565 THO: LANE Y^E GREEN YARD—Lion rampant; T. M. L.
Rev. WITHIN LEADENHALL—HIS HALF PENY.

566 HVMPHREY EEDES AT THE—Nag's head, in the field.
Rev. IN THE GREENE - YARD—HIS HALF PENY.

567 WILL: PAYNE AT THE BLACK—A bull, in the field.

Rev. IN THE GREENE YARD—HIS HALF PENY.

568 RICHARD NETTLETON—King's head; Charles II., in field.

Rev. IN THE GREENE YARD—HIS HALF PENY.

GREEN'S RENTS, Bride Lane.

569 EDM. IAMES. GREENS—The sun in rays, in the field.

Rev. RENTS. FLEET BRIDG—In the field, E. M. I.

570 EDM. IAMES. GREENS—The sun, in the field.

Rev. RENTS. FLEET BRIDG—A pestle and mortar.

Green's rents were wholly destroyed in the great fire of September, 1666.

GRAY FRIARS, Newgate Street.

571 IAMES WATERS AT—A gray friar, in the field.

Rev. GRAYE FRIARS GATE—In the field, I. A. W.

The entrance to the now Blue-coat School, then immediately opposite to the end of Warwick lane.

572 RICHARD TART IN GRAY—Coffee-man filling coffee-cup.

Rev. FRIERS HIS HALF PENY—In the field, R. T.

GRUB STREET, Cripplegate.

573 THOMAS ORGHAR. CHAND—In the field, T. A. O.

Rev. LER IN GRVB STRETE [16]67—HIS HALF PENY.

574 *George Hide. Grocer*, in three lines, across the field.

Rev. IN GRVBB STREET—Tobacco-roll and half-moon.

575 ROGER FOSSETT—A crane, in the field. *Rev.* IN GRVB

STREET—In the field, R. M. F.

576 IOHN DAWSON AT THE—Rose and crown, in the field.

Rev. IN GRVB STREET. 1666—HIS HALFE PENY.

577 SAM. WRIGHT. APOTHECARY—An unicorn: crown above.

Rev. IN GRVB STREET. 1669—HIS HALF PENY.

The sign designated the Crown and Unicorn.

GUILDHALL YARD.

578 THOMAS AILAY AT THE 3—Three tuns; Vintners' arms.

Rev. AT GVILDHALL GATE. 1665—In field, T. E. A. $\frac{1}{2}$.

"December 16th, 1654, Richard Major, vintner, at the Three Tons, by Guildhall, died intestate."—Richard Smith's Obituary, Sloane MS. 886.

579 WIL. TILER AT Y^E OFF[ICE]—In the field, W. A. T.

Rev. BEHIND THE 3 TVNS—GVILD HALL.

580 AT THE WHIT LYON—Lion rampant, in the field.

Rev. IN GVILD HALL GATE—In the field, W. A. C.

The White Lion, of which there are frequent notices by contemporary writers. Richard Smith, in his Obituary, Sloane MS. 886, notices, "January 26th, 1656, James Glasbrook, that once kept the White Lion ale-house in Guildhall yard, and after fined for alderman, died sodenly at Dr. Micklethwait's door, in Little Britain."

W. C. was the occupant before the great fire in September, 1666, that greatly injured Guildhall; in 1669 it was restored, and Robert Peete then became the tenant. The present south front of Guildhall is only a new casing on the old stone wall in 1789.

581 ROBERT PEETE. OVER AGAINST—Lion rampant, in field.

Rev. GVILDHALL GATE. 1669—HIS HALF PENY.

GUTTER LANE, Cheapside.

Fuller, speaking of Gutter lane, says "it took its name from him who was once the owner thereof, and was anciently inhabited by gold-beaters." Gutter lane is a perversion of Guthrum, a Danish name of notoriety in the reign of King Alfred. In 1280, Gregory de Rokesley, mayor of London, chief director of the royal mint, ordered the silver of the new coinage then progressing to be of the fineness "commonly called silver of Guthuron's lane." In the accounts of the Goldsmiths Company, of the quarterage received from those of the livery in 1492, some are described as residing in "Goodryn lane."

582 THOMAS FITZHVGH AT Y^E GOLDEN—In the field, I^P

Rev. ANCHOR IN GVTER LANE—An anchor, in field.

Fitzhugh's token is one of the large brass, or penny size.

HAND YARD, Holborn.

Hand yard appears to have been on the north side of Holborn. Hand court, nearly opposite to Great Turnstile, a well-known thoroughfare to Bedford row, was formerly known as Hand alley.

583 WILLIAM BARRETT . IN HAND—A hand, in the field.

Rev. YARD IN HOLBORN . 1668—HIS HALFE PENNY.

HARP ALLEY, Shoe Lane.

Harp alley, formerly called Harper alley, was for many years the mart of signs and sign-irons. Carved grapes and gilded sugar-loaves, for pendants, were till recently displayed in the shops; but the main character of the neighbourhood is wholly changed: it is the bathos of the professions of gilders and painters.

584 HENRY BROWNE AT HARPE—HIS HALFE PENNY.

Rev. ALLEY END . AT DITCH SIDE—In field, H. I. B.

HATTON GARDEN.

Evelyn mentions in his Diary, June 7th, 1659, his going "to see the foundations laying for a street and buildings in Hatton garden, designed for a little town, lately an ample garden."

585 THOMAS PRENCE IN—Three sugar-loaves, and T. M. P.

Rev. HATTON GARDEN—In field, HIS HALFE PENY.

HATTON WALL.

586 REBECKA NEGVS—A game cock, in the field—AT

Rev. HATTON WALL . 1657—In the field, R. N.

HAYMARKET.

587 IAMES WARREN . 1664—A half-moon, in the field.

Rev. IN THE HAYMARKETT . HIS HALF PENNY.

The reverse, in five lines across the field.

HERMITAGE, Wapping.

"On the east side and by north of the Tower, lieth East Smithfield. From thence, Nightingale lane, which runneth south to the Hermitage, a brewery, so called of a hermit sometime being there."—Stow, edit. 1603.

588 KINGS HEAD TAVERN—Head of King Henry the Eighth.

Rev. AT THE HERMITAGE—In the field, W. E. A.

589 WILLIAM KEDWARD BAKER—HIS HALFE PENY.

Rev. AT THE HERMETTAGE—Bakers Company arms.

HERMITAGE STAIRS.

590 JOHN NEWELL NEAR YE—Stick of candles, in the field.

Rev. HERMITAGE STAIERS—In the field, a Virginian, with bow and arrow.

Evidently a ship-chandler, made candles, and sold the best Virginian tobacco.

HOG LANE.

"East of the parish church of St. Botolph, Aldgate, were several inns for the reception of travellers, up to Hog lane end, some within the Bars, and a mark was there showing how far the liberties of the city extended. This Hog lane, now called Petticoat lane and Artillery lane, stretched north to Bishopsgate street. In Stow's time, about 1598, it had rows of elms on each side, with bridges and stiles to pass over into pleasant fields, but is now a continued building from Houndsditch to Whitechapel, and farther."—Seymour's *Survey of London*, 1734, vol. i. p. 276.

591 JOHN BAVET—Dog leading a horse by the bridle, in field.

Rev. IN HOGG LANE—In the field, I. A. B.

HOLBORN CONDUIT.

Holborn conduit stood on the rise of Snow hill, between Cow lane and Cock lane. The precinct of these tokens was wholly destroyed in the great fire.

592 QUEEN'S HEAD TAVERNE—Head of Queen Elizabeth, in the field.

Rev. AT HOLBORNE CONDUIT—In the field, E. E. H.

593 THE HEN AND CHICKENS—Hen with her brood, in field.

Rev. AT HOLBORNE CVNDVT—In the field, T. B.

594 ANTHONY IOYCE—Three stags, two and one, in the field.

Rev. AT HOBORN CONDVIT—In the field, A. K. I.

Apparently a leatherseller.

595 THE THREE SVGAR LOVES—Three loaves pendant.

Rev. AT HOLBORNE CVNDITE—In the field, T. E. S.

596 MATT. BAYLY AT Y^E RED COW—A cow, in the field.

Rev. NEAR HOLBORN CONDVIT—In field, M. T. B. $\frac{I}{2}$.

HOLBORN BRIDGE.

Holborn bridge was the ascent from the now top of Farringdon street to Ely place, where stood the palace of the bishops of Ely, and the garden, now builded on and called Hatton garden. Westward to the city boundaries, terminating the wide part near Gray's-inn lane end, called Holborn bars, was formerly called Low Holborn, or latterly, as on the tokens, Holborn. High Holborn is that portion of the main street from Holborn bars to Drury lane. Holborn is a perversion of Old-bourne.

597 IOHN MYRDOCK NEARE—The Mercers Company arms.

Rev. HOLBORNE BRIDGE—In the field, I. B. M.

598 ROBERT BOOTH—Two men with staves, in the field.

Rev. AT HOLBORNE BRIDG—In the field, R. B.

Query, the sign of the Two Drovers?

The "Description of a City Shower," printed in the *Tatler*, October 17th, 1710, and subsequently published in the collected works of Dean Swift, forcibly depicts the condition of Holborn bridge at this period, from the streams of filth of all hues and odours, under such a visitation :

"Each torrent drives, with rapid force,
From Smithfield or St. Pulchre's shape their course,
And in huge confluent join'd at Snow-hill ridge,
Fall from the conduit, prone to Holborn bridge."

599 RICHARD CORNISH—A castle, in the field. *Rev.* AT

HOLBORN BRIDG—In the field, R. M. C.

HOLBORN.

600 WILLIAM BLOW AT YE KINGS—HIS HALFE PENY.

Rev. ARMES IN HOLBARNE—The Royal arms crowned.

The "Old King's Arms" is still extant by Ely place.

601 IANE BOARDMAN NEERE—A ship sailing, in the field.

Rev. STAPLES INN IN HOLBORN—HER HALFE PENNY.

602 WILLIAM COBB—Sun in rays, Distillers' arms, in the field.

Rev. IN HIGH HOLBVRN—HIS HALF PENY.

The Sun tavern was near Fulwood's rents. In the *Banquet of Jestes*, 1639, duod., it is thus noticed: "A pleasant fellow willing to put off a lame horse, rode him from the Sunne tavern within Cripplegate, to the Sunne in Holborn, neere the Fuller's rents, and the next day, offering to sell him in Smithfield, the buyer asked him why he looked so leane; 'marry! no marvell,' answered he, 'for but yesterday I rid him from sunne to sunne, and never drew bit.'"

603 DAVID DEANE—The initials D. B. D., in the field.

Rev. IN HOLBORNE—In the field, 1657.

604 WILLIAM DANCER—Apple-tree, bearing fruit, in the field.

Rev. IN HOLBORNE. 1659—In the field, W. D.

"An apple is of evill report, or at leastwise hath but an evil name amongst the Romans, for the very name, *malum*, signifieth evill. Hence some forbid both cheese and apples with this fallacian, *caseus est nequam, et mala sunt mala*. Howbeit, not origination but fortune made them sophisters; for *málum*, an apple, deriveth his line of ancestry from the Greeke *melon*, of greate antiquitie, not unknown to Homer. Yet the obvious notation is passing plausible and more passable, because an apple was the cause or occasion of all evill; but whether it were an apple or no, *fides sit penes auctores*."—Henry Buttes's *Dyets Dry Dinner*, 1599, sign. B 8.

605 BAPTIST FRERE IN—In field, 1661. *Rev.* HOLBORNE.

OYLEMAN—B. S. F., in the field.

606 DANIELL GREY SALLVTATION—Angel Gabriel, and the Virgin. *Rev.* TAVERNE IN HOLBORNE—HIS HALFE PENY.

607 THE GOLDEN GRIFFIN—A griffin, in the field.

Rev. TAVERNE IN HOLBORNE—In the field, T. S. P.

Among the informations exhibited to the committee of inquiry relative to the great fire, printed in 1667, 4to, pp. 17, 18, is a long account of the apprehension of a woman charged with being an incendiary; her being carried to the Griffin in Holborn, and ordered by Lord Craven to be secured; but no further proceeding instituted. The woman, as in the case of Hubert, who was hanged, confessed voluntarily; but was never required to justify the words spoken by her.

608 ROB. HOLMES AT THE—Prince's plume, in the field.

Rev. FETHARS IN HOLBORN—In the field, R. H.

The Feathers tavern was on the south side of High Holborn. In 1785, the Feathers, then described as "a public-house," was greatly injured by a fire that destroyed several houses in Holborn, and backwards to Whetstone park. The house, number 262, has since been rebuilt. A court leading into Whetstone park, called Pargiter's rents, obtained subsequently the name of Feathers court from the sign. It is now a thoroughfare from Holborn into Whetstone park, and is midway between the two Turnstiles.

609 AT THE KINGS HEAD—Bust of King Henry the Eighth.

Rev. TAVERN IN HOLBORNE—H. M. H., in the field.

610 JOHN IONES IN HOLBORN—In the field, a pair of scales.

Rev. NEER GRAYES IN GATE—HIS HALFE PENY.

611 SYMON PANNATE—Butchers Company arms, in the field.

Rev. IN HIGH HOLBORNE—In the field, S. M. P.

"Each butcher, by himselfe, makes martial lawes,
Cuts throats and kills, and quarters, hangs, and drawes."

John Taylor the water poet's *Jack o' Lent*, 1617.

612 AT THE RED LION—A lion rampant, in the field.

Rev. IN HYE HOLBORN. 1652—In the field, L. C. S.

The Red Lion, whence Red-lion street, is in the parish of St. Giles in the fields. The fine stained glass windows of the old church were, during the sway of puritanical frenzy, ordered to be destroyed; but on the receipt of the order to that effect, the emblazoned glass was by a better feeling wholly moved and concealed, till on the restoration of royalty, the windows were replaced and again shone in their wonted splendour. One on the south side, that had become faulty, or was altogether deficient, would seem to have been supplied at the cost of mine host of the Red Lion, who appears to have been a loyalist.

Months after the establishment of Charles the Second, the royalists carried their pitiable resentment beyond the grave, by exhuming the bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw. The order for this purpose passed by a vote of the House

of Commons, December 8th, 1660. On Saturday, January 26th, 1661, the bodies of Cromwell and Ireton, in their coffins, were taken from their graves in Westminster abbey, and in the night of the following Monday conveyed in two carts to the Red Lion inn in Holborn. Bradshaw's was removed on Tuesday morning, and on Wednesday, the 30th, the anniversary of Charles the First's execution, to whose memory by this outrage no honour was rendered, the three coffins were placed on sledges, and ignominiously drawn from the Red Lion to Tyburn. The bodies were there taken from the coffins, and hanged on the cross-pieces of the triple-tree till sunset, when the heads were struck off and the corpses flung into a deep hole below the gallows; the heads on three poles were raised at the north end of Westminster hall, and there continued till blown down by gusts of wind. On the part of the exhumers this appears not to have been a promptly paid job, as the receipt for fifteen shillings, dated May 4th, 1661, is extant, "for taking up the corpses of Cromell, and Ireton, and Brasaw, rec. by mee, John Lewis."

The Red Lion continued to be a house of eminence; as Baron Atkins, in a letter dated from Lincoln's Inn, September 8th, 1666, describing the horrors of the late fire, writes, "Sir Richard Broom's house burned to the ground, where he has sustained great losses; and my brother Browne likewise, for my sister being then very ill, all the care was to remove her: they are all now at the Red Lyon in Holborne."

Andrew Marvell, who hated the Stuarts, and has left a name memorable for many reasons, ceased to exist August 18th, 1678, and was buried in St. Giles's church. Aubrey, desirous of learning the immediate site of his last home, inquired of the sexton, and was informed that "his body lay below the pews, on the south side of the church, under the window in which was painted in the glass a red lion, given by the innholder of the Red Lion in Holborn." In vain may the archæologist aim at further inquiry, or seek the

"Storied window richly dight;"

as, preparatory to the building of the present church, the windows and materials of the former one were, in 1730, consigned to Flitcroft, the builder, in part liquidation of his estimate of cost of the new edifice. Nothing is now known of the old windows.

The family name of the issuer of the token was possibly Stanton. An advertisement, in 1678, for the recovery of a horse, stolen or strayed from Warwick field, behind Warwick house, now Warwick court, Holborn, referred for reward to Robert Stanton, at the Red Lyon inn, in Holborn.

The Red Lion inn was on the south side of Holborn, but the house bearing the sign is no longer extant. Red Lion yard, west of the Old George and Blue Boar, being now an extensive range of stabling.

613 WILLIAM SHEERS—An anchor, in the field.

Rev. IN HOLBVRNE—In the field, 1656.

614 RICHARD SHEPHEARD CORNE—Three horse-shoes, in the field. *Rev.* CHANDLER IN HIGH HOLBORN—HIS HALF PENY. 1668.

According to Speed, "the familie of the Ferrers were first seated in Rutlandshire, as besides the credit of writers, the horse-shoe, whose badge it was, doth witness; where in the castle, and now the shire-hall, right over the seat of the

judge, a horse-shoe of iron curiously wrought, containing five foote and a halfe in length, and the bredth thereto proportionably, is fixed."—*Theatre of Great Britaine*, edit. 1627, p. 59.

The heralds state that Henry de Ferrariis, who came to England with William the Norman, in the capacity of chief farrier, is commemorated in the family of Ferrers, bearing arms, *argent*, six horse-shoes, *sable*, three, two, and one.

The arms on the token are those of the Farriers Company : *argent*, three horse-shoes, *sable*.

615 HUMPHRY SIMES—A cavalier's boot, in the field.

Rev. IN HOLBORNE. 1658—In the field, three pigeons?

616 ROBERT THODY AT Y^e—King's head; Charles the Second. *Rev.* IN HOLBORNE. 1667—In the field, HIS HALFE PENY.

The King's Head ale-house, an old building in Holborn, near Bloomsbury market, fell on August 24th, 1764, about three, p. m. The only person killed was a tipling tailor, named Murphy. The house on being rebuilt retained the same sign, but was recently demolished for the opening into New Oxford street.

617 AT THE THREE CVPS—In the field, M. D. B. *Rev.* IN HOLBORNE. 1658—Three cups, in the field.

Winstanley, who has recorded many interesting traits of his contemporaries, notices his being with Richard Head, the author of the *English Rogue*, on the coming forth of the first part, "drinking a glass of Rhenish, at the Three Cup tavern in Holborn." The commendatory verses written on that occasion are printed in his *Lives of the English Poets*, 1687, 8vo, p. 208.

Heywood, noticing the appliances of the taverners, says—"Come to plate, every taverne can afford you flat bowles, French bowles, prounet cups, beare bowles, beakers; and private householders in the citie, when they make a feast to entertaine their friends, can furnish their cupbords with flagons, tankards, beere-cups, wine-bowles; some white, some parcell guilt, some guilt all over, some with covers, others without, of sundry shapes and qualities."—*Philocothonista: the Drunkard opened*, 1635, 4to, p. 45.

618 THE 3 SVGAR LVES IN—Three sugar-loaves pendant.

Rev. TVRNSTILE IN HOLBORN—In the field, R. C. A.

619 RICHARD VNDERWOOD: HIS HALFE PENNY: R. E. V.

Rev. IN HOLBORN. POVLTERER—A running hare.

The inscription on the obverse in five lines.

The sign of "the Running Hare" was formerly not uncommon. In *The Schoolemaster: or Teacher of Table Philosophy*, 1583, it is said "during the ages of chivalry, if a man was going forth to war, or to a tournament, it was then

thought unlucky to meet a priest ;" so Melton, in his *Astrologaster*, asserts " it is very ill lucke to have a hare cross one in the high-way." With the general prejudice against the hare, why it should have been adopted as a sign occasions matter of question.

620 ELEANOR WEAVER NEAR—In field, E. W. *Rev.* GRAIES
INN GATE . HOLBORNE—HALFE PENY.

621 WILLIAM WHETSTONE—In the field, a Negro boy.
Rev. IN HOLBORNE .1653—W. I. W., in the field.

The "black boy," on obverse, holds a tobacco-leaf in his right hand, and a roll of tobacco under his left arm.

Whetstone, a man of some wealth, and, as his token shows, a tobacconist on the south side of Holborn, near the Turnstile, served the office of overseer of St. Giles in the fields in 1655. After the Restoration he was the builder of several houses at the east end, between Newman's row, the north side of Lincoln's-inn fields, and Holborn ; several persons adopting the same purpose, covered the site westward to Gate street with other houses, and the whole obtained, from the originator, the name yet retained, of Whetstone's park. The scene of every vice ; Dryden, Butler, and other writers have recorded its early history in indelible disgrace.

622 ALLAN WILSON AT Y^E FLEECE—A fleece, in the field.
Rev. TAVERN IN HOLBORNE—In the field, A. W.

The Golden Fleece was once the occasion of a *jeu d'esprit* said to have been uttered by Great Britain's Solomon. Old Lambe of Bury used to go hunting very brave in apparel, so glittering and radiant he eclipsed all the court. King James, seeing him one day in the field, asked what he was, and was told it was one Lambe. "Lambe," said the king, "I know not what kinde of lambe he is, but I am sure he hath a good fleece on his back."—Sir Nicholas L'Estrange, *Merry Passages and Jests*, Harl. MS. 6395.

HOLYWELL LANE, Shoreditch.

623 EDMYND BANNISTER IN HOLLO—A lion rampant, in
the field. *Rev.* WAY LANE SHORDITCH 1668—HIS
HALFE PENY. E. E. B.

HOLYWELL STREET, Strand.

Holywell street, extending from St. Clement's churchyard to the church of St. Mary-le-Strand, was, as Strype in 1720 describes the street, "commonly called the back of St. Clement's, a place inhabited by divers salesmen and piece-brokers." Silkmen, bodice and stay makers were here formerly congregated, chiefly distin-

guished by the signs of the Half-Moon, the Golden Key, and the Indian Queen, as depicted on engraved shop-bills; but since London progressed westwards, the silk-mercens and stay makers have wholly abandoned the street, and there are now more publishers of periodicals, booksellers, and stallmen located here, than of any other trade.

- 624 AT THE BODY [or BODICE] MAKER—In the field, W. S.
Rev. IN HOLYWELL STRET—A bodice, or pair of stays.

HORSLEYDOWN, Southwark.

Horsleydown is a perversion of Horse down, originally having been a grazing ground for horses. A letter among the Paston Papers, dated Horshighdon, January, 1456, shows the appellation at that time to have been Horseydown.

- 625 PETER HALL . MELMAN—A wheatsheaf, in the field.
Rev. IN HORSLEYDOWNE—In the field, P. M. H.

HORSLEYDOWN LANE.

- 626 HENRY CRICH . IN — HIS HALF PENY, in the field.
Rev. HORSLEY DOWNE LANE—A wheatsheaf; H. A. C.
- 627 RICHARD PACK . 1669—The Butchers Company arms.
Rev. IN HORSE DOVNE LANE—HIS HALF PENY.
- 628 THOMAS STOKES IN—In the field, HIS HALF-PENY.
Rev. HORSLEYDOWN LANE—Two hands joined; T. A. S.

HORSLEYDOWN STAIRS.

- 629 AT THE SHVGER LOFF—A sugar-loaf, in the field.
Rev. HORSEY DOVNE STARES—In the field, R. G. S.
- 630 THE SHVGER LOFE AT—A sugar-loaf, in the field.
Rev. HORSLEY DOWN STARES—In the field, W. K. F.

HOSIER LANE, Smithfield.

- 631 AT THE SVGER LOFE—A sugar-loaf, in the field.
Rev. IN HOSER LANE . 1651—In the field, I. R. P.

632 RICHARD NORWOOD . SALTER—A nag's head, in the field.

Rev. IN OSIER LANE . 1668—HIS HALFE PENY.

HOUNSDITCH.

The ditch of the city extending from Aldgate, north-east to Bishopsgate, called "Houndsditch, for that in old time, when the same lay open, much filth, conveyed forth of the city, especially dead dogs, were there laid or cast." Such is Stow's definition; but the greater probability is, that the appellation was derived from the establishment of the hounds, which constituted the city kennel, being there maintained in the fifteenth century in a filthy manner. Arnold's Chronicle, printed soon after 1500, contains a petition to the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, referring to the abominable savours caused by the keeping of the kennel in the moat and ditches.

Stow, who in his youth appears to have known well the vicinity, details its progressive occupation from the enclosed field, and the "homely cottages" of the bed-ridden poor, there domiciled in poverty and sickness, yet recognized by the priory of the Holy Trinity; till there were built houses that rather wanted room than rent, for the most part possessed by brokers and sellers of old apparel. This was the London historian's description in 1598, at the close of the sixteenth century; but it soon became the resort of bad men, money-lenders, who rendered it a villainous place of extortion, rascally cheating, and usury. Glorious Ben, and other distinguished dramatists, players; and poets, are in their denouncements of these rapacious swarms irrefragable contemporary evidence; nor can the bitter anathemas of Taylor the water poet have escaped the reader. In his *Brood of Cormorants*, he sarcastically asks—

"Was Houndsditch Houndsditch call'd, can any tell,
Before the brokers in that street did dwell?
No sure it was not, it hath got that name
From them, and since that time they thither came;
And well it now may be call'd Houndsditch,
For there are hounds will give a vengeance twitch."

633 SARY HIET AT WOLSAK—A woolpack, in the field.

Rev. IN HOVNSDICH—In the field, S. H.

634 PHILLIP IEMMET—A game-cock, in the field.

Rev. GOLDEN . COCK . HVNDICH—In the field, P. E. I.

635 AT THE HAND AND PENN—Hand holding pen, in field.

Rev. IN HOVNSDITCH . 1653—In the field, M. A. T.

636 RICHARD HOLBROUGH—Hand holding pen, in the field.

Rev. IN HOVNSDITCH . 1669—HIS HALF PENY.

637 AT THE WHIT HORS IN—A horse current, in the field.

Rev. HOVND DICH NEA ALGATE—In the field, L. E. H.

638 AT THE WHITE HORS—A horse current, in the field.

Rev. IN HOVNESDICH . 1658—In the field, I. A. P.

Below the horse, on the obverse, is a small R; the mark of Thomas Rawlins, an engraver of considerable excellence, and, before the civil wars, an officer in the Tower Mint. When Parkhurst and Bushell were appointed masters of the mint established at New Inn, Oxford, in February 1642-3, Rawlins at the same time was constituted chief engraver; but on the king's affairs becoming hopeless, Rawlins fled to Paris. On his returning to England, his mark is found on the town-pieces of 1652, struck for the cities of Bristol and Oxford; and there are doubtless others to which he did not affix his initial. In 1658 his mark is again distinguished on the Houndsditch and one or two other tokens. He was then in extreme distress, as evidenced by a letter addressed by him, from "the Hole in St. Martin's, Febru. 27, 1657-8," to John Evelyn, pathetically imploring his aid.

"Sir: It is my misfortune since my coming into England, to rancounter many misfortunes. I am now a prisoner*, and am resolved to make use of the Act for Relief of Poore Prisoners, and only want money to sue out my Habeas Corpeas. Sir, it is for God's sake I begg your charitye, and I shall returne it ether in worke, in which, I thank God, I have much bettered my selfe since I had the honor to see you at Parris, or in what quantity of money you shall be pleased to furnish me with. Sir, I once more for Heaven's sake implore your assistance, to him that writs him selfe, however distressed at this tyme,

"Yor faithfull and ever gratefull servant, THO: RAWLINS."

Evelyn, in his endorsement of the letter, described him as "an excellent artist, but debash'd [debauch'd] fellow;" nor is there the slightest inference to be drawn that this urgent appeal was otherwise than unfavourably received. The engraving of traders' irons was at best but precarious and unremunerative, and although he is known to have competed for the proposed state farthings, to displace those issued by traders and ale-house keepers, yet he was thoroughly unsuccessful. The piece with Oliver's profile on the obverse, and having on the reverse the attributes of the three kingdoms entwined on columns, inscribed THVS VNITED INVINCIBLE, and again issued in four or five varieties known as patterns, were the productions of Thomas Rawlins. After the restoration of Charles the Second, Rawlins's patent as chief engraver was but slightly recognized; he however worked in the mint on the official seals; the money-dies being supervised by younger, more energetic, and more skilfully practised hands. He died in 1670.

* The "Hole in St. Martin's," where Rawlins intimated he was then a prisoner, was one of the many cells called public prisons, which disgraced the metropolis in the seventeenth century. Cromwell, in his war with the Dutch, crammed it with prisoners; and in October, 1653, the Dutch captains there confined addressed a petition to General Monk, praying his good offices towards their liberation; it was dated "from the Prison in the Mewes," and from that appellation was possibly a place of confinement created under the Stuarts; subsequently it became the parish watch-house, of which there is an excessively rare print. It stood on the east side of the Mews, the site being the now roadway in front of the east end of the Royal Academy.

639 WILLIAM ACTON AT Y^E—A golden ball, in the field.

Rev. IN HOVNSDITCH. 1664—A pair of opened scissors.

640 JOHN PALMER . IN—An anchor, in the field.

Rev. HOVNSDICH . 1667—In the field, I. I. P.

Query, the Blue Anchor? noticed in Seymour's otherwise Mottley's *Survey of London*, 1734, vol. i. p. 371, as the boundary in that part of Bishopsgate ward.

641 PETER ESSINGTON—Rose and crown, P. E., in the field.

Rev. IN HOVNSDICH . 1668—HIS HALF PENY.

IRONGATE, St. Catharine's.

Stow, describing the Tower in his time, observes that "on the south side, towards the east, is a great and strong gate, commonly called the iron-gate, but not usually opened."

642 AT IRON GATE—In field, Grocers Company arms; I. E. P.

Rev. HIS HALFE PENNY—The full name in monogram.

643 EDMON SMITH AT IRON—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

Rev. GATE . NEAR THE TOWER—A trumpeter sounding.

644 IOHN PATSTON—The name in monogram, in the field.

Rev. AT THE IRON GATE—In the field, I. A. P.

645 DAVID KEMPE AT THE—A cock, in the field.

Rev. NEAR . IRON . GATE—In the field, D. A. K.

646 IN ST KATHARINES—A cock and bull, in the field.

Rev. NIGH Y^E IRON GATE—In the field, W. H. R.

A graphical illustration of what most persons have heard—a cock and bull story, a tale expressing one thing, but meaning another; a something told with, in modern phraseology, a mental reservation to deceive. Cave Beck, in a now excessively rare volume, hunted down by Grangerites for the portrait, entitled *The Universal Character*, 1657, 8vo, renders a coeval elucidation of the sign:

"The Egyptians of old had a symbolical way of writing, by emblems and figures, which might be read by other nations instructed in their wisdom, but was so hard to learn, and tedious in the practice, that letters soon jostled them out of the world; besides, most of their hieroglyphicks were so catachrestical, the picture shewing one thing to the eye, and a quite different sense imposed upon it,

that they justified the painter who drew a mis-shapened cock upon a sign-board, and wrote under it, 'this is a bull.'"

A volume of early ballads, in the writer's possession, has one entitled "The Cock and the Bull," a species of instruction to a young flirt how to vex her lover; the burthen being,

"Then to tell him a tale of a cock and a bull,
That you mean'd no such thing, but was playing the fool!"

So again, by a more recent writer:

"Jove bid it fill his head top-full,
Of taking Troy, and cock and bull."

Homer's Iliad Travestie, 1762, duod.

IRONGATE STAIRS.

- 647 C² R.—Bust of King Charles the Second, enrobed.
Rev. R. M. C. at Irongate Staires. 1664, in script type.

IRONMONGER LANE, Cheapside.

- 648 JOHN SNOW IN—WHIT[E] BAKER, in the field.
Rev. IREMONGER LANE—In the field, I. S.

IVY LANE, Paternoster Row.

The venella, or narrow way, of Ivy lane is noticed in a grant by King Edward the First to the City of London, in 1281.

- 649 WILLIAM OSMAN . CORNE—A harrow? in the field.
Rev. CHANDLER . IN IVEY LANE—In the field, W. O.

- 650 WILLIAM HEBB IN—Plasterers Company arms, in field.
Rev. IVEY LANE. 1664—In the field, W. I. H.

JACOB STREET, Southwark.

- 651 THE BVNCH OF GRAPES—A bunch of grapes, in the field.
Rev. IN IACOB STREETE—In the field, W. A. C.

"The superexcellency of the grape plant and fruite is inestimable; yet by the way to be noted, in that God calleth his church a vine; the fruite or *uvæ* whereof are good workes; therefore in many places of the scripture, every vine is cursed with a *væ*, whereon there are found no *uvæ*. *Avæ* blesseth, a *væ* curseth."—Henry Buttes's *Dyets Dry Dinner*, 1599, sign, B 3.

ST. JAMES'S GUARD.

652 WILL: SLIDD. SVTLER TO Y^E GVARD—Head of Monk.*Rev.* AT ST IAMESES. HIS HALF PENY—W. I. S.

Issued probably from the canteen at the Horse-guard, in St. James's park, facing the banquetting-house, Whitehall. In the second edition of Pennant's *Account of London* is an engraved view from a painting of this period. Canaletti also painted a view of the old Horse-guard; it is engraved among the illustrations to Smith's Westminster.

Monk, as captain-general, immediately after the Restoration had a brief vitality of sign-board notoriety, that has long since passed away. His head appears on this and another token, No. 1165. Distinction derived from a meretricious and often misplaced popularity is but too frequently painfully evanescent. Horace Walpole illustrates this remark most pointedly, in a letter to General Conway, dated in April, 1747; alluding to this transitory adulation in his day, he observes "I was yesterday out of town, and the very signs, as I passed through the villages, caused me to make very quaint reflections on the mortality of fame and popularity. I observed how the duke of Cumberland's head had succeeded almost universally to Admiral Vernon's, as his had left but few traces of the duke of Ormond's. I pondered these things in my heart, and said unto myself—surely all glory is but a sign." *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

ST. JAMES'S FIELDS.

St. James's fields, unbuilt-on until after the restoration of King Charles the Second, was the open space west of the Haymarket, between Pall Mall and Piccadilly; now the site of Waterloo place, Charles street, St. James's square, and Jermyn street. Here annually some centuries before was held a fair, till the lank-haired religionists, who deemed even a smile profaneness, induced a resolution of the Commonwealth Parliament, on Thursday, July 17th, 1651, that "the fair usually held and kept yearly at St. James's within the liberty of the city of Westminster, on or about the 25th of July, be forborne this year; and that no fair be held or kept there by any person or persons whatsoever, untill the Parliament shall take further order."

With the return of royalty more liberal views obtained countenance; and on September 27th, 1664, a market, to be called St. James's market, for every kind of provisions, was proclaimed to be thenceforth held in St. James's fields, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays; and for all kinds of cattle, in the Haymarket, in the parish of St. Martin's in the fields. The ground, market-house, shops, and other buildings of the St. James's market, were on May 22d, 1696, leased to Thomas Hall, esq., for ninety-nine years, from Michaelmas, 1740, and to terminate on October 10th, 1839; the fine 1,300*l.*, and the annual rent 10*l.* The rents many years since were estimated at 500*l.* *per annum*; and the lease becoming the property of the earl of Godolphin, he, in 1766, left one moiety of the rents to the duchess of Newcastle, and the other to the marquis of Carmarthen. The market was let in 1799 at the annual rent of 1,600*l.*

653 DAVID THOMAS. 1663—In field, an anchor: crown above.

Rev. IN ST IAMES FEILDES—In the field, D. I. T.

ST. JAMES'S MARKET.

654 SARAH AVSTIN AT THE GREEN—Wild man, with club.

Rev. MAN IN ST. IAMES MARKET PLACE—HER HALFE PENNY.

Christian the Third, king of Denmark, father of Anne, queen of King James the First, bore, as supporters to his arms, two savage men wreathed about the loins and temples with ivy, and bearing spiked clubs. Queen Anne had such a figure as her sinister supporter ; since represented in pageants and on the tokens as bearing an unspiked club, and designated the Green Man. See also No. 1222.

The market-place was at the end of Norris street, a short street opposite to Panton street in the Haymarket.

655 THOMAS IENNINGS IN—A man dipping candles, in the field. *Rev.* WESTMIN. OR IN MAR[KET] LANE—In the field, T. E. I.

656 THOMAS IENNGS IN—A man dipping candles, in the field. *Rev.* WESTMIN. OR IN MAR[KET] LANE—In the field, T. E. I.

Market lane was parallel with the Haymarket, a cart-way leading from Pall-Mall to St. James's market. The houses on the east side have been long since absorbed into the site of the rear of the King's theatre or Italian Opera-house ; the arcade behind it being Market lane, so transformed in the modern improvements.

657 GEORGE ROS GROCER—In the field, a rose. *Rev.* IN ST. IAMES MARKETT—HIS HALFE PENNY.

658 BYRBAGE 'SALTER AT Y^E—Rose and crown, in the field. *Rev.* IN ST. IAMESES MARKETT—HIS HALFE PENY.

659 EDWARD PERSMORE—A vase of flowers, in the field. *Rev.* IN ST. IAMES MARKET—In the field, E. E. P.

Vulgo, "the Flower-pot," but derived from the earlier representations of the Salutation of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary, in which either lilies were placed in his hand, or they were set as an accessory in a vase. As popery declined, the angel disappeared, and the lily-pot became a vase of flowers ; subsequently the Virgin was omitted, and there remained only the vase of flowers. Since, to make things more unmistakable, two debonair gentlemen, with hat in hand, have superseded the floral elegancies of the olden time, and the poetry of the art seems lost.

- 660 RICHARD BARNES—The Mercers' arms, in the field.
Rev. OF MARKETT STREET—In the field, R. B.

Market street, on the east and west sides of St. James's market.

- 661 LAVRANCE BALL HIS HALF PENY—Bakers' arms.
Rev. IN ST. IAMES MARKETT. 64—In the field, L. E. B.

- 662 RICH: BARRETT CHANLER—Cheese-knife, in the field.
Rev. IN ST. IAMESSES. 1665—In the field, R. A. B.

- 663 ELIZABETH TOWNSEND IN ST.—The market-house.
Rev. IAMESSES MARKETT. 1666—HER HALFE PENNY.
 E. T.

The market-house, of which no engraving is known to the writer, was erected this year. Pepys, in his Diary, on April 1st (no fool either), confesses the plenitude of his prying curiosity: "up and down my lord St. Alban's his new buildings and market-house, looking to and again into every place building." Modern improvements have now swept away the whole.

The Townsend family lived at the north-east corner of St. Alban's street, facing the south side of the market-house; they remained till the demolition, in 1818, and then occupied one of the first erected houses in Charles street, in the Hay-market, and are still there as poulterers.

- 664 ANN KANES IN ST IAMES—Floral device; A. K. *Rev.*
 MARKETT. MILLINER. 1667—HER HALFE PENNY.

- 665 *Mark Lawn. Fishmonger*—In the field, 1667, and $\frac{1}{2}$.
Rev. IN ST. IAMES MARKET PLACE—A plough.

- 666 THO: PAGITT CHEESMONGR—A woman churning, in the field. *Rev.* IN ST. IAMESSES MARKET PLACE—HIS HALF PENY. 1669.

- 667 JOHN DICKENSON. 1669—In the field, a sugar-loaf; I. D.
Rev. IN ST. IAMES MARKET—In the field, a rose.

JERUSALEM ALLEY, Gracechurch Street.

- 668 ED: CHENEY AT THE SWAN—A swan, in the field.
Rev. IN IERSALEM ALLEY—In the field, E. A. C.

- 669 SENT IERUSALEM ALLE—In field, view of Jerusalem.
Rev. IN GRATIOVS STREET—E. E. A., in the field.

JEWIN STREET, Cripplegate.

“In Redcross street, on the west side from St. Giles’s churchyard, a large plot of ground called the Jews’ garden, as being the only place appointed them in England wherein to bury their dead ; till 1177, when it was permitted to them, after long suit to King Henry the Second and the parliament at Oxford, to have a special place assigned them in every quarter where they dwelt. This plot of ground remained to the Jews till the time of their final banishment out of England ; and is now turned into fair garden-plots and summer-houses for pleasure.”—Stow, ed. 1603. The occupation of the site by the Jews in the olden time is perpetuated in the name of Jewin street.

- 670 AT THE SVNN. 1659. IN—The sun in rays, in the field.
Rev. IEWIN STREETE—In the field, I. M. D.

- 671 IOHN GOVLDLEY IN IEWEN—I. G., in the field.
Rev. STREET. CHEESMONGER—HIS HALF PENY. 1669.

OLD JEWRY, Cheapside.

The Old Jewry, on the south side of Lothbury, a street so called of Jews some time dwelling there, and near adjoining. William duke of Normandy first brought them from Rouen to inhabit here. Their synagogue, at the north corner of the Old Jewry, King Henry the Third granted to the prior and brethren of a new order of friars, called the Fratres de Sacca, from their being clad in sackcloth ; on their extinction at a later date, Robert Large, lord mayor in 1439, and Hugh Clopton, lord mayor in 1492, occupied the mansion. In 1598, when Stow wrote, he adds “thus much for this house, sometime the Jews’ synagogue, since a house of friars, then a nobleman’s house, after that a merchant’s house wherein mayoralties have been kept, and now a tavern, and hath to sign a Windmill.” The Old Jewry was utterly destroyed in the fire of September, 1666.

- 672 ANDREW BLEACHLE . WHIT—A hart couchant, in field.
Rev. IN THE OLD IVREY—In the field, A. A. B.

- 673 IOHN MELLER—A game-cock, with spurs, in the field.
Rev. IN OLD IVREY. 1663—In the field, I. M. M.

- 674 THO : WALKER AT YE SVGER LOF—A sugar-loaf ; 1666.
Rev. IN YE OLD IVRY. HIS HALF PENY—T. I. W.

675 HENRY PELLING AT THE—A mitre, in the field.

Rev. LOWER END OVLD IVRY—HIS HALF PENY. 1668.

Mitres occur as charges in the insignia of several English sees and abbeys, but as a part of the episcopal costume in the Anglican church the practice has long since become obsolete: it is the relique of a rule formerly attempted among the Romish prelates, even then neither strictly observed nor enforced.

676 ROBINS IN OLD IEWRY—The figure 3, in indentation.

Rev. Blank.

Struck on leather. One inch and two eighths diameter.

A LEATHER THREE-PENCE of excessive rarity; formerly in the collection of Dr. Samuel Pegge, at whose sale in 1797 it was purchased by the late David Alves Rebello, of Hackney, for 2*l.* 4*s.*

The idea of leather money appears to have struck the fancy of Sir William Davenant, who, in his comedy of *The Wits*, 1636, 4to, thus alludes to it:

“ Bury her gold with her!
'Tis strange her old shoes were not interr'd too,
For fear the days of Edgar should return,
When they coin'd leather.”—Act v. sc. 1.

Play-writers rarely adhere to facts; and this flourish is a whimsy of the poet.

Robin's, at a later date, is mentioned by Macky, as one of the three celebrated coffee-houses in Change alley, called Garraway's, Robin's, and Jonathan's. That writer speaks of Robin's being the resort of the foreign bankers, and often even of foreign ministers.—*Journey through England*, edit. 1724, 8vo, vol. i. p. 169.

677 RICHARD TYMMS AT Y^E—Three sugar-loaves, and R. T.

Rev. IN Y^E OLD IEWRY. 1670—In field, HIS HALFE PENNY TOKEN.

ST. JOHN'S LANE, Clerkenwell.

St. John's lane, leading from St. John's street, where Hicks's hall formerly stood, to St. John's gate.

678 AT THE BIRD IN HAND—Hand holding bird: star above.

Rev. IN S. IOHNS LANE—In the field, T. M. A.

ST. JOHN STREET, Clerkenwell.

679 IONATHAN GRAST IN ST.—In field, the initials I. F. G.

Rev. IOHNS STREET. CHEESE—MONGER [16]57.

- 680 JOHN GARNER—In the field, a globe. *Rev.* IN S.
JOHN STREET—A globe, in the field.
- 681 THOMAS SAYLE AT YE WHITE BEARE—A bear chained,
in the field. *Rev.* IN ST IOHNS STREET. SALTER—
HIS HALFE PENNY. T. S. S.
- 682 GEORGE SCAVINTON—In the field, a stick of candles.
Rev. IN ST IOHN STREET—G. E. S., in the field.
- 683 IAM. SMITH. SOPE BOILER—Horse and groom, in field.
Rev. IN ST. IOHN STREET—In the field, I. M. S.
- 684 EDWARD MEDWINTER AT THE—King's head; Charles
the Second. *Rev.* TAVERN IN ST. IOHN STREET—
HIS HALF PENY.
- 685 *John Dodson his halfe Penny*, in four lines.
Rev. In *St. Iohn Street*. 1667, in script characters.
- 686 THOMAS PRESTWOOD—Salters Company arms, in field.
Rev. IN ST. IOHN STREET. 1668—HIS HALFE PENY.
- 687 EDMVND MANNING AT YE—Tobacco-roll; HIS $\frac{1}{2}$, in field.
Rev. IN ST. IOHNS STREETE [16]71—A sugar-loaf.

St. Katharine's, see CATHARINE'S.

KENT STREET.

- 688 THOM: STIVER AT THE—Tallow-chandlers' arms, in field.
Rev. END OF KENT STREETE—In the field, T. S. 1652.
- 689 BENETT MARINOR IN—In field, B. E. M. *Rev.* KENT
STREETE. 1656—A bear and ragged staff.

In Shakespeare's historical play of *King Henry the Sixth*, Clifford, in his vaunt of defiance to Warwick, threatens personal vengeance in the coming conflict:

"Might I but know thee by thy household badge."

Warwick replies—

“ Now by my father's badge, old Nevil's crest,
The rampant bear chain'd to the ragged staff,
This day I'll wear aloft my burgonet.”—Second Part, act v. sc. 1.

Shakespeare here confounds the crest with the cognizance; nor was the latter the badge of Neville, but of the Beauchamps, who preceded him in the earldom.

690 AT THE WHITE BEARE—Bear with collar, and H. E. M.

Rev. IN KENT STREETE—A FARTHING CHANGER.

H. M. appears to have officiated as an agent in the collecting and interchanging with the issuers of farthing tokens. One other instance occurs; RICHARD RICH, in Little Drury lane, Mealman, has on his token, “ CHANGER OF FARTHING.” See No. 414. How this agency was effected does not appear.

The household furniture and fixtures of the White Bear public-house in Kent street, in the parish of St. George, Southwark, were announced for sale by auction by Thomas Fish, June 14th, 1781. The White Bear is yet a sign in Kent street.

691 WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER AT Y^E—Anchor, in the field.

Rev. IN KENT STREET—HIS HALF PENNY. W. C.

Square in form.

692 MICKELL RIDLEY—Mercers Company arms, in the field.

Rev. IN KENT STREET—In the field, M. I. R.

Evelyn mentions in his Diary, December 5th, 1683, “ I was this day invited to a wedding of one Mrs. Castle, the daughter of one [James] Burton, a broom-man, by his wife, who sold kitchen-stuff in Kent street, whom God so blessed that the father became a very rich and was a very honest man; he was sheriff of Surrey [in 1673], where I have sat on the bench with him.”

Kent street, after the lapse of two centuries, presents but little improvement.

KING'S-BENCH PRISON, Southwark, see No. 211.

KING STREET, Covent Garden.

693 THE WHITE BEARE. IN KING STREET—A bear passant, chained.

Rev. IN COVENT GARDEN. HIS HALF PENY—In the field, N. S. N.

The name of NATHANIEL NORRINGTON appears in the poor-rate assessment book, 1663; but the burial register notices on August 10th, 1660, the interment of “ a child of Mr. Norrington.” The same chronicle of death records his burial, “ of the plague,” on October 27th, 1665, as also of several of his children. The plague this year caused so great a depopulation in the neighbourhood that would now be scarcely credited. Pepys, in his Diary, January 19th, 1666, in reference

to the ravages of the pestilence in the metropolis, notices as "a remarkable thing, how infinitely naked all that end of the town, Covent Garden, is at this day of people; while the city is almost as full again as ever it was."

KING STREET, St. Giles's in the Fields.

694 THO: WOOLLAMS IN NEW KING—In field, three brushes.

Rev. STREET. IN ST. GILES Y^E FEILDS—HIS HALFE PENNY. T. I. W.

KING STREET, Westminster.

695 THE BELL TAVERN IN—A bell, in field. *Rev.* KINGS STREET. WESTMINS.—In the field, C. M. D.

The Bell tavern was one of very early date. Among the expenses of Sir John Howard, under November 15th, 1466, are noticed, "Item, my mastyr spent for his costes at the Belle at Westemenstre, iij*s.* viij*d.*"

"November 27th. Item, my mastyr spent at the Belle at Westemenstre, ij*s.*"

"December 1st. Item, my mastyr spent at the Belle at Westemenstre, xxij*d.* ob."

"February 3d, 1464-5. Item, paid mastres Ysbelles costes at the Belle at Westemenstre, xvj*d.*"

"Item, the same day paid fore iijj mennes sopers that brought her to London, vj*d.*"

Mistress Isabel was Sir John's second daughter by his first wife, Catherine, daughter of Thomas lord Molines.

Pepys, in his Diary, mentions the Bell tavern: "July 1st, 1660, met with Purser Washington, with whom and a lady, a friend of his, I dined at the Bell tavern in King street; but the rogue had no more manners than to invite me, and let me pay my club."

The October club met at the Bell tavern in Queen Anne's reign, when the Bell appears to have been both a coffee-house and tavern. Tickets were procurable here for the Gravesend land adventure scheme, 400*l.* for 5*s.*, announced in the *Examiner*, September 21st, 1710, "to be drawn in the fairest manner out of two wheels, and by two parish boys, at Plaisterers' hall, near Cheapside, on the 27th instant." On December 2d, in the same year, the curious collection of paintings by different masters, formed by Cornelius Van de Velde, were announced for sale by auction, at the Bell tavern.

696 Y^E BLACK DOGG IN KING—In the field, a dog.

Rev. STREET. WESTMINSTER—G. H. W., in the field.

The Dog tavern, noticed in Taylor the water poet's *Dogge of Warre*, was another house of old resort; but why the frequency of the sign of the Black Dog, has baffled the writer's enquiries. Ben Jonson's infirmities appear to have prevented the frequency of his visits to the Devil, about the time of old Sym's death early

in 1627, and on his being stricken with palsy, in 1628, the distance was probably beyond his power. Aubrey relates that Ben, "in his later time, lived in Westminster, in the house* under which you passe, as you goe out of the churchyard into the old palace, where he dyed." This was but a short distance to the Dog tavern in King street, and it became the western rendezvous where the literati and wits, who acknowledged Ben Jonson as their chief, met to associate with the jovial spirits of the age. Herrick, on his leaving college, says he here "quaffed the mighty bowl" with Ben Jonson; but could not, as he tells us, "thrive in frenzy like rare Ben," who seems to have exceeded all his competitors in sallies of wild wit and high imaginations. Herrick quitted London in 1629, on being presented to the vicarage of Dean Prior in Devonshire, where he continued, till on the death of Charles the First he was ejected from his rural parish. Jonson had in the mean while died, and Herrick on coming to London, supported in the means of living by some wealthy royalists, again participated in the tavern gaieties of the metropolis. Recollections of "the brave translunary scenes" then gone by inspired his muse thus to address the shade of "glorious Ben." It commences—

" Ah Ben !
 Say how or when
 Shall we, thy guests,
 Meet at these lyric feasts
 Made at the Sun †,
 The Dog, the Triple Tun ;
 Where we such clusters had
 As made us nobly wild, not mad !
 And yet such verse of thine
 Outdid the meat, outdid the frolic wine."

Ben's means of subsistence were, according to entries in the Pell records, his annuity as poet laureate, one hundred marks, or 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* He appears also to have been in the receipt of a yearly pension of fifty marks from the Chamber of London, that was in the time of his greatest need withdrawn. The Harl. MS. 4955, fol. 204, contains his memorable letter to William Cavendish, then earl, but subsequently duke of Newcastle, dated Westminster, December 20th, 1631, earnestly praying for relief. His urgent need is enforced by the intimation that "Yesterday, the barbarous court of Aldermen have withdrawn their chandlerly pension, for verjuice and mustard, 33*½**l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*" From this time onward, till death brought him his quietus, poor Ben's, from his infirmities and necessities, was but a sorry existence.

* The site of Ben Jonson's house is defined in Capon's plan of the Palace of Westminster.

† The Sun tavern was also in King street, Westminster. In the steward's account of the expenses of Sir John Howard, knight, under March 26th, 1464, occurs the "Item, at dynere at Westemenstyr at the taverne of the Sonne, when my mastyr dynyd wyth mastyr Stanley, i*j**s.*"

Sir John passed the evening of that day with "Syre Nycholas Latemer, at the Mermayd in Bredstret," and expended in wine, "x*d.* ob."

Another entry under September 3d, 1468, notices a payment "to the godewife at the Sone in the Kinges strete at Westmynster, for v*j* pipes, price of the pipe viij*d.*, summa iiii*s.*" These wine-pipes were required for Sir John's carvel then fitting for sea.

Aubrey states that Ben Jonson died August 6th, 1637, and was buried on the 9th in Westminster abbey, "in the north aisle, in the path of square stones opposite to the 'scutcheon of Robertus de Ros.'"

The brevity of the inscription over his grave, "O RARE BEN JOHNSON," has excited the surprise of many not aware of its origin. Sir John Young, of Great Milton, Oxfordshire, passing through the abbey, and not finding any memorial to the poet, gave one of the masons then working there eighteen pence to cut that line in the stone that covered his last deposit. The smallness of the stone occasioned the absurd tradition that has lasted to our time, that Ben Jonson's body, to save charges, was buried in an upright posture.

The original inscribed stone that marked Ben Jonson's grave was, on the recent repaving of the abbey, very laudably placed against the wall, below the monument of Brigadier-general Killegrew, in order to preserve it from injury. The new stone that now covers the site of the poet's last earthly tenement is inscribed like the former, to arrest the footsteps of those who might otherwise heedlessly pass over the spot.

Richard Smith, in his Obituary, mentions "April 17th, 1648, died Mr. Slinger, vintner, at the Dogg at Westminster." Previous to the Restoration, the Dog tavern was one of much resort by the cavaliers and dependants on the sunshine of royalty. Pepys mentions it as a house of that character. In his Diary, he records his being there on March 8th, 1660, and hearing the news of the death, on the third of the previous month, of the great Charles Gustavus, king of Sweden. Later he notices, October 10th, 1666, being the fast-day for the fire, "went with Sir W. Batten to Westminster, to the parish church, St. Margaret's, where were the parliament men, and Stillingfleet in the pulpit; so full, no standing there, so he and I to eat herrings at the Dog tavern."

697 THE BORS HEAD IN KINGS—Boar's head, lemon in mouth.

Rev. STREETE. WESTMINSTER—In the field, I. D. W.

The Blue Boar's Head tavern was on the park side of King street, between Gardener's lane and George yard. The original site, and its communication from King street to De la Haye street, are defined in Blome's Map of St. Margaret's parish, retained in the booksellers' edition of Strype's Stow, 1754. The Boar's Head tavern was rebuilt about the middle of the last century.

The Protector Oliver is traditionally said to have resided in King street, Westminster, and in the rate-books of St. Margaret's he is described as "Lieutenant-generall Oliver Cromwell." His house is said to have been contiguous to the Boar's Head; but all identity seems lost. The Old Swan tavern, demolished in 1795, was engraved under the belief that was the house; but for the assertion there has not transpired the slightest authority.

698 WILLIAM WATTS. 1650—In three lines, across the field.

Rev. KING STREET. WESTMINSTER—Cordwainers' arms.

699 IN KINGS STREETE—A mortar, with two pestles.

Rev. WESTMINSTER. 1651—In the field, E. A. M.

700 IN KING STREETE—In the field, three gloves. *Rev.* IN WESTMINSTER—A fleur-de-lis, and S. B., in the field.

701 WILL. CLARKE IN KING—The Queen's head, in the field. *Rev.* STRET WESTMINSTER—In the field, W. E. C.

702 WILL. HAWKINS KING ST.—A bull's head, in the field. *Rev.* IN WESTMINSTER—In the field, W. H. H.

The Bull's Head, probably in compliment to Queen Anna Boleyn, whose family arms were *argent*, a chevron *gules*, between three bull's heads *sable*. They are thus emblazoned in the windows of the mansion, Wickham court, in Kent.

703 THOMAS SHERWOOD—A stag passant regardant, in field. *Rev.* IN KING STREETE—In the field, T. P. S.

704 EDWARD BARNARD AT Y^E DOLPHIN IN KING STREET IN WESTMINSTER. *Rev.* A dolphin: below, a hand pouring coffee; HIS HALF PENY.

The dolphin, one of the earliest devices in heraldry, was borne on a banner by Andrew the Dauphin, count of Viennois, contemporary with King Henry the Third of England, and patriarch of the dauphins descended from the houses of Burgundy and La Tour. The form adopted was of course symbolical of the name of the province; *azure*, a dolphin *or*, was readily described by the vassals of Dauphiné, and one that was generally understood.

Shakespeare, in his play of *King John*, in using the word dolphin, as indicative of the dauphin—

“Lewis the Dolphin and the heire of France,”

has inadvertently committed a gross anachronism. King John died more than a century before the title was created, or borne by the heirs-apparent of the throne of France.

On tradesmen's tokens the dolphin is represented as embowed; it is so also on ancient coins and sculpture, as if sporting on the surface of the water, when it deceives the eye, and appears curved; and from those acknowledged faulty representations, the heralds have notwithstanding adopted the curved form on shields of arms. The dolphin, like all the cetacea, is destitute of scales, but scales are marked in armorial emblazonments, to give a more gorgeous effect to its naturally beautiful colours:

“And as he darts, the waters blue
Are streaked with gleams of many a hue,
Green, orange, purple, gold.”—*Lewis*.

705 WIDOW MATHEW. KING—1659, in the field. *Rev.* STREET. WESTMINSTER—In the field, K. M.

- 706 ALLAN ADLINGTON IN KING—In the field, a goat.
Rev. STREET IN WESTMINSTER. [16]67—HIS HALFE PENNY. A. K. A.

KNIGHT-RIDER STREET, Doctors' Commons.

Stow mentions Knight-rider street as famous in his day for fish and fish dinners; and derives the name of the neighbouring Friday street from the fishmongers dwelling there, who supplied or served at the Friday markets.

- 707 THE SWANN IN KNIGHT—Swan with collar and chain.
Rev. RIDER STREETE. 1650—In the field, G. H. G.

LAMBETH HILL, Upper Thames Street.

- 708 AT THE GREEN DRAGON—A winged dragon, in the field.
Rev. ON LAMBETH HILL. 1651—In the field, I. E. H.

- 709 SAMVELL ANDREWES AT—A cock, in the field.
Rev. FOOT OF LAMBETH HILL—In the field, S. E. A.

LAMBETH.

- 710 THOMAS EDMONDS—Corn-porters lifting a sack, in field.
Rev. LAMBETH. 1668—HIS HALFE PENNY.
- 711 HERCVLES COX. STARCH—Wheatsheaf and birds, in field.
Rev. MAKER IN LAMBETH. [16]69—HIS HALF PENY.
 H. E. C.

LAWRENCE LANE, Cheapside.

- 712 IOHN MASON AT WHITE—A hart lodged, in the field.
Rev. IN ST. LAVRENC LANE—In the field, I. M. M.

The White Hart and the Crossed Keys taverns, whence tokens were issued, have long since passed away; the Blossoms inn only remains; in the olden day it was named Bosom's inn; and in 1522, when Charles the Fifth visited King Henry the Eighth, that hostelry was occupied by the emperor's servants. The great fire of 1666 destroyed all vestiges of the original edifice. It was rebuilt, and an engraving represents the sign as a figure of St. Lawrence, bearing the palm of martyrdom in his right hand, and supporting a gridiron.

LEADENHALL MARKET.

713 KATRIN PICK—Butchers Company arms, in the field.
Rev. IN LEDEN. HALL—In the field, K. P.

714 EDWARD RVGBEY AT THE—Angel, in field. *Rev.* OVER
 AGAINST LEADENHALL—HIS HALF PENNY. 1668.

Hollar's Map of London, engraved in 1667, and sold by Nathaniel Brooke, marks out the immediate site of old Leadenhall.

LEADENHALL STREET.

715 HENRY SMITH IN LEA—A key; the golden key? [16]57.
Rev. DENHALL STREETE—H. S., in monogram.

Keys, in secular heraldry, generally refer to the office held by the bearer, in the service of the crown, and are then distinguished, *or*; but the practice of adopting the golden key, as a sign, was in the olden time very frequent, particularly by locksmiths.

716 Y^E PEWTER POT IN—An ale-house pot, in the field.
Rev. LEADENHALL STREE—In the field, I. E. B.

Robert Chicheley, mayor in 1423, enacted that retailers of ale should sell the same in their houses in pots of "peutre," sealed and open; and that whoever carried ale to the buyer should hold the pot in one hand and a cup in the other; and that all who had pots unsealed should be fined. Sealed implies stamped.

Wine measures were no infrequent emblem set up as a sign. Early engravings by Theodore Galle and others, and the sutlers' booths at camp meetings, as represented by Wouverman and other painters, show that, appendant to a pole, it was, either in conjunction with ivy twined about a hoop, or in the absence of a bush, an usual sign. The pewter-pot is here indicative of an ale-house; and in commendation of the liquor thus sings a contemporary:

" Oh! Ale ab alendo! thou liquor of life,
 That I had but a mouth as big as a whale;
 For mine is too little,
 To touch the least tittle,
 That belongs to the praise of a pot of good ale."

717 CORNELIVS CAGE—Nag's head, in the field. *Rev.* IN
 LEADENHALL STREET—In the field, C. M. C.

718 AT THE GROCERS ARMES—The Grocers Company arms.
Rev. IN LEADENHALL STREETE—In the field, T. B. M.

- 719 AT THE GEORGE IN—St. George and Dragon, in field.
Rev. LEADENHALL STREET—In the field, I. E. W.

The figure of St. George, a very popular sign, has frequently been the subject of allusion by poetical pens. In some complimentary lines to the beauty of lady Ch[esterfield?] by Captain Martin Llewellyn, fearing to approach her, it is said

“Horse and man stick fast and stay,
 Like fierce St. George's of the way;
 Rooted like statues, there they stand,
 Like trophies of the carver's hand:
 Hang forth a bush, and one may swear,
 They're but the sign for Traveller;
 He spurres still, but his horse moves down
 No more than that stamp'd on half-crown.”

Men Miracles, 1656.

- 720 JOHN CROWE IN—An anchor, in field. *Rev.* LEADEN
 HALL STREET—In the field, I. A. C.

The sign of the Golden Anchor is yet extant.

- 721 AT THE PYE TAVERN IN—A magpie within a hoop.
Rev. LEADENHALL STREETE—In the field, M. F. B.

In old records the sign would be described “The Pie on the Hoop.”

“Pliny reputeth Agrippina, wife of Claudius Cæsar, had a mavis or blacke-bird that did speake very plainly.”—Buttes's *Dyets Dry Dinner*, 1599, sign. L 6.
 Qu., was this a magpie?

- 722 JOHN KEMPSTER—A vase of flowers, in the field.
Rev. LEADENHALL STREET—In the field, I. E. K.

Formerly a symbol of the Annunciation to the Virgin.

- 723 AT Y^E KINGS HEAD IN—In the field, I. I. A. *Rev.*
 LEADENHALL STREET—King's head with sceptre.

At this house Sir William Parkyns and other partizans of the Stuarts concocted the scheme, in 1695, when Mary had ceased to live, to assassinate King William the Third, in the lane between Brentford and Turnham green through which the king had to pass.

Sir John Fenwick of Fenwick castle in Northumberland, with others of his party, met here later in consultation for restoring the abdicated King James the Second. Fenwick was beheaded on Tower hill, January 23d, 1697. The sign of the King's Head tavern is now perverted to that of the King's Arms inn.

Among the taverns of notoriety formerly in Leadenhall street, was the Crown tavern, situated behind a house, number 46, more recently known as Nathaniel Bentley's, or “Dirty Dick's,” one of whose whimsies was to remove the sign-iron

with the sign-board fixed "time out of mind," in front of Bentley's house, but over the passage leading from Leadenhall street to the Crown tavern. Walsh, the taverner, was plaintiff in a suit against Bentley for this act, and, on the hearing of the cause before Lord Mansfield, at Guildhall, July 18th, 1764, obtained a verdict with damages and costs of suit. In the *European Magazine*, January, 1801, is an admirably engraved view of Bentley's house in Leadenhall street, showing the entry to the Crown tavern.

724 GEORGE DANIELL AT THE—Lion and lamb, in the field.

Rev. IN LEADEN HALL STREET—In the field, HIS OB.
and two gloves pendant.

A glove-seller's sign.

725 THOMAS SCOTT AT THE RED—Lion rampant, in field.

Rev. IN LEADENHALL STRET—HIS HALF PENY.

The lion rampant that appears distinctly for the first time on the shield of Alexander the Second, king of Scotland, is supposed to have been derived from the device adopted by the earls of Northumberland and Huntingdon, from whom the Scottish kings descended. The accession of King James the Sixth to the English throne, in 1603, introduced the red lion as a sign of frequent occurrence.

726 JOHN SCOTT AT THE RED—Lion rampant, in the field.

Rev. IN LEADENHALL STRET—In the field, I. S. S.

727 JOHN ALDER AT Y^E PEALE—A baker's peel, 1668.

Rev. IN LEADEN. HALL. STREET—HIS HALF PENY.
I. A. A.

728 THOMAS SAWYER. 1668—Woman churning, in the field.

Rev. IN LEADENHALL STREET—HIS HALF PENY.

Woman and churn, a sign frequently adopted by cheesemongers.

729 IOSEPH WEBB. FLEXMAN—A spinning wheel, and I^P

Rev. IN LEADENHALL STREET. 1668—The same.

A flax-dresser's token.

LIMEHOUSE.

Pepys, in his Diary, October 9th, 1661, notices his going "by coach to Captain Marshe's, at Limehouse, to a house close by the lime-house, that gives name to the place." He was in error. Stow, in edit. 1598, writes, "Limehurst, or Lime host, corruptly called Limehouse, sometime distant a mile from Ratcliffe."

730 JOHN RAILTON . 1658—The Bakers' arms, in the field.

Rev. BAKER AT LYMHVSE—In the field, I. E. R.

731 ISAAC HICKMAN CHEES—In the field, I. E. H.

Rev. MONGER IN LIMEHOVSE—A woman churning.

732 FRANCIS ZACAGY—A wheatsheaf, in the field.

Rev. BREWER IN LIME HOVS—In the field, F. E. Z.

733 MARGRET LVCAS—Brewers Company arms, in the field.

Rev. IN LIME HOVS . 1663—In the field, M. L.

Women in the olden time appear to have been the chief brewers of ale and beer. Among the inquisitions of the Domesday Survey, it is stated, "*braziabat cujuscunque uxor, x*d.**," that is, from every man whose wife brewed, the superior lord received ten pence; and that women were chiefly employed in that trade is proved by the statute, at the time of passing the *Assisa Panis et Cervisie*, in 1266, 51st of Henry III. Harrison, in the *Description of Britain*, prefixed to *Holinshed's Chronicle*, vol. i. p. 96, alludes to the deceitful practices of the alewives in brewing, so late as the time of Queen Elizabeth; and in Wales there is still a jocose saying—"no one hath reason to expect good ale unless *he lies with his brewer*." The beer-brewers of London, as a fraternity, are however frequently noticed in the early rolls of parliament, although, as a company, they were not incorporated till the time of King Henry the Sixth, in 1438.

734 DOROTHY SMART—In the field, HER HALF PENY.

Rev. IN LIMEHOVSE . 1667—D. S., with floral device.

LIMEHOUSE CORNER.

735 ANN HARLOW AT—In the field, HER HALF PENY.

Rev. LIME HOVSE CORNER—A. H., in the field.

736 EDMOND DOBSON . 1667—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

Rev. AT LIME HOVSE CORNER—E. D., in the field.

LIONS INN.

737 AT THE WHITE HORSE—Horse caprioling, in the field.

Rev. NEXT TO LIONS INN—In the field, R. S.

The entrance into Lyons inn was formerly in Holywell street, but the White Horse was possibly situated in Wyche street.

LITTLE BRITAIN, Aldersgate Street.

738 AT THE GOVLDEN GLOBE—In the field, a globe.
Rev. IN LETLE BRETEN. 1650—W. E. I., in the field.

739 DANIELL LANE AT THE—In the field, a goat. *Rev.* IN
 LITTLE BRITTAINE—HIS HALF PENY.

The asserted perversion of the Puritan adage "GOD ENCOMPASSETH US," into the sign of "the Goat and Compasses," would seem to be the jocosery of some waggish expounder, as the writer has failed in discovering any old sign of that import. "The Goat and Compasses" is a sign in Upper Fitzroy street.

740 AT THE RED CROSE—In the field, R. E. P. *Rev.* IN
 LITEL BRITTIN—A Maltese cross, in the field.

LOMBARD STREET.

741 THE CARDENALLS CAPP—Cardinal's hat, in the field.
Rev. TAVERN. IN LOMBARD STRETE—In field, I. M. S.

The Cardinal's cap, or hat, was first instituted in 1265, at the council of Lyons, by Pope Innocent the Fourth. The colour, blood red, indicated that these men of peace should be ready to shed their blood in the service of God, and for the defence of his church.

Simon Eyre, draper, mayor of London in 1445-6, gave the tavern called the Cardinal's Hat, in Lombard street, with a tenement annexed on the east part of the tavern, and a mansion behind the east tenement, with an alley from Lombard street to Cornhill, and the appurtenances, all which were by him new built, toward a brotherhood of our Lady, in St. Mary Woolnoth's church, Lombard street, where he was buried in 1459. "Le Cardinales Hat," a tenement belonging to the Brethren of the Cross, and the king's road called "Grascherch strete," are noticed as boundaries in a survey of lands and quit-rents belonging to London Bridge, in the fifteenth century.—Harl. MS. 6016.

In the steward's accounts of the expenditure of Sir John Howard, subsequently duke of Norfolk, slain at Bosworth field, are the following notices of the Cardinal's Hat tavern, and the charges of that day:

"July 30th, 1463. Item, my mastyre delyveryd to Sawnsam att the Cardenallys Hatt, for my said lord [John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk,] iiij l. vjs. viij d."

"Item, the same day my mastyr payd att the Cardenallis Hatt, for horsse-mete and mannys mete, xvij s. iiij d."

"August 19th. Item, gevyn to a man att the Cardynallis Hatt, ij d. Item, spent the same day at the taverne, xvj d."

"August 21st. Item, payd at the Cardenalis Hatt, for horsse mette, xijs. vj d. Item, in shoyinge, ij d. ob. Item, payd the same day for mannys mete, frō Twysday att evyn to Sondag none, xs. viij d."

"March 5th, 1463-4. Item, payd to the wyve off the Cardenallys Hatt, for my masterys botys, iij s. iiij d."

" March 12th. Item, to the goodman of the Cardenallys Hat, for horsemet,
vijs. vjd."

" Item, for my masterys mennys costys, when thei came ferst to London,
iijs. iiijd."

" Item, for my masterys costys in bred, ale, and fere, xiijd."

" Item, for Reynoldys horse for a nyghte, iij d."

" Item, for ij nyghtes in beddys, viij d."

" March 13th. Item, payd for Jamys Hoberd costys and Thorpis, at the
Cardenalys Hat, ijd."

" March 29th, 1464. Item, payd for beddys to the goodman off the Carde-
nallys Hat, xx d."

" January 5th, 1464-5. Item, payd for standynge of Gylders horsse at the
Cardenalles Hat, viij d."

742 AT YE SALVTATION IN LOMBARD—Two men, bowing.

Rev. STREET. HIS HALF PENNY—In the field, T. M. H.

After the great fire, eastward, but immediately adjoining to St. Mary Woolnoth church, Sir Robert Viner built a stately mansion. Here he was visited by King Charles the Second, being the royal banker, and consulted on pecuniary matters, but more particularly during his mayoralty in 1674-5. On one occasion the kings of England and London became gloriously mellow; and Charles, when about to enter his coach on his return westward, was urgently entreated by Sir Robert to "stay and take another bottle." Seducing and seduced, to this the king jovially consented, and, thrusting his arm within the lord mayor's, the reeling potentates returned to the table, singing jollily

" For a man that is drunk is as great as a king."

That this line was derived from some bacchanalian ballad, and one the king, possibly, sang among his dissolute midnight companions, has been generally conceded, but it has hitherto eluded discovery; chance has, however, shown it to be a portion of the following*:

" Come, hang up your care, and cast away sorrow;
Drink on; he's a sot that e'er thinks of tomorrow.
Good store of tierce claret supplies every thing,
For a man that is drunk is as great as a king.
Let no one with crosses or losses repine,
But take a full dose of the juice of the vine.
Diseases and troubles are ne'er to be found,
But in the damn'd place where the glass goes not round.
Come, hang up your care," *etc.*—*Westminster Drollery*, 1672.

Sir Robert Viner's house was subsequently the Post Office, the site being now occupied by the Guardian Life Assurance office, and Adam Spielmann's office for the exchange of foreign money.

* The catch, "Come, lay by your cares," was written by Thomas Shadwell, and sung in the third act of his comedy of *The Miser*, played at Drury lane in 1671-2. Sir Richard Steele, *Spectator*, No. 462, refers the incident to Guildhall, during the mayoralty dinner of that year. The freaks of royalty were sufficiently absurd, but that this should have occurred at a public festival is past credence.

743 JOHN ROLFE IN — Hand holding a glove, in the field.

Rev. LVMBERT STREETE — In the field, I. R.

A glover's sign.

744 WILLIAM SMITH .1666 — Royal oak, with three crowns.

Rev. IN LVMBER STREETE — HIS HALF PENY.

LONDON BRIDGE.

745 AT THE 3 BIBLES ON — C. S. T[YNS], in the field.

Rev. LONDON BRIDGE — In the field, three bibles.

Tokens issued by booksellers are of the utmost rarity. The *Wise Merchant, or the Peerless Pearl*, by Thomas Calvert, was printed for Charles Tyns, dwelling at the Three Bibles on London Bridge, 1660, 8vo. The initials on the obverse have doubtless reference to this publisher. The Three Bibles are a charge in the arms of the Stationers Company.

The same sign appears to be alluded to in a later notice. The sixth edition of Love's *Mariner's Jewel*, printed in 1724, has advertised at the end, "the right sort of the Balsam of Chili, to be had of Henry Tracy, at the Three Bibles on London Bridge, at 1s. 6d. a bottle, where it hath been sold these forty years." The earlier editions of the same work had, possibly, the same announcement, to which is annexed the caution, "all persons are desired to beware of a pretended Balsam of Chili, which for about these seven years last past hath been sold and continues to be sold, by Mr. John Stuart, at the *Old Three Bibles*, as he calls his sign, although mine was the sign of the Three Bibles twenty years before his. This pretended balsam sold by Mr. Stuart resembles the true balsam in colour, and is put up in the same bottles; but has been found to differ exceedingly from the true sort by several persons, who, through the carelessness of the buyers entrusted, have gone to the wrong place. Therefore all persons who send should give strict order to enquire for the name of Tracy; for, Mr. Stuart's being the very same sign, it is an easy matter to mistake. All other pretended Balsams of Chili, sold elsewhere, are shams and impositions, which may not only be ineffectual, but prove of worse consequence."

746 EDWARD MVNS AT THE SVGER — Sugar-loaf, in the field.

Rev. LOAF ON LONDON BRIDGE . 1668 — HIS HALFE PENNY.

LONDON STONE, Cannon Street.

747 WILLIAM BVRGES AT — Butchers Company arms, in field.

Rev. LONDON STONE .1667 — HIS HALF PENY.

London Stone, an undoubted memorial of the Roman occupation of this country, and by some considered as a milliarium or central stone, from whence the distances from London were measured. In the Anglo-Saxon period, in the time

of Athelstan, king of the West Saxons, it is mentioned as London Stone. Hollar's Map of London, engraved in 1667, shows its former position, abutting on the roadway on the south side of Cannon street, whence Sir Christopher Wren, in veneration of its antiquity, and to protect it from further injury, encased it in a position against the south wall of St. Swithin's church.

LONG ACRE.

Machin, in his Diary, December 6th, 1556, supplies the original name of "the long acres," to this street, not Long Acre. "One of the three sanctuary men, who had sought refuge in the convent of Westminster, and were whipped on that day, was one of Master Comptroller's men, who had killed Richard Eggy Uston [Eccleston], the comptroller's tayler, in *the long acres*, the backside of Charing-cross." They were in the olden time called "the seven acres."

- 749 WILL. RALPHE. GROCER—A sugar-loaf, in the field.
Rev. IN LONG AKER. 1656—In the field, W. I. R.
- 750 RICHARD REDHILL—A man dipping candles, in the field.
Rev. IN LONG ACRE—In the field, R. M. R.
- 751 EDWARD STANTON—OYLEMAN, in the field.
Rev. IN LONG ACRE—In the field, E. S.
- 752 RALPH ELRINGTON—In the field, a still. *Rev.* IN
 LONG ACKER. 1657—The still repeated.
- 753 ROBERT ABBITS IN—A leg, or hosier's sign, in the field.
Rev. LONG ACRE. 1659—In the field, R. A. A.
- 754 JOHN ASKVGH IN—A man dipping candles, in the field.
Rev. LONG ACRE. 1659—In the field, I. M. A.
- 755 JAMES BARBEY AT THE—Seven stars, in the field.
Rev. IN LONG ACKER. 1663—In the field, I. A. B.
- 756 MARTHA CHVRCHER—In the field, 1663. *Rev.* IN
 LONG AKER—M. M. C., in the field.
- 757 WILL. IONES AT THE GOVLDEN—A cock, with spurs.
Rev. COCK IN LONGE ACRE. 1664—HIS HALFE PENNY.

- 757* GABRIELL CRANNIDGE—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.
Rev. IN LONG AKER. 1666—Man dipping candles.

LONG ALLEY, Finsbury.

- 758 WILL. ANDREWS IN LONG—A crooked billet, in the field.
Rev. ALLY. AT THE CROKED BILET—In field, W. M. A.

LONG DITCH, Westminster.

Long-ditch was the line of road extending from Storey's gate to Broken cross, at the foot of Tothill street.

- 759 JAMES LAZAR AT THE — Griffin, in the field.
Rev. GRIFFIN IN LONG DICH—In the field, I. E. L.
- 760 JOHN THROWLEY. 1656, in three lines across the field.
Rev. IN LONGDITCH WESTMIN—In the field, chequers.

LONG LANE, Smithfield.

Stow, in 1603, at the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign, mentions Long lane, "truly called Long, that reacheth from Smithfield to Aldersgate street, is now lately built on both the sides, with tenements for brokers, tipplers, and such like." Long lane was long distinguished as the mart of old frippery and cast-off clothing, the Rag-fair of a bygone day. Taylor the water poet, in his *Encomium of the Noble Captain O'Toole*, notices the

"Long-lane Dogditch damn'd soule-wanting Brokers."

In the rare tract entitled *Bartholomew Faire, with the severall Enormities and Misdeemeanours there seen and acted*, 1641, 4to, it is said, "Long lane at this time lookes very faire, and puts out her best cloaths with the wrong side outward, so turned for their better turning off." And more recently, Lady Wishfort's malediction, in Congreve's *Way of the World*, is sufficiently indicative of the tatterdemalion appearance it presented in 1700, "I hope to see you hung with tatters, like a Long-lane penthouse, or a gibbet thief."

- 761 AT THE ACORNE IN—In field, an acorn. *Rev.* LONG
 LANE. 1656 — I. S. S., in the field.

- 762 GOLDEN BALL IN LONG—A pendant ball, in the field.
Rev. LANE. MEALE SHOPP—In the field, as above.

The Golden Ball belonged to a previous occupant, a silkman. The notoriety of the shop possibly induced its retention by the meal-man.



The true portraicture of **RICHARD WHITTINGTON** thrise Lord Mayor of London a vertuous and godly man full of good works (and those famous) he builded the Gate of London called Newgate which before was a miserable doungeon. He builded Whittington Colledge & made it an Alhouse house for poore people Also he builded a greate parte of y^e hospitall of S. Bartholomewes in westsmithfield in London. He also builded the beautifull Library at y^e Gray Friars in London, called Christes Hospitall; Also he builded the Guilde Halle Chappell and increased a greate parte of the East ende of the said halle, beside many other good workes.

764 AT WHITTINGTONS CAT—A cat walking, in the field.
Rev. IN LONG LANE. [16]57—In the field, I. M. M.

The tradition of Whittington's cat has served to amuse and delight the childhood of many many thousands; nor is it possible in more adult years to shake off the delusion cherished and imbibed in our youthful dreams. Still, it has no reality; it is a pleasing fiction, so agreeable to our better feelings, so happy in its believed results, that regret is excited when it happens not to be true.

Sir Richard Whittington, thrice lord mayor of London, in the years 1397, 1406, and 1419, was born in 1360, the son of Sir William Whittington, knight, and dame Joan his wife. He was therefore not a poor boy; and the story of his halting, a tired justifiable runaway, and resting on a stone at Holloway, while Bow bells merrily sounded to his hearing,

“Turn again Whittington, thrice lord mayor of London!”

has no other origin than a flourish of fancy created by some poetical brain. He was a mercer, amassed great wealth, and served the office of sheriff in 1393, but is not known to have been a merchant adventurer. He lent large sums to King Henry the Fifth, for advancing the war against France, was knighted by that monarch, and died in 1425. The only fact in the story is the circumstance that the maiden name of Sir Richard's wife was Alice Fitzwarren; all else is falsified history. The historians of the fifteenth century are altogether silent as to the superlative value of puss.

The Whittington's Head, as a sign, has not occurred to the writer, probably on account of his having while mayor in 1419–20, entered on a sort of crusade against the ale-sellers, and fined them so heavily, that in the Brewers' records of the following year, they minute, “in consequence of the grievances and great charges imposed on the brewers by Richard Whytingdon, all the year of his mayoralty, they declined making feasts or breakfasts, or to provide for their yearly livery.”

Early in the reign of King James the First, Reginald Elstracke engraved a portrait of Sir Richard Whittington, his right hand resting on a skull, according to the religious notions of the age; in this state it is of great rarity and price. At the sale of the Delabere collection of portraits, March 29th, 1811, an impression in that state was purchased by the elder Manson, for ten guineas. Peter Stent, a printseller in Pye-corner, who died of the plague on Michaelmas-day, 1665, on obtaining the plate, altered it according to the received tradition, and transformed the skull into a cat. The impression now presented to the reader is from the ORIGINAL COPPER PLATE, and is proffered as some atonement on the part of the writer, for the graceless attempt to dissolve the baseless fabric of a vision, the legend of Whittington and his cat.

“Sir Richard Whittington's advancement; being an historical account of his education, unexpected fortune, and charity,” is parcel of the ballad lore of a bygone age*. The earliest notice of Whittington the writer has seen occurs in the first scene of the fourth act of *Eastward Hoe*, printed in 1605; where Touchstone assures Golding he hopes to see him reckoned one of the worthies of the city of London, “when the famous fable of Whittington and his puss shall be forgotten.” That further mention was current among contemporary writers, in accordance

* Ballads, edited by Thomas Evans, edit. 1777, duod., vol. i. p. 292.

with the tradition, cannot be doubted, as is evidenced by that of Henry Parrott, in his *Springs for Woodcocks*, 1613:

“ ’Tis said that Whittington was raised of nought,
And by a cat hath divers wonders wrought.”

Taylor the water poet, in his *Motto*, printed in 1621, 8vo, while noticing his avoidance of care, observes—

“ For long agoe I doe remember that
There was a proverb, ‘ care will kill a cat.’
And it is said, a cat’s a wond’rous beast,
And that she hath in her nine lives at least;
And sure if any cat this care should shun
It was the famous cat of Whittington;
For whom was giv’n a ship rich fraught with ware,
And for a lucky pusse like that, *I care.*”

765 MATHIAS SHELDRAKE—In the field, a sugar-loaf.

Rev. IN LONG LANE—A tobacco-roll, in the field.

766 ROBERT WILDBORE AT YE—A harp, in the field.

Rev. IN LONG LANE—In the field, R. M. W.

767 CHRISTOPHER MILLER—Stag’s head and antlers, in field.

Rev. YE HORNES. LONGE LANE—In the field, C. E. M.

768 RAINBIRD DVGDALE—In the field, HIS HALFE PENY.

Rev. AT YE—Wheatsheaf, in the field, IN LONGE LANE.

Dugdale was a mealman or corn-chandler; another of the same family or name was located at that period in Fleet lane; see No. 479.

769 THOMAS MORTON IN—In the field, a grasshopper.

Rev. LONG LANE. HIS HALF PENY—T. M. M. 1666.

The Grasshopper is a frequent sign among grocers, who adopt it in a supposed compliment to Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange, the vane of that edifice being also formerly a grasshopper. Sir Thomas however was a mercer, not a grocer. The grasshopper was the original family crest of the Greshams, and appears on the seals of James Gresham, great-grandfather of Sir Thomas, affixed to letters addressed by him from London, to Sir John Paston, in 1449, and other years; the motto, FORTVNE AMIE. The sign of Sir Thomas Gresham’s house in Lombard street, used by him as a banker, was a grasshopper. The site of the house is now occupied by that of Messrs Martin, Stone, and Company.

Some grocers have recently in encomiastic verse eulogised the excellence of their wares; with them the grasshopper would be an appropriate sign; the Chinese having a notion that the soul of a poet passes into a grasshopper, they giving as a reason, because that insect sings till it starves.

LOTHBURY.

770 THOMAS BROWNE. OYLE:—Weavers Company arms, in field. *Rev.* SHOP. LOTHBURY—T. M. B., in monogram.

771 MICHAEL WOLRICH—The Prince's plume or feathers. *Rev.* IN LOATHBURY. 1656—In the field, M. W.

The Feathers tavern was situated immediately opposite the end of Tokenhouse yard. Subsequently it gave name to Prince's court, the site of which is now within the walls of the Bank of England.

772 AT THE WEST CVNTRY COFFEE—In the field, I. S. *Rev.* HOVSE IN LOTHEBURY—A hand pouring coffee.

The only trader's token in the far-famed Earl of Pembroke's cabinet. See Nicolo Francis Haym's *Numismata Pembrochiana*, part iv. pl. 21.

LUDGATE HILL.

773 AT YE S. IOHNS HEAD—Baptist's head, in a charger. *Rev.* ON LVDGATE HILL. 1649—In the field, M. M. N.

Among the steward's items of expenses incurred by and disbursed for Sir John Howard, are noticed, "February 12th, 1464-5. Item, paid at the Sayn Johns hede, at Lodgate, for wyne, x d." Again, under February 6th, 1466-7: "Item, my mastyr paid fore costes at the taverne at Lodgate, whane my lord of Oxenford soped there, *blank*." Later, Machin, in his Diary, July, 1559, mentions the suicide of "a haberdasher dwelling against the St. John's head, at Ludgate."

In all catholic countries the head of the Baptist has long been venerated as a precious relique; and the saint's head has been amazingly multiplied, almost as numerous as the sign-boards, for the gratification of believers in such absurdities. The abbot Villeloin, in his memoirs, remarks that the head of St. John the Baptist was saluted by him at Amiens; he adds, that it was the fifth or sixth he had had the honour to kiss.

774 RICHARD HAWKINS AT THE—Three tuns; Vintners' arms. *Rev.* TAVERNE ON LVDGATE HILL—R. H. in monogram.

LUDGATE STREET.

775 HENRY PAINE LVDGATE—Initials, in the field, H. A. P. *Rev.* AT THE DOGG TAVERN—A dog, collar and chain.

The site of the Dog tavern, from a parcel of deeds in the writer's possession, is shown to have been within Ludgate, now called Ludgate street, and "in or

near Ave Maria lane." The property, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, appears to have belonged to the Hulson family, severally described as goldsmiths and scriveners. In February, 1608, Dionysia Partridge, widow, some time wife of John Hulson deceased, held it by a life interest, the reversion after her death having been purchased by John Fabian of Westminster, gent.; he, on the 16th of that month, sold his reversionary right for 160*l.*, to Richard Graves, haberdasher. The message is described as being some time known by the name or sign of the Castle, and some time by the sign of the Bell, then occupied by — Bell, a tailor; and some time before that, was a tavern, known by the sign of the Queen's Arms, in the tenure of one — Harris, or Harrison, vintner; and some time in the several tenures of Matthew Pehell, *alias* Peele, barber-surgeon, Richard Oliffe, clothworker, and John Croke, gent., or their assignees. Richard Graves was deceased, 1632, 8th of Charles I., as by an inquisition in that year it was found that he had held the said message in free burgage of the city of London; and it became the property of his son and heir Richard Graves, of Lincoln's Inn, esq., and of Helen his wife, who subsequently leased the same to Henry Hothersall, vintner, for twenty-one years, at 40*l. per annum*, by indenture dated July 7th, 1649; that term commencing from the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist last past.

By a deed of sale dated October 10th, 1654, Richard Graves* and Helen his wife sold the said message or tenement, then described as "now or late in the tenure or occupation of Henry Hothersall, vintner, and now used, with other rooms thereto adjoining, parcel of the possessions and holden by lease of the company of Stationers, for a tavern, commonly called or known by the name or sign of the Talbot, or the Dog tavern;" to Martin Dallison, of Haringay, *alias* Hornsey, gentleman, subject to the aforesaid lease, but relinquishing all claim to accruing rent, for 600*l.* Martin Dallison of Hammersmith, gent., his son and heir, held it by descent in September, 1666, when in the great conflagration the Dog tavern was wholly destroyed. In March, 1671, Dallison disposed of the site (the consideration does not appear) to William Williams, of St. Clement Danes, glazier, by whom the Dog tavern was rebuilt. The land measurement now first appears, and is thus estimated; from north to south twenty-nine feet, and from west to east twenty-eight feet four inches; having also another piece of ground on the south annexed, heretofore used as a court-yard, extending from north to south twelve feet, and from west to east seventeen feet four inches. Subsequent deeds show the heirs of Williams to have been possessors for very short periods; in fact, wealth acquired towards the evening of life affords but too frequently a brief space of enjoyment.

* Of this Richard Graves, bencher and reader of Lincoln's Inn, clerk of the peace, and receiver-general for the county of Middlesex, there is a fine portrait, engraved by Vertue. He was twice married, and by his two wives had issue nineteen children, six sons and thirteen daughters. He died in 1669, aged 59. Helen, his wife, who attests this deed, and was doubtless a person of some wealth and consideration, could not write, and has only affixed an H as her mark. That her namesake Ellen or Eleanor Gwynne could not write, and in similar circumstances could only affix her initials, will not cause much surprise; only, here Mrs. Graves's affixture is evidently formed by using a pen, while Nelly's, in the deeds the writer has seen in Gray's Inn, relative to her house in Pall Mall, has all the roughness of having been traced by a wooden skewer.

MAID LANE, Southwark.

Maid lane appears to have derived its name from Jacob Meade, a waterman and landowner, who, shortly after the destruction of the Globe (Shakespeare's theatre) on the Bankside, June 29th, 1613, entered into articles of partnership with Philip Henslowe, for the converting of the Paris Garden bear-baiting house into a theatre, for scenic representations. When Henslowe's interest in Paris Garden ceased has not been ascertained; but Jacob Meade, described as of St. Saviour's parish, waterman, was sent for by warrant from the lords of the privy council, for some matter connected with that theatre, and on August 26th, 1620, gave sureties, himself for 100*l.*, and two others, to appear before the lords at half a day's warning.

776 MICHAELL STEEL AT THE—Wine-pipe and crane?

Rev. IN MAID LANE. SOUTHWARK—HIS HALF PENY.

The device on the obverse indicates a pipe of wine, and apparently the wheel of a crane with rope attached. Query, a tun with the worm of a still?

777 ELIZABETH IOYNE AT Y^E—An anchor, in the field.

Rev. IN MAIDE LANE. 1667—HER HALF PENY.

MAIDEN LANE, Wood Street.

Maiden lane was, in 1845, named Gresham street west.

778 AT THE COCK—In field, a cock. *Rev.* IN MEADEN LANE—T. E. K., in the field.

779 GEORGE BARTMAKER AT CAMDEN—A tiled house.

Rev. HOVSE IN MAIDEN LANE. 1668—HIS HALFE PENY. G. E. B.

ST. MARGARET'S HILL, Southwark.

780 THE BLACK BOY AT MARG.—Virginian boy smoking.

Rev. HILL IN SOUTHWARKE—In the field, H. P. H.

MARK LANE, Fenchurch Street.

Stow, in reference to this public way, in 1598, describes it as "Mart lane, so called of a privilege sometime enjoyed to keep a mart there, but long since dis-

continued, and therefore forgotten, so as nothing remaineth for memory but the name of Mart lane, and that corruptly termed Marke lane."

Mark lane is described in old records, as "the narrowe way called Martelane," in the parish of St. Dunstan the bishop, towards the Tower of London.

"The narrow way called Marte lane, and a tenement called Cokedenhall, standing at the corner on the east," and a tenement near "the narrow way called Mengehouslane," are noticed in a survey of lands and quit-rents belonging to London Bridge in the fifteenth century.—Harl. MS. 6016.

781 W. PAYNE . TAL . CHANDLER—A man dipping candles.

Rev. IN MARKE LANE . 1651—In field, W. M. P.

782 ALEXANDER STRINGER—Clothworkers Company arms.

Rev. IN MARKE LANE . 1666—In field, A. M. S.

Mary Stringer issued a token from a coffee-house in Little Trinity lane, in 1669. Query, was she his widow?

783 WILLIAM PARKER . 1669—In field, three tuns. *Rev.*

OYLEMAN IN MARK LANE—HIS HALF PENY. W. K. P.

784 AT THE FOX AND GOOSE—Fox bearing off a goose.

Rev. AT MARKE LANE END—T. P. B., in the field.

MARKET PLACE, Westminster.

The Westminster hospital occupies the site of the Westminster market. See Fourdrinier's Map of Westminster, 1761.

785 FRANCIS DORINGTON IN—A hart lodged, in the field.

Rev. MARKET PLACE WESTMINSTER—In field, F. A. D.

Apparently the White Hart.

786 THOMAS IENN[IN]GS IN—A man dipping candles.

Rev. WESTMIN. OR MAR[KET] LANE—T. E. I., in field.

Market lane had reference to his connection with St. James's market.

787 NICHOLAS REEVE IN YE MARK^T—In the field, a rose.

Rev. PLACE IN WESTMINSTER—HIS HALFE PENY. 1668.

788 AT THE SO[A]P BOX IN THE—Barber's soap-box, in field.

Rev. M. P. IN WESTMENESTER—In the field, I. E. T.

On a Barber :

“Tonsorius onely lives by cutting haire,
And yet he brags that kings to him sit bare :
Methinks he should not brag and boast of it,
Since he must stand to beggars, while they sit.”

Wit's Recreations, 1663.

789 HENRY WEAVER IN—In the field, a ship sailing.

Rev. WESTMINSTER MARKET—H. S. W., in the field.

Market Street, see ST. JAMES'S MARKET.

MARSHALSEY PRISON.

790 IOHN LOWMAN AT THE—A portclose : I. M. L., above.

Rev. MARSHALSEY IN SOUTHWARK—HIS HALFE PENNY.

“The ocean the Suretie-ship sails in is the spacious Marshal sea ; sometimes she ankers at the King's-bench, sometimes at the gulph of the Gate-house, sometimes at the White-lyon creeke, sometimes at Newgate road, sometimes at Lud-gate baye, sometimes at Wood-street harbour, and sometimes at the Poultreay haven.”—Taylor the water poet's *Navy of Land Ships*.

ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND.

Visitants in a prison are thus characterized by Geffray Mynshull, in 1618—
“They are like the rings and chaines bought at S. Martines, that weare faire for a little time, but shortly after will prove alchimy, or rather pure copper.”

“St. Martin's beades and bracelets” are noticed by Taylor the water poet, in his *Navy of Land Ships*, among the gear of the Lady-ship.

791 THE BLACK MORES HEAD—A Moor's head, in the field.

Rev. IN ST^r MARTINS ALDERSG—In the field, E. A. I.

Among other regulations effected by King Edward the First, for the better governance of the city of London, “no taverner was to keep open his tavern, or to sell wine or beer, after covrefeu sounds at St. Martin's-le-graund ; but to shut up his tavern close after such hour, as he will answer to the peace of the king : and being found guilty to forfeit forty pence the first time ; and found again, to be amerced half a mark ; and the thlird time ten shillings ; and the fourth time to pay the whole pain double, that is, twenty shillings.”

- 792 IN THE BORDET ENTRY—The Drapers' arms, in field.
Rev. IN ST MARTINS LE GRAND—In the field, W. A. S.

By "bordet" is implied the *boarded* entry.

The armorial insignia of the Drapers Company were obtained by grant from King Henry the Sixth, in 1439.

- 793 JOHN CORNE—In the field, a lady's shoe, *Rev.* IN
 MARTINES LE GRAND—I. C. C., in the field.

The west or remaining side of St. Martin's-le-grand, opposite to the General Post Office, was in the olden time, so early as the reign of King Henry the Seventh, called Shoemakers' row; the particular trades in this scene of extracivic immunity having formerly had their distinctive quarters.

- 794 IOS. WILSON. CHANDLER—A shoe: and I. M. W. above it.
Rev. IN MARTINS LE GRAND—HIS HALF PENY. 1669.

ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

The tokens inscribed St. Martin's lane have reference to St. Martin's-le-grand. Markham, common serjeant, and John Carpenter, town clerk, in their defence of the sheriffs' attempt to dissolve the sanctuary of that precinct, in the time of Henry the Sixth, proved that in the reign of Edward the Second the main street was then distinguished as the venella, or common way, called St. Martin's lane.

Stow, in 1598, while speaking of Aldersgate ward, writes "then have ye the main street of this ward which is called St. Martin's lane, including St. Martin on the east side thereof, and so down on both the sides to Aldersgate."

- 795 AT THE BLEW BELL—A bell, in the field. *Rev.* IN
 ST. MARTINS LANE—In the field, I. S. C.

Bell court, a passage from Foster lane, leading out by the Three Tun tavern into St. Martin's-le-grand, vanished in the general demolition for the new Post Office, in 1818.

- 796 WILLIAM CARTER—Crown and crossed sceptres, in field.
Rev. IN ST. MARTINS LANE—In the field, W. K. C.

- 797 GEORGE GVNTHORPE AT THE—A man dipping candles.
Rev. LOWER END OF ST. MARTINS LANE—HIS HALF
 PENY. 1667.

- 798 JOHN ROBOTOM AT Y^e FLEESE—In the field, a fleece.
Rev. TAVERN IN ST. MARTINS LANE—HIS HALFE
 PENNY. 1667.

- 799 WILLIAM WEBB AT Y^E COVLT AND—A Colt in a cradle.
Rev. CRADLE IN ST. MARTINS LANE—HIS HALFE
 PENNY. 1667.

ST. MARTIN'S IN THE FIELDS.

- 800 JOHN LADD IN ST. MARTINS LAN—HIS HALFE PENY.
 1667. *Rev.* IN Y^E FEILDES. NEARE CHVRCH—In
 the field, I. A. L.
- 801 IAMES HOPKINS AT Y^E HARROW IN—A harrow; 1668.
Rev. ST. MARTINS LANE. IN Y^E FEILDES—HIS HALFE
 PENY. I. T. H.

ST. MARY-AT-HILL, Billingsgate.

- 802 WILL. LAFTON. MEAL—A wheatsheaf, in the field.
Rev. MAN AT ST. MARY HILL—In the field, W. S. L.
- 803 IOHN HIVE AT THE—Bee-hive, in the field. *Rev.* ON
 ST. MARY HILL. 1667—HIS HALF PENY. I. D. H.
- 804 THOMAS HVNTE AT Y^E—The Salters Company arms.
Rev. AT ST. MARY HILL—In the field, T. S. H.
- 805 EDMOND LAWRENCE—The Fishmongers Company arms.
Rev. ON ST. MARYS HILL—In the field, E. E. L.
- 806 MARGRET NORTH AT THE—In field, ship sailing, 1668.
Rev. ON S. MARY HILL—HER HALF PENNY. M. N.
 Octangular in shape.

ST. MARY AXE, Leadenhall Street.

The church dedicated to the Virgin Mary formerly stood in the street that bears its name, on the north side of Leadenhall street, and derived the appellation of St. Mary at the Axe, from a house having that sign near its east end. The parishes of St. Andrew Undershaft, and St. Mary, were united in 1565, and the latter church not being required, it was let for the purposes of warehouses, when from neglect it became an useless ruin, and was at length rased to the ground.

- 807 MARY DELL IN—In the field, a bell. *Rev.* SEN MARY
ACTS . 1657—M. D., in the field.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN, Old Fish Street.

- 808 HENRY RICHARDSON AT THE—Qu. a bear? in the field.
Rev. IN MARY MAYDLING COVRT YARD—HIS HALFE
PENY.

Octangular in form. The legend on the reverse is in six lines. Thomas Heywood's *English Traveller*, 1633, was "printed by Robert Raworth, dwelling in Old Fish-street, neere St. Mary Maudlin's church."

- 809 FRANCIS WOOD AT YE—Commonwealth arms, in field.
Rev. IN MARY MAGDLENS—In the field, F. I. W.

Another token issued by John Ward, in New Gravel lane, and this by Francis Wood, are all that appear to have adopted the State's arms.

THE MAZE, Southwark.

Aubrey, noticing the mazes in imitation of the labyrinths of the ancients, formerly in England, observes "at Southwarke was a maze, now converted into buildings bearing that name."—Lansdowne MS. 231, fol. 143 r.

- 810 MICH. BLOWER AT YE—A cock, in the field.
Rev. MAZE IN SOVTHWORKE—In the field, M. A. B.

MERCERS STREET, Long Acre.

- 811 THOMAS LVCKE IN MERCERS—Between two roses, 1666.
Rev. STREET. BREWER. HIS HALFE PENY—T. M. L.

ST. MICHAEL'S LANE, Thames Street.

- 812 THOMAS NVTT IN MICALS—Object in the field indistinct.
Rev. LANE NEER THE OLD SWAN—HIS HALF PENY.

MILE END.

- 813 HENRY BARTLETT—A dolphin, in the field. *Rev.* IN
MILEND . 1658—In the field, H. E. B.

The dolphin is rendered familiar by the classical fable of Arion.

814 GEORGE SMITH IN—The Weavers Company arms.

Rev. MILEND. WEAVER. 1658—In the field, G. M. S.

815 IOSEPH ALMOND AT Y^e SHIP—In the field, a ship.

Rev. IN MILE END. 1668—HIS HALF PENY. I. I. A.

MILK STREET, Cheapside.

Milk street is memorable in a celebrated controversy between two noble families, recorded in the Scrope and Grosvenor Roll. It was also the birth-place of Sir Thomas More, as Fuller quaintly observes, "the brightest star that ever shone in that *via lactea*." The street derived its name from being in ages past a market for the sale of milk.

816 AT THE BOARES HEAD—Boar's head, lemon in mouth.

Rev. IN MILKE STREET—In the field, W. S. I.

The boar's head was anciently a sumptuous dish at Christmas and other public festivities. Queen Margaret, wife to King James the Fourth of Scotland, at her wedding dinner, was served at the first course, "within a fayr platter, of a wyld boore's hed gylt." At Queen's college, Oxford, the boar's head dish is still continued, but the head is a block of wood neatly carved. Various carols are extant, which preceded the boar's head as it was borne to the table; among them, the following :

*" Caput apri defero,
Reddens laudes domino.*

The bore's heed in hand bring I,
With garland gay and rosemary;
I pray you all sing merrely,
Qui estis in convivio.

The bore's heed, I understande,
Is the chefe servyce in this lande;
Loke where ever it be fande,
Servite cum cantico.

Be gladde, lordes, both more and lesse,
For this hath ordeyned our stewarde,
To chere you all this Christmasse,
The bore's heed with mustarde."

Christmas Carrolles, impr. by Wynkyn de Worde, 1521.

817 WILLIAM RIXON AT THE—A cow, in field. *Rev.* RED

COW IN MILKE STREET—HIS HALF PENY TOKEN.

The earliest published London Directory, 1677, entitled "The Names of the Merchants living in London," notices "Tho. Framton, near the Red Cow, in Milk street."

MILLBANK, Westminster.

818 THOMAS MASCALL AT—Scales, from the Bakers' arms.

Rev. MILLBANCKE. WESTMINSTER—In the field, HIS HALFE PENNY. T. M.

819 IOHN STANDBROOK. LYME MAN—Man bearing a sack.

Rev. AT MILL BANCKE. HIS HALF PENY—I. E. S.

There was also a John Standbrooke, lime-man, in Southwark, at St. Mary Overy's stairs. The initials on that token are I. S. S.

MILL LANE, Tooley Street.

820 IAMES TOVCHIN AT Y^E RED—Lion passant gardant;

I. H. T. *Rev.* IN MILL LANE. 1666—HIS HALF PENY.

Mill lane derived that appellation from the mill belonging to the abbot of Battle.—*Collect. Topogr. et Geneal.*, vol. viii. p. 252. In Mill lane is still "the Red Lion and Key," possibly the same sign.

MINORIES, Aldgate.

821 AT THE 2 SMITHES—Two smiths working at anvil.

Rev. IN THE MINORIES. 1654—In the field, I. S. P.

822 THOMAS PIERSON IN—In the field, man dipping candles.

Rev. THE MINORIES. 1655—T. L. P., in the field.

823 GEORGE COX AT THE 2—Man dipping candles, in field.

Rev. COKS IN THE MINORIES—In the field, G. E. C.

The candle-maker has here perpetrated a vile pun on his name; certes he would have invoked the wrath of the great lexicographer, who boldly averred that "the man that would make a pun would pick a pocket."

824 ELENOR STONE—In the field, HER HALF PENY.

Rev. IN THE MINORIES—Name in monogram, in field.

825 THO. WASHBVRNE AT—Three crowns, in the field.

Rev. IN THE MINORIES—Grocers Company arms.

The three crowns imply the diadems of the three kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Ireland. Queen Caroline, wife of King George the Second, in most respects

endeared to the people of England, having conceived the idea of excluding the public from St. James's park, and converting it into a noble garden for the palace, consulted Sir Robert Walpole as to its probable cost; his memorable reply was, "only Three Crowns."

826 RICH. BVRTON AT THE—Ship, in the field. *Rev.* IN THE MINORIES. 1666—In the field, R. M. B.

827 HENRY SADD IN Y^E MINORIES—Rose and crown; H. S. *Rev.* A COFFEE HALFE PENNY [16]66—In the field, a Turk's head; H. S.

LITTLE MINORIES.

828 MARY TAYLOR IN THE—An unicorn, in the field. *Rev.* LITTLE MINORIES—In the field, M. T.

THE MINT, Southwark.

Southwark, in the time of Edward the Confessor, appears, before 1053, to have been a corporation governed by a bailiff, and was certainly a royal Saxon mint in the antecedent reign. Pennies of silver were coined here by Canute, Edward the Confessor, William the Norman, William Rufus, and Henry the First. The royal domain was opposite the church of St. George; and early in the reign of King Henry the Eighth a magnificent structure called Suffolk Place was erected here by his brother-in-law, Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk; from him it passed to the king, who then named it Southwark Place, restored the mint, and also coined money. Edward the Sixth continued the mint. John Yorke, sheriff of London in 1550-51, appointed in 1548, the second year of his reign, sole master and worker, employed this mint; and the coins struck under his authority bear as a mint-mark an old English *ɣ*. The coinage here ceased with this reign, and the building, hitherto the mint, became a place of public resort for drinking, and was long after known as Hogmagog hall. Southwark Place was eventually in great part demolished, and the ground, gradually covered by small tenements, became a densely populated vicinage, still bearing the precinctal appellation of the Mint.

An admirably etched view of the ducal palace of Charles Brandon, as in 1546, from a drawing by Anthony Van den Wyngreder, is an illustration in the fifth volume of Brayley's History of Surrey, 1850.

829 IOHN BELL IN THE MINT—Three bells, in the field. *Rev.* IN SOWTHWARKE. 1669—HIS HALF PENY.

830 RICHARD PERKINS—In the field, the Mercers Company arms. *Rev.* IN MINT. SOWTHWARKE—R. M. P.

MONTAGUE CLOSE, Southwark.

831 AT THE CROOKED BILLET—A billet, in the field.

Rev. IN MOVNTAGVE CLOSS—In the field, T. I. C.

832 STEPHEN OVERMAN—An unicorn, in the field.

Rev. MOVNTAGV CLOSE—In the field, S. M. O.

MOORFIELDS.

833 AT THE—An angel, in the field—MOREFIELDS.

Rev. NEARE BADLAM - GATE—H. S. C., in the field.

834 IN MORE FEILDES—A still, Distillers' arms, in the field.

Rev. NEARE BEDLAM GATE—HENRY YOVNG. I^P

Henry Young, the issuer of this token, "a distiller of hot waters," previously to September, 1666, established on Ludgate hill, deposed before one of the committees of inquiry instituted after the great fire, that "about April, 1661, being in the Jesuits' college in Antwerp, one Powell, an English Jesuit, persuaded him to turn Roman catholic; and told him if he intended to save his life and estate he had best turn so, for within seven years he should see all England of that religion." Young replied, "the city of London would never endure it." Powell answered, "within five or six years they would break the power and strength of London in pieces; they had been contriving it these twenty years, and if Young did live he should see it done." Young further deposed that, shortly after his coming into England, Thompson and Copervel, both papists, several times affirmed that, "within five or six years at the furthest, the Roman catholic religion would be all over the kingdom."

In Akerman's *London Tradesmen's Tokens*, No. 1233, figured in plate vii. No. 82, is a token supposed to have emanated from the Belle Sauvage inn on Ludgate hill; but to that it has no reference. Henry Young was a distiller; the figure described as "an Indian woman" is the sinister supporter of the Distillers Company arms, and no "belle sauvage" at all. The fire in September, 1666, destroyed all the buildings on Ludgate hill, and subsequently, Young established his business near Bedlam gate in Moorfields, where, adopting a still as his sign, he issued the penny-sized token above noticed.

No sign in the metropolis has been the occasion of more varied conjectures than the far-famed "Belle Sauvage." Mr. Douce quotes the inedited metrical romance of Alexander, conjectured to have been written by Adam Davie, at the beginning of the fourteenth century, for the *fact* that king Solomon, being visited at Jerusalem by the fair queen of Sabba, a city in Macropy, the Macropii in Ethiopia of Pliny,

"Thennes cam Sibely savage,"

for her love, forsook his God above. "Sibely savage" is the person who in our modern bibles is called the queen of Sheba, and the sign has been corrupted into that of the Bell Savage; the same sign, corrupted in like manner, was so adopted

on the continent." Mr. Douce adds, "Sibely savage, as a proper name, is another perversion of *si belle sauvage*; and though the lady was supposed to have come from the remotest parts of Africa, and might have been as black as a negro, we are not now to dispute the superlative beauty of the mistress of Solomon, here converted into a savage. It must be admitted the queen of Sheba was as well adapted for the purpose of a sign as the Wise Men of the East, afterwards metamorphosed into the 'Three Kings of Cologne.'"

These are poetical deductions. Pegge, in his *Anecdotes of the English Language*, p. 291, intimates that a friend had seen a lease of the Bell Savage inn (he should have said 'the Bell inn,') to Isabella Savage; affording an elucidation that overthrew the conjectures about a bell and a savage, or *la belle sauvage*. Douce was disposed to treat this altogether as an anomaly; he conceived it probable that Pegge's friend had been in some way or other deceived, the date of the lease not being mentioned; and if the name of Isabella Savage really appeared in the document it might have been an accidental circumstance, at a period not very distant*; but a deed, enrolled on the Close roll of 1453, certifies a fact that places the point in dispute beyond all doubt. By that deed, dated at London, February 5th, 31 Hen. VI., John Frensh, eldest son of John Frensh late citizen and goldsmith of London, confirmed to Joan Frensh, widow, his mother, "*totum ten' sive hospicium cum suis pertin' vocat' Savagesynne, alias vocat' le Belle on the Hope*;" all that tenement or inn with its appurtenances, called Savage's inn, otherwise called the Bell on the Hoop, in the parish of St. Bridget in Fleet street, London, to have and to hold the same for term of her life, without impeachment of waste. The sign in the olden day was the Bell; "on the hoop" implied the ivy-bush, fashioned, as was the custom, as a garland. The association of Savage's inn with the sign of the Bell certainly gave an impulse to the perversion or new name of "*la belle Sauvage*:" when that occurred is another question.

Machin, in his Diary, February 7th, 1553-4, the day being Ash Wednesday, is very minute on the untoward incident of Wyatt's rebellion; by him the Belle Sauvage inn is not mentioned; but Howes, in his enlargement of Stow, 1631, p. 621, notices particularly, as well known, the "Bell Savage, an inn nigh unto Ludgate;" and that "Wyat, baffled in passing with his forces through Ludgate, rested him awhile upon a stall over against the Belle Savage gate, and at the last returned towards Charing crosse."

LITTLE MOORFIELDS, Cripplegate.

835 SIMON BOND AT THE—GREEN HOVSE, in the field.

Rev. IN LITTLE MOOR FIELDS—In^d field, S. A. B. 1666.

A green-house was a garden house with bowling-allies, of which there are frequent notices in our contemporary dramatists, by whom there are constant allusions to their immoral purposes. Chettle, in his *Kind Heart's Dream*, printed at latest in 1593, notices the bowling-allies, or green-houses, in Bedlam; and Mynshull, in his *Essayes and Characters of a Prison*, 1618, observes—"A nasty stinking lodging in a jayle is sweeter land than any garden-house about Bunhill."

After the fire, it was proposed by the city authorities to establish a hay-market in Little Moorfields; the project, however, failed.

* *Illustrations of Shakespeare*, edit. 1839, 8vo, p. 62.

MOORGATE.

- 836 JOHN RANDALL AT MOORE—Moorgate; I. M. R. 1666.
Rev. GATE. HIS HALFE PENNY—In field, the same.

The view in the field, on both sides, exhibits Moorgate, that stood across the Fore-street end of Finsbury place, erected in 1415, and reedified in 1472. Becoming impaired by long standing, the gate shown on the token was demolished in 1672. Moorgate, rebuilt, was sold by the commissioners of the city lands, April 22d, 1761, for 166*l.*, but while being demolished, the stone was repurchased by the city authorities, and flung into the Thames to arrest the havoc the tides were causing to the starlings of the newly widened centre arch of London Bridge. Smeaton, the eminent civil engineer, had been sent for expressly from Yorkshire, for his advice, and although it was then Sunday morning, the repurchase of the stone, as he advised, was effected; labourers, horses, carts, and barges were hired, and the demolition of the gate, the conveyance of the stone, and the immersion against the starlings, was continued with no intermission.

WITHIN MOORGATE.

- 837 OLIVER HOLMES AT—A boar, in field. *Rev.* WITHIN
 MOOREGATE—In the field, O. A. H.

The street now known as London Wall is the locality here indicated by Within Moorgate.

New Exchange, see STRAND, No. 1109.

New Fish Street, see FISH-STREET HILL.

NEWGATE WITHOUT.

- 838 THOMAS ANDREWS—In field, horse-shoe and sugar-loaf.
Rev. WITHOVT NEWGATE—T. A., in the field.

- 839 RALPH PACKMAN—In the field, Merchant Tailors' arms.
Rev. WITHOVT NEWGATE—A beaver hat, and R. I. P.

Vendors of beaver hats were at this time called "haberdashers of hats," then highly expensive. Dugdale, in his Diary, April 13th, 1661, minutes "payd for a bever hatt, 4*l.* 10*s.*;" the fashion of it may be seen in Hollar's portrait of that distinguished antiquary. Pepys too, who was as anxious to observe the fashions as any courtier in his day, records in his Diary, June 27th, in the same year, "this day, Mr. Holden sent me a bever which cost me 4*l.* 5*s.*" Pepys had evidently bated the seller a crown.

NEWGATE PRISON.

840 BELONGING TO YE CELLOR ON THE MASTERS SIDE AT—
1669. *Rev.* NEWGATE—The then Debtors' Prison.

Newgate, mentioned by Fitzstephen as one of the seven double gates in the wall of the city of London, in the reign of King Henry the Second, stood at the west end of Newgate street. The north end of the present Newgate prison denotes the site, the gateway extending across the street. In the reign of King John it is noticed as having long been the gaol or prison for felons or trespassers; and in the reign of King Henry the Fifth had become, according to Grafton, "a most ugly and loathsome prison," so that the memorable Sir Richard Whittington, touched in pity, bequeathed money for rebuilding it. License for that purpose having been obtained in 1422, from King Henry the Sixth, shortly after his accession, Whittington's executors faithfully performed the purport of his instructions.

The great fire early in September, 1666, utterly destroyed Newgate; but it was shortly after rebuilt for its original uses, and as a debtors' prison. The token was struck in 1669, as a monetary medium among the prisoners, and is of the utmost rarity and interest from the delineation of the prison it affords.

Newgate continued till 1776, when it was demolished. The diurnals record that "on Tuesday, July 9th, the statue of Whittington and his cat was taken down from Newgate; that statue with the others are to be placed in the new prison in the Old Bailey." The same diurnals, on the 10th, intimated as a caution, that "the person who is now taking down the gaol of Newgate ought to put up a scaffold on each side of the gate, to save the passengers from the danger of having their brains beaten out by the stones, which, in spite of every caution, are liable to fall on their heads."

NEWGATE MARKET.

The market without Newgate, held on the verge of the former lands and possessions of the collegiate church of St. Martin-le-grand, is of very remote date. Stephen king of England, in one of his precepts of restitution of certain lands of which he had despoiled that church, particularized among others, and confirmed, "that portion of land, with three stalls in the market, which Peter More firmly held of Roger bishop of Salisbury, then dean of St. Martin's." This functionary, who held also the offices of lord chief justice and lord treasurer, died December 11th, 1139.

841 THE FOX AND GOOSE—In field, fox carrying off goose.
Rev. IN NEWGATE MARKET—D. E. W., in the field.

842 THOMAS FOX AT THE—A fox, in field. *Rev.* FOX IN
NEWGATE MARKET. 1670—In the field, T. A. F.

The sign, a pun upon his name.

843 MARY HVRST. YE WHITE SWAN—A swan, with collar.
Rev. IN NEWGATE MARKET. 1670—HER HALFE PENY.

New Palace Yard, see PALACE YARD.

NEW RENTS, Southwark.

The New Rents led from Foul lane to St. Saviour's dock stairs, on the Bank-side, between Stoney street and London Bridge.

844 HENRY THORPE IN THE NEW—A sugar-loaf; H. R. T.
Rev. RENTS IN SOVTHWARKE—HIS HALFE PENNY.

NEW STREET, Shoe Lane.

New street, between Shoe lane and Fetter lane, was commenced before the restoration of King Charles the Second. At the wardmote court of Farringdon Without, held December 21st, 1661, a presentment was preferred against the master and wardens of the Goldsmiths Company, being the owners of certain newly erected tenements in New street, by Fewter lane, for defective pavements.

The great fire in September, 1666, made sad devastation in this part of the city; and John Childe, parish clerk of St. Bride's, who had been newly inducted into his office, in the May of that year thus sorrowfully entered in the register under his charge—"October, 1666, but sixteene houses in the brode place by Newe streete." The "brode place" is now the site of Gough square, the three new streets, the Queen's printing-office, and many other buildings in that locality. The token was issued before the ruin the parish clerk has so feelingly deplored.

845 IN THE NEW STREET—A lion rampant, in the field.
Rev. NEERE SHOOWE LANE—In the field, W. E. M.

ST. NICHOLAS SHAMBLES.

St. Nicholas in the Shambles is an instance of the retention of the name as a parish long after it had ceased to be one. King Henry the Eighth granted to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London the church of the late Gray Friars in London, for a parish church, in place of the church of St. Ewen in Newgate market, and St. Nicholas in the Shambles, then destroyed, with so much of the parish of St. Sepulchre as then lay within Newgate, for a newly erected parish to be called Christchurch.

In the accompt of William Colle, citizen and grocer, as receiver of the rents of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 1581-2, credit is taken for rents received from Thirteen houses in St. Nicholas Fishambles, 50*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

Fourteen houses in the new buildings, in the Shambles, 83*l.* 10*s.*
 This affords the date of their erection.

The court of Common Council, on April 29th, 1667, directed the ground, where the middle row in the Shambles stood, and the ground of the four late houses in Newgate market, between Warwick-lane end and the late Bell inn there, to be laid into the street, according to the Act of Parliament for enlarging and widening the streets. These improvements are denoted in Leake's general plan, embodying the surveys made by order of the city authorities, after the disastrous fire in 1666.

- 846 THE TALLOW CHANDLER—A man dipping candles.
Rev. IN S. NICKLES SHAMBLES—In the field, E. A. S.

- 847 AT THE SWANN BEHIND—A swan, in the field.
Rev. THE SHAMBLES. 1649—In the field, I. M. H.

NIGHTINGALE LANE, East Smithfield.

Nightingale is a perversion of Knighten-guild lane.

- 848 RICHARD IAMES IN—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.
Rev. NIGHTINGALE LANE—Hope leaning on an anchor.

- 849 IOHN PARKER IN—MELE MAN, in the field.
Rev. NIGHTINGAL LANE—In the field, I. S. P.

NOBLE STREET, Foster Lane.

- 850 IOHN EAMES—In the field, I. E. E. *Rev.* IN NOBLE STREET—1659, in the field.

NORTHUMBERLAND ALLEY, Fenchurch Street.

- 851 AT THE FETHERS IN—The Prince's plume, in the field.
Rev. NORTHVMBERLAND ALLEY—In the field, I. E. C.

- 852 THOMAS KNIGHT IN—Scales, in field; Bakers' arms.
Rev. NORTHVMBERLAN ALY—In the field, T. B. K.

- 853 AT THE KING DAVID. 1667—King David, with harp.
Rev. IN NORTHVMBERLAND ALYE—HER HALFE PENNY.
 S. A.

Pursuant to the City Improvement Act passed in the session of 1760, a passage, twenty-five feet wide, was directed to be made through Northumberland alley into Crutched Friars.

NORTON FOLGATE.

- 854 AT THE COKE IN—A cock, in the field. *Rev.* NORTVN FOLGATE. 1650—In the field, B. E. H.

855 ABRAHAM LEKEVX—In field, three tuns; Vintners' arms.
Rev. IN NORTON FOLGATE, in three lines across the field.

856 TRISTRAM MAY AND HENRY SELL—A lion rampant, in field. *Rev.* BREWERS IN NORTON FOLGATE: THEIR HALFE PENY. 1667.

ST. OLAVE'S, Southwark.

857 NICOLAS BARNARD—In the field, N. S. B. *Rev.* IN OLIVES. SOVTHWARKE—1654, in the field.

See note preceding No. 1168.

858 MATHEW PEARCE MEALEMAN—A wheatsheaf; M. K. P.
Rev. ST. OLIVES. SOVTHWARK—HIS HALF PENY.

859 AT THE 3 CRANES—In the field, three cranes (birds).
Rev. IN S. OLIVES STREETE—In the field, S. E. S.

860 AT 3 TOBACCO PIPES—In the field, three pipes.
Rev. IN S. OLIVES STREETE—M. C., in the field.

The small clove introduced over M. C. in the field, on the reverse, indicates the issuer to have been a grocer and tobacconist.

ST. OLAVE'S WATERGATE.

861 AMBROSE BVTLER AT ST. OLIVES—A corn bushel measure.
Rev. WATERGATE. SOVTHWARK—HIS HALF PENY.
 A. M. B.

A corn-dealer or meal-man. From these stairs John Boydell delineated his most interesting print of old London Bridge, the buildings, and other peculiarities, in 1751.

OLD BAILEY.

862 AT THE BLEW BELL IN—A bell, in field. *Rev.* THE OLD BAILEY. 1650—In the field, T. K. F.

The sign still extant, the corner house leading into Prujean square. Here William Oldys, Norroy king of arms, author of the Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, and other productions which have honourably distinguished him among English

historical writers, was wont, late in life, to spend his evenings, and drink to excess ; his favourite beverage being porter, with a glass of gin between each pot. The Bell formerly being within the rules or liberties of the Fleet prison, Oldys jocularly named his drinking associates "rulers." From this house, a watchman, one of "the lights of other days," whom he regularly paid, used every night to lead him home to Bennett's hill, before twelve o'clock, in order to save sixpence, a fine paid to the porter of the Herald's Office, by all returning thither after that hour. Sometimes, and that not unfrequently, Oldys was so lumpily drunk, two were required to bear him home. He died April 15th, 1761, in his seventy-second year.

863 NEXT TO THE 3 CRANES—In the field, W. B. 1651.

Rev. TAVERN. OVLD BAILEY SA[L]TER—W. B. 1651.

864 THOMAS PAVLSON—In the field, a spread eagle.

Rev. IN Y^E OVLD BAYLEY—T. E. P., in the field.

The sign was the old Black Spread Eagle.

"The eagle with two necks in the imperial arms, and in the arms of the king of Spain, depicted on sign-boards as the Spread Eagle, signifies the east and west empire, and the extension of their power from the east to the west."—Jo. Collet's Common Place Book, Addit. MS. in Museo, 3890.

865 AT THE LION AND BALL—Lion current, ball before him.

Rev. IN THE OLD BAYLEY—In the field, N. E. S.

Query, whether this sign underwent subsequently a different appellation ; the diurnals at a later date, having recorded "Yesterday, March 8th, 1764, departed this life in some small hopes of the chance of a better, at her school, the Golden Lion, known by the name of the *Yellow Lamb*, in the Old Bailey, Mrs. Smith, the virtuous widow of the late distinguished Mr. John Smith, of the same place, vintner, who made his exit a few days since."

LITTLE OLD BAILEY.

The now west side of the Old Bailey, from Fleet lane to Snow hill, was the west side of the Little Old Bailey ; but when the intermediate buildings were demolished for the present space, the Little Old Bailey became extinct.

866 GEO. ETCHYS AT Y^E VPPER—In field, Carpenters' arms.

Rev. END OF LITTLE OLD BAYLY—In field, G. H. E.

867 AT THE 7 STARS IN THE—Seven stars, in the field.

Rev. LITTLE OVLD BEALEY—In the field, I. I. F.

- 868 AL[I]CE WATE[R]S IN THE—Tallow-chandlers' arms, in the field. *Rev.* LITTLE OVLDE BAYLEY—A. W.

OLD CHANGE, Cheapside.

- 869 EDWARD ANDREWES—In the field, a rose and crown. *Rev.* IN YE OLDE CHANG—E. I. A., in the field.

- 870 EDWARD CHIPP IN—In the field, a Tudor dragon. *Rev.* YE OVLD CHANGE [16]59—E. G. C., in the field.

Signs, in most instances, derive their origin from devices or emblems which have continued to be presented to popular view. The Red Dragon is said to have been the armorial ensign of Cadwallader, the last of the British kings. Henry the Third, previous to an intended visit, in 1240, directed a standard, bearing a red dragon, to be placed in the abbey church of Westminster. He had also the same device borne before him as an ensign, in the battle with the barons at Lewes.

Edward the First fought under the red dragon, on his subjugation of Wales; and Edward the Third erected the same standard in the memorable battle of Cressy, August 24th, 1346. Henry the Seventh, on entering into London, after the battle of Bosworth field, offered at the altar in St. Paul's church a standard charged with "a red fiery dragon, beaten upon white and green sarceinet." Professing to be descended from Cadwallader, he adopted the red dragon as a dexter supporter to the royal arms. By the house of Tudor it was so continued to be borne, till it ceased with Queen Elizabeth, the last of that race.

- 871 AT THE WILLOW TREE—A willow tree, in the field.

Rev. IN THE OVLD CHANGE—In the field, N. I. B.

See also No. 347.

Old Fish-Street Hill, see FISH-STREET HILL.

Old Palace Yard, see PALACE YARD.

OLD STREET, St. Luke's.

- 872 THE BELL BREWEHOVS—A bell, in the field. *Rev.* IN OVLD STREETE. 1652—In the field, R. K. D.

- 872*THO. WELLES: FRA. LEONARD—A tun, from Vintners' arms. *Rev.* THE BELL IN OVLD STRET—In the field, a bell.

873 AT THE BLACKE GACK—Black jack, or bombard, in field.

Rev. IN OVLD STREET—In the field, A. E. S.

Black jacks were formerly ostensible objects in the appliances of the ancient taverns. Ilford, in Wilkins's *Miseries of Inforced Marriage*, 1607, 4to, servants' liveries being at this period almost invariably blue, accosts the clown on his entrance—

“How now, blue bottle, are you of the house?”

Clown. I have heard of many black jacks, sir, but never of a blue bottle.”—Act i. sc. 1.

Heywood, describing the vessels in use at ale-houses and taverns, says further “Other bottles we have of leather, but they most used by shepherds and harvest people of the country; small jacks we have in many ale-houses of the city and suburbs, tipp'd with silver, besides the great black jacks and bombards at the court, which when the Frenchmen [who came here with Queen Henrietta Maria] first saw, they reported at their returne into their country the Englishmen used to drinke out of their bootes.”—*Philocothonista: the Drunkard opened*, 1635, 4to, p. 45.

The cost of a six-gallon black jack, in 1685, was thirty-six shillings.—*Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv. p. 355.

The Black Jack, see also Nos. 552 and 942.

874 THOMAS HEDGER—In the field, a crooked billet; T. M. H.

Rev. IN OVLD STREET. 1668—HIS HALFE PENNY.

874*JOHN FVLLERTON. IN OLD STREET—An anchor, and $\frac{1}{2}$.

Rev. JOHN SANDBVRY. IN OLD STREET—Checquers.

ORCHARD STREET, Westminster.

875 PETER CLESBY IN ORCHARD—A horse, with BLAK above.

Rev. STREET IN WESTMINSTER—HIS HALFE PENNY.

P. E. C.

The sign indicated on the token was the Black Horse.

OLD PALACE YARD, Westminster.

876 JOHN HARMAN AT THE—Crooked billet, in the field.

Rev. IN THE OVLD PALLACE—HALF PENY. I. S. H.

Old Palace yard, the area beyond King Henry the Seventh's chapel, where the Victoria tower now frowns in sullen majestic height.

The communication hence to the Thames in the olden time was designated “the Parliament stairs.”

NEW PALACE YARD.

- 877 THO: PALLISER. NEW PALLACE—Grocers Company arms.
Rev. HIS HALF PENY. 1666—King's head; Charles
 the Second.

New Palace yard, the area before the entrance to Westminster Hall; the causeway to the Thames being known as Watermen's stairs.

The houses on the north side of New Palace yard, to which are attached the signs; the old bell tower, whence was taken the great bell for St. Paul's cathedral; and the hackney-coach stand, at that period, are all admirably displayed in Hollar's print of Westminster Hall, engraved in 1647.

- 878 THOMAS PEARSON IN THE NEW—Naked boy, in the field.
Rev. PALACE YARD IN WESTMINSTER—HIS HALF
 PENNY. T. I. P.

PANIER ALLEY.

- 879 EDW: FOSTER. LETHERSELER AT YE—Gridiron, and a
 nag's-head upon it. *Rev.* CORNER SHOPP IN PANIER
 ALLEY—HIS HALFE PENNY.

- 880 ROBERT HAYES AT YE. COFFEE—In field, a Turk's head.
Rev. HOVSE IN PANIER ALLEY—HIS HALF PENY.

Panier alley was so called from having been in the olden time the standing of the bakers' boys with their paniers. By statute of 1302, 30 Edward I., if not before, the bakers of London were bound to sell no bread in their shops or houses, but in the market. The bakers' boys stood here in rows, forming an alley, with their bread in paniers; and records are extant, dated 1440, in which Panier alley is mentioned as a place long and distinctively known. The bakers of Stratford and other neighbouring villages brought also, on all days but Sundays and principal feasts, bread in long carts, the bread being two ounces in the penny wheat loaf heavier than the wheat loaf baked in the city; these were pitched and sold by boys from paniers, at regularly defined standings, not only on the usual market-days, but daily. Bishop Bale has recorded the cry of the bakers' boys at Sturbridge fair near Cambridge, in the reign of King Edward the Sixth—"Buy and beare away: steale and run awaye." Later, as the ballad affirms, Robin Conscience in his ramble through Newgate market,

"Where country women, maids, and men,
 Were selling needful things;"

encountered the railing of the butterwomen, whose butter weighed not down their scales; and "the bakers that stood in a row" brawled at him, because he reminded them that but for the dread of the law their loaves would be less than the statutable weight.

Panier alley, wholly destroyed in the great fire of 1666, immediately faced the end of St. Martin's lane, more generally known as St. Martin-le-grand; but on rebuilding was placed a few feet westward of the original site; and by an order of the court of Common Council, dated April 29th, 1667, was "to be enlarged to nine feet in width, and paved with free-stone for passengers." As a narrow inconvenient way, it would appear to be sarcastically alluded to in *Homer-a-la-Mode*, the ninth book of Homer's Iliads, in English burlesque, 1681, 8vo, where it is said the Greeks promised to Meleager, since he had slain the boar, a pretty piece of ground,

" Which they affirm'd to be as good
As that where Panyer alley stood."

Later was published "News from Pannier alley: or a true relation of some pranks the Devil hath lately play'd there, with a plaster-pot, 1687," 4to.

The buildings in or about Panier alley appear to have been at this time in progress, as an ensculptured tablet was soon after placed against the wall of a house on the east side, having reference to the wonted usages of the place, like a departed spirit hovering over its former locality; a naked urchin, seated on end of panier, represents a baker's boy supplying from the panier the demand for a loaf; below him, inscribed

" WHEN Y^v HAVE SOVGH^t THE CITTY ROVND
YET STILL THⁱ[I]S IS THE HIGH[E]S^t GROVND.
AVGVST THE 27 1688."

Robert Hayes, burned out from this alley, reestablished his calling as "a coffee-man," under the same sign in Barbican. See No. 120.

PARKER'S LANE, Drury Lane.

So called from the mansion of Peter Parker, esq., who resided here in 1623. It is now named Parker street.

881 HENRY DVNSCOMBE IN. 1668—A man dipping candles.

Rev. PARKERS LANE. HIS HALF PENY—H. I. D. 1668.

PATERNOSTER ROW.

882 THE CASTELL TAVERN—A castle, in field. *Rev.* IN
PATERNOSTER ROW—In the field, I. D. B.

Tarlton, Queen Elizabeth's favourite stage clown, is said to have kept an ordinary, "the sign of the Castle," on the spot where Dolly's chop-house is now situated. Tarlton died in September, 1588.

Richard Smith, in his Obituary, has this notice: "December 16th, 1648, died—Gough, vintner, at the Castle in Paternoster row." Possibly J. B. issued the token on his becoming Gough's successor. In the great fire in September, 1666, the Castle tavern, at the east end on the north side of Paternoster row, was wholly destroyed, but rebuilt of considerable magnitude; the large room in particular was distinguished for its extent and painted embellishments. Concerts of

music were frequently held here about the middle of the last century ; and the Castle Society of Music was long one of eminent distinction. In 1768 their performances were conducted at Haberdashers' hall, but their business meetings were held at the Half-moon tavern in Cheapside. The Castle tavern appears at this time to have fallen into desuetude, and in 1770 was the Oxford bible warehouse, where were deposited the productions of the Oxford university press ; another portion being occupied by a furniture auctioneer named Upton. Soon after six in the morning of January 8th, in that year, a fire occurred at Messrs Johnson and Payne, booksellers, in Paternoster row, that destroyed their house, as also the Oxford bible warehouse, involving a loss of more than 7000*l.* ; and Cock's printing-house. An advertisement in April, 1771, proffered on a building-lease, the freehold ground " fronting Paternoster row, from east to west, sixty-six feet ; and in depth from south to north, ninety-six feet, being the ground where the Castle tavern and three other houses lately stood, destroyed by fire."

883 CHAPTER COFFEE HOVSE (4)—In the field, a mitre.

Rev. Blank : struck on leather.

A LEATHER GROAT. The letters in the legend are reversed, and the figure (4) is distinct on lower verge. M. C. Tutet, whose collections were dispersed in 1786, possessed a similar piece struck on leather, but his had the figure 2, or half groat.

884 CHAPTER COFFEE HOVSE—In the field, a mitre.

Rev. Blank : struck on leather.

Different, and smaller in size. The leather appears to have been gilded.

The Chapter coffee-house, at the north-west corner of Paul's alley, long the resort of eminent literary characters, was, it is stated, finally closed on the death of Mr. Charles Faithfull, the proprietor, in November, 1853.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

885 GILES CALVERT AT THE—Spread-eagle, in the field.

Rev. WEST END OF ST. PAULS—In the field, G. E. C.

The Spread Eagle was long a sign of notoriety in St. Paul's churchyard ; tradition has recorded that the gilded copper vane in the form of an eagle, on the lofty spire of old St. Paul's, was during a high wind blown down, and falling against the sign of the Spread Eagle beat it to the ground*. The first edition of Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida* was printed at the Spread Eagle in St. Paul's churchyard. At the north door of St. Paul's, William Burley, at the sign of the Spread Eagle, in 1609, published *Pamela: Musick's Miscellanie of pleasant Roun-*

* " During a great tempest at sea in January, 1506, Philip king of Castile and his queen were weather-driven, and landed at Falmouth. The same tempest blew down the eagle of brass, off the spire of St. Paul's church in London, and in the falling the same eagle broke and battered the black eagle that hung for a sign in St. Paul's churchyard."—Stow's *Annals*, p. 484. The black eagle, the cognizance of the house of Austria, of which Philip was the head.

delays and Catches, accredited as the earliest practical English book of catches, canons, rounds, and glees. The north side of St. Paul's churchyard became at this period an established market, and there are various tokens of the traders here located. The chapter-house, and the cloister on the north side, were by order of the Commonwealth authorities demolished, the ground cleared, and paved with the old stone of these buildings. Dugdale mentions in his *Diary* August 6th, 1657, as being the first day the herb women moved from their stands in Cheapside into the new market thus created. The throng of persons caused an order for its suppression, October 21st, 1661, when "persons vending roots, herbs, and fruits," were directed "to sell only in the streets called Aldermanbury and Broad street, and then only on market-days."—*Mercurius Publicus*, October 24th, 1661, p. 671.

886 AT THE 3 TVNN TAVERN—Three tuns; Vintners' arms.

Rev. IN S. PAVLS CHVRCHYARD—In the field, E. C.

On the north side, at the west end of St. Paul's churchyard, is a house of stage-coach notoriety, bearing the ludicrous sign of the Goose and Gridiron, which has puzzled many a wiseacre for a definition. Situated in London-house yard, so named as being contiguous to the former residence of the bishop of London, the house, before the great fire, was known by the sign of the Mitre; and in 1664, Robert Hubert, *alias* Forges, "gent., and sworn servant to His Majesty," exhibited here a museum of natural rarities, as the catalogue describes them, "collected by him at great cost, and during thirty years travel in foreign countries; daily to be seen at the place called the musick-house at the Miter, near the west end of St. Paul's church." Concerts of music and musical parties were also among the diversions the house afforded, till the fire in September, 1666, destroyed all. On the rebuilding of the house the new tenant appears to have by-shop'd the mitre; and, in contempt of the dissolute harmonies that had hitherto been the attraction, he perverted the Swan and Lyre, the crest and charge on the arms of the company of Musicians, into the silly Goose and Gridiron, forgetting possibly the goose had once the honour of being the capitolian guard of ancient Rome.

The imprint on the title of "a Discourse of the national excellencies of England, by R. H.," affords some allusion to these buildings erected on the cathedral lands; "printed for Henry Fletcher, at the Three Gilt Cups, in the new buildings, near the west end of St. Paul's, 1658," duod.

887 IOHN WEBSTER AT YE ALMON—An almond tree; 1663.

Rev. TREE. IN PAVLS CHVRCHYARD—The same, I. M. W.

The adaptation of the almond tree, as a sign, so proximate to the church, has possibly an allusion to the fine allegorical description of inevitable human decrepitude, in *Ecclesiastes*, ch. xii., v. 5, when "the almond tree shall flourish," and "the mourners go about the streets."

888 THE COFFEE HOVSE AT THE—Turk's head, in the field.

Rev. WEST END OF ST. PAVLS LONDON—Name in a monogram; and I^p

A large-sized coffee-house penny, one of the rarest of traders' tokens.

PAUL'S WHARF, Upper Thames Street.

"From Paul's chain at the foot of Benet hill, formerly called Paul's wharfe hill, is Paul's wharf, having a common stair or landing-place from the Thames."

889 THE BALL [BELL?] NEERE—The figure 3, in the field.

Rev. PAVLES WHARFE—In the field, I. H.

The Ball would seem to be an error for "the Bell;" as Abraham Chitty, in 1669, issued a half-penny token from "the Bell brewhouse, neare Paules wharfe." There was also the Bell yard, by Paul's wharf. A singularity attached to this token is the figure 3 on the obverse. Query, three pence? Mark Cephas Tutet, in his choice collection of traders' tokens, dispersed after his death in 1786, had a similar piece, that in place of the 3 had on the obverse "6^d."

890 AT Y^E NEXT BOAT. BY PAVLS—A wherry; NEXT BOAT.

Rev. WHARFE AT PETERS HILL FOOT—M. M. B.

Gallants and play-goers to the Bear-garden and theatres on the Bankside conferred no little celebrity on Paul's-wharf stairs, from its having long been the usual ferry, by a species of general concurrence.

The words "NEXT BOAT," on the token, sufficiently indicate the rendezvous of the boatmen plying for passengers at Paul's-wharf stairs. A ballad, entitled "The Boatman's Song," printed in the *Loyal Garland*, at this period a highly popular collection of royalist effusions, affords some illustration of the hailing of the boatmen to strangers coming within their bounds:

"Will you go by water, Sir?
I am the sculler;
Go with my fare up westward, Sir,
My boat shall be no fuller.

Next oars, Sir, next oars!
Whither is't you go?
To Foxhall, or Westminster,
Or through bridge ho?"

The phrase "NEXT BOAT" obtains some illustration by a reference to the watermen's fares, as set forth by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, September 7th, 1671: "Over the water directly in the next sculler, between London Bridge and Limehouse, or London Bridge and Fox-hall, 2d."

Faux or Vaux hall, by the attractive mechanical contrivances of Sir Samuel Morland, had long before become a place of fashionable resort for the city gallants. Evelyn in his Diary, July 22d, 1661, notices he "went to see the new Spring Garden, at Lambeth, a prettily contrived plantation."

PEPPER ALLEY, Southwark.

891 THOMAS CROWDER AT—T. C. in monogram, in the field.

Rev. PEPPER ALLEY GATE—In the field, T. S. C.

892 ARTHVR ADAMS—Oar, from crest of Watermens' arms.

Rev. IN PEPPER ALEY. 1652—Peacock, tail displayed.

Why watermen should require such small change as tokens were likely to afford seems now problematical. Decker, in his *Gull's Horn-book*, 1609, speaking of gallants who crossed the Thames to the theatres on the Bankside, says "no matter, upon landing, whether you have money or no; you may swim in twenty of their boats upon the river upon ticket;" hence the phrase to go "on tick," to go on trust.

PETER STREET, Westminster.

893 AT THE KINGS HEAD IN—King's head; Henry VIII.

Rev. PETTER STREETE W. M.—In the field, R. R. Y.

PETTICOAT LANE, Whitechapel.

Petticoat lane was formerly called Hog lane. Stow, in 1598, describing the neighbourhood as pleasant fields since the accession of Queen Elizabeth, observes "now within a few years is made a continual building throughout, of garden houses and small cottages, and the fields on either side be turned into garden plots, tenter yards, bowling alleys, and such like."

The revocation of the edict of Nantes, 1685, drove thousands of the French protestant broad-silk weavers to England, many of whom settled themselves in this vicinity.

894 DANIELL DEBOVRCK—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

Rev. IN PETTECOATE LANE—Bird in hand, in the field.

895 NEARE THE SHEARES—In the field, a pair of shears.

Rev. IN PETTICOATE LANE—S. A. H., in the field.

896 CHRISTOPHER WELDON AT Y^E—A half-moon, in the field.

Rev. IN PETTICOATE LANE. 1667—HIS HALFE PENY.

The Half-moon, or crescent, seems to be but an alteration of the Turk's Head as a sign. In Cartwright's comedy of *The Ordinary*, 1651, 8vo, is this allusion:

"*Slicer.* The sign o' th' Half-moon that hangs at your door, is not for nought.
Credulous. That's the Turk's arms, they say."—Act iv. sc. 1.

The Turks, a horde of rude Asiatic warriors, entered Constantinople, by the gate of St. Romanus, on May 29th, 1453, and subverted the last remains of the once all-powerful Roman empire: the Crescent trampled despotically on the Cross. Europe was at that time in a state of utter prostration; science, literature, and the arts were in abeyance; and the destruction of the eastern empire completed the ruin of its commerce. Æneas Sylvius, subsequently Pope Pius the Second, while describing Europe in the fifteenth century, in a few nervous sen-

tences, colours the seeming mystery of the causes of this general debasement. He describes Europe "as a body without a head—a republic without laws or magistrates. Every state has a separate prince, and every prince a separate interest. What eloquence could unite so many discordant and hostile powers under the same standard? What mortal could reconcile the English with the French—Genoa with Arragon—the Germans with the natives of Hungary and Bohemia? If a small number enlisted in the holy war, they must be overthrown by the infidels; if many, by their own weight and confusion."

The Turks became the masters of commerce, and the flag bearing the Crescent floated vauntingly in the breeze, till the discovery of America, and the adoption of the new route to India by way of the Cape of Good Hope, at the close of the same century, turning the tide of events, the decline of the Turkish power commenced; it has continued on the wane, and must at length succumb to superior intelligence and independent commercial enterprize, the imperishable glories of knowledge and energy. In this year, 1853, after a lapse of four centuries, how nearly has the Cross borne down the Crescent.

897 GRAVES WEAVER. AT Y^E—Wicker cradle, in the field.

Rev. IN PETTICOATE LANE—In the field, G. W.

Weaver was a basket-maker; the wicker cradle being the crest of the Basket-makers Company.

PETTY FRANCE, Bishopsgate.

Petty France was subsequently called Lamb alley; but being demolished, the ground was in 1730 occupied by more extensive buildings, and in the Parish Clerks' Survey, 1732, is thus described: "Petty France, that was a ruined desolate place, is now raised a great deal higher, and is made a fine spacious street, containing many large uniform houses." Petty France is now New Broad street.

898 JOHN BARNES. CHANDLER — Carpenters' arms, in field.

Rev. IN PETTEI FRANCE—In the field, I. S. B.

899 WILLIAM RACK AT Y^E—An Indian, in field. *Rev.* IN

PETTY FRANCE. [16]66—In the field, R. M. R.

The figure of the Indian is the sinister supporter to the Distillers Company arms.

PETTY FRANCE, Westminster.

The line of road from Tothill street, Westminster, to James street, Buckingham gate, was formerly known as Petty France. Milton the poet is said to have resided here, on the north side, next door to James Lord Scudamore's, abutting on St. James's park, from 1652 to the eve of the Restoration in 1660. "Petty France is now named York street, from John Sharp, archbishop of York, primate and metropolitan of England, having there his town residence."—Hatton's *New View of London*, 1708, p. 639.

900 AT THE SAVL IN PETTY—The Conversion of Saul.

Rev. FRANC[E] WESTMINSTER—In the field, I. S. T.

“He fell to the earth, and heard a voice.”—*Acts*, ix. 4. One of the puritanical devices of the period, in allusion to St. Paul, the tutelary saint of the metropolis.

901 NICHOLAS SHERMAN WHIT—A large building, in field.

Rev. HALL IN PETTI FRANCE—In the field, N. M. S.

Appears to have been a sign of the Banquetting house, Whitehall.

PHILPOT LANE, Fenchurch Street.

“So called of Sir John Philpot, who dwelled there, and was owner thereof.”

902 ROBERT NEVILL—Three stags, two and one, in the field.

Rev. IN PHILPOT LANE—In the field, R. A. N.

Query, arms of the Leathersellers Company?

PICCADILLY.

903 RICHARD GROOME IN—An anchor, crown on the stem.

Rev. PICKADILLY. 1665—In field, HIS HALFE PENNY.

The old way of depicting the Crown and Anchor.

PICKLE-HERRING STAIRS, Southwark.

904 EDWARD BRENT—A hoy, or sailing-boat, in the field.

Rev. AT PICKELL HERRING—In the field, E. C. B.

905 EDWARD BRENT—In the field, HIS HALFE PENNY. 1668.

Rev. The field occupied by a hoy, or sailing-boat.

In Mottley's *Survey of London, Westminster, and Southwark*, published under the name of Robert Seymour, 1734, fol., vol. i. p. 817, is noticed a monument in St. Olave's churchyard, to “Edward Brent, esq., 1676:” he was doubtless the issuer of these tokens.

906 MARGRET BROWNE AT YE BLVE—Anchor, in the field;

M. B. *Rev.* NEARE PICKLE HERING IN SOVTHWARK
—HIS HALFE PENY. 1668.

An octagon in shape. In the die HIS was originally punched: later struck pieces show the alteration to HER.

907 JAMES HOLLAND—Bakers Company arms, in the field.

Rev. AT PICKLE HERING—In the field, I. M. H.

908 JAMES HOLLAND. HIS HALF PENNY, in four lines.

Rev. The date 1668, and the Bakers Company arms.

909 THOMAS HVTHINSON—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

Rev. AT PICKELL HEARING—Five tobacco-pipes.

PIE CORNER, Smithfield.

“Pie corner, a place so called of such a sign, sometimes a fair inn for receipt of travellers, but now [1603] divided into tenements; and over against the said Pie corner lieth Cocke lane, which runneth down to Oldbourne conduit.”—Stow. The Pie inn appears to have been on the east side, above Giltspur street, contiguous to St. Bartholomew’s Hospital, possibly the now site of Windmill court. J. T. Smith’s quarto etching, entitled “Old Houses at the south corner of Hosier lane, drawn in April, 1795,” affords an admirable illustration of the Pie corner of Ben Jonson’s *Bartholomew Fayre*, a drama descriptive of its vagaries in 1614. Stow notices, “from Hosier lane to Cocke lane, over against Pie corner,” the houses of the Elizabethan period thus faithfully detailed in the etching.

The fire of 1666 progressed northward to Cock lane corner, on the 4th of September, and was there subdued. Pepys, in his Diary that day, mentions the house of Mr. Hewer’s mother “at Pie corner, being burned, so that the fire is got so far that way.” A carved naked boy, as Pennant describes him, “represented wonderfully fat indeed!” was set up at the north corner of Cock lane, to commemorate the fire of London as being occasioned by the sin of gluttony; the boy is still *in statu quo*, but the lying inscription has long been obliterated by the painter’s brush, although its propriety was formerly thus supported from the pulpit: a nonconforming parson, preaching on the anniversary of the fire of London, asserted that “the calamity could not be occasioned by the sin of blasphemy, for in that case it would have begun at Billingsgate; nor lewdness, for then Drury lane would have been first on fire; nor lying, for then the flames had reached them from Westminster Hall; no, my beloved, it was occasioned by the sin of gluttony; for it began at Pudding lane, and ended at Pie corner.”

910 FRANCIS HARRIS. BAKER—A wheatsheaf, in the field.

Rev. AT PYE CORNER. HIS $\frac{1}{2}$ PENNY—F. M. H.

911 JOHN MARSTON. TALLOW—Half-moon, and seven stars.

Rev. CHANDLER IN PYE CORNER—HIS HALFE PENY.

The sign, the Half-moon and Seven Stars, rendered terrestrial by the agglomeration of a stick of candles.

POSTERN GATE, Cripplegate.

In King William the First's grant of certain land and moor to the collegiate church of St. Martin-le-grand, in 1067, "the postern which is called Cripelesgate" is particularized in the demarcation of the boundary.

The postern-gate was immediately opposite the end of Aldermanbury.

912 ROBERT SARRESO—In the field, the postern gate.

Rev. IN THE POSTORNE—R. E. S., in the field.

POULTRY.

"Poulterers in the olden time dwelt and sold poultry at their stalls in the high street from Stocks market to the great conduit. The street doth yet bear the name of the Poultry, and the poulterers are but lately departed from thence into other streets, as lately into Grasse street, and the end of St. Nicholas flesh shambles."—Stow, edit. 1598.

913 AT THE ROSE TAVERN—A rose, in the field. *Rev.* IN

THE POVLTRY—In the field, T. E. D.

Machin, in his Diary, January 5th, 1560, thus mentions the Rose tavern: "A gentleman arrested for debt; Master Cobham, with divers gentlemen and serving men, took him from the officers, and carried him to the Rose tavern, where so great a fray, both the sheriffs were feign to come, and from the Rose tavern took all the gentlemen and their servants, and carried them to the compter."

Richard Smith, in his manuscript Obituary, notices, "October 30th, 1649, died Mr. William Bowyer, vintner, in the Poultry. Old Mrs. Bowyer, widow, aged 86 years, on November 6th, 1672; buried February 25th, 1673, in St. Mildred's church in ye Poultry, where her husband, William Bowyer, *alias* Gamble, vintner at the Rose, sometime lived." She died in Covent garden.

Ned Ward commends the Rose tavern in the Poultry, as in his time famous for good wine: "There was no parting without a glass, so we went into the Rose tavern in the Poultry, where the wine according to its merit had justly gained a reputation, and there in a snug room warmed with brash and faggot, over a quart of good claret, we laughed over our night's adventure."—*London Spy*, 1709.

914 GEORGE TWINE. 1665—Three cranes erect, in the field.

Rev. IN THE POVLTRY—In field, HIS HALF PENY.

The Three Cranes tavern, destroyed in the fire of 1666, was rebuilt, and is noticed in 1698, in one of the many paper controversies of that day. A fulminating pamphlet, entitled "*Ecclesia et Factio* : a Dialogue between Bow church steeple and the Exchange Grasshopper," elicited "An Answer to the Dragon and Grasshopper : in a Dialogue between an Old Monkey and a Young Weasel, at the Three Crane Tavern in the Poultry."

915 THE EXCHANGE TAVERN — Quadrangle of the Royal Exchange. *Rev. IN THE POVLTRY. 1671*—W. K.

The arrival of Mary Moders, *alias* Stedman, as the German princess, at “the Exchange tavern, right against the Stocks, betwixt the Poultry and Cornhill, at five in the morning; Mr. King being up, and standing at the bar telling of brass farthings;” with her marriage to Carleton, the taverner’s wife’s brother; are incidents fully narrated in Francis Kirkman’s *Counterfeit Lady Unveiled*, 1673.

The view on the obverse shows the north and east sides of the quadrangle of the building, destroyed by fire in the night of January 10th, 1838.

PUDDING LANE, Lower Thames Street.

Stow names it “Rother lane, or Red Rose lane, of such a sign there: now (1598) commonly called Pudding lane, because the butchers of Eastcheape have their scalding-house for hogs there, and their puddings, with other filth of beasts, are voided down that way to their dung-boats on the Thames. This lane is chiefly inhabited by basket-makers, turners, and butchers.”

At the April sessions, in 1666, at the Old Bailey, John Rathbone an old army colonel, and others, were found guilty of high treason, in having conspired to seize the Tower, and fire the city, the attempt having been determined on to take effect on the 3d of September ensuing, as being found by Lilly’s almanack, and an astrological scheme, to be a lucky day for that purpose, a planet then ruling that prognosticated the downfall of monarchy. The evidence was declared to be clear and full, and their guilt established, so that Rathbone and the other prisoners were executed at Tyburn, on the 30th of that month. The *London Gazette*, April 30th, narrates the particulars of their trial and conviction; and, notwithstanding the failure of the entire plot, enough of the conspiracy remained successfully to fire the city, and cause the most destructive conflagration on record. The *London Gazettes* of September 3d and 10th afford considerable details, and state that about one in the morning of Sunday September 2d, the fire commenced at the house occupied by — Farriner, said to be the king’s baker, in Pudding lane. The neighbourhood was a mass of pitched wooden houses, and a strong easterly wind prevailing, soon caused it to spread beyond the power of extinguishing it by means of engines; and the intensity of the heat rendered all manual operations near it impossible. There can be no doubt the fire was a premeditated popish affair, and accelerated by one day of the predicted time, by the opportune violence of the wind.

The persons appointed to survey the ruins after the fire certified that “the fire that begun in London upon the 2d of September, at one — Farryner’s house, a baker, in Pudding lane, between the hours of one and two in the morning, and continued burning until the 6th of that month, did overrun the space of three hundred and seventy-three acres and three roods within the walls. There remained seventy-five acres three roods standing within the walls unburned. Eighty-nine parish churches, besides chapels, were burned. Eleven parishes within the walls standing. Houses burned, thirteen thousand two hundred.

“Signed, JONAS MOORE, }
“RALPH GATRIX, } Surveyors.”

L’Estrange, in the *Observer*, May 18th, 1681, enters fully into the charges against Rathbone and the other conspirators, stimulated as there intimated by some confession that had been recently made by some person implicated in the original design.

916 AT YE MAYDEN HEADE—Mercers' arms, in the field.

Rev. IN PVDIN LANE. 1657—In the field, B. W. A.

PUDDLE DOCK, Blackfriars.

A property belonging to the authorities of the city of London that formerly conferred a distinguished title. Shadwell, in his comedy of *Epsom Wells*, printed in 1676, mentions "the countess of Puddle dock." Hogarth, in May, 1732, with some companions as frolicsome as himself, having only an additional shirt in his pocket, started at midnight, from the Bedford Arms tavern, under the east piazza in Covent garden, on a tour, by the Gravesend hoy; and, at the Dark house, Billingsgate, met with the no less eminent personage than "his grace" (the title having advanced in dignity) "the duke of Puddle dock," most facetiously drunk. Hogarth, in an enthusiastic fit of inspiration, drew his pencil, and on the instant, caught

"The living manners as they rose."

The *vraisemblance* obtained general approval; the portraiture was pasted against the cellar-door; unhappily it has not been engraved; and the title from some cause has become dormant. The duke of Puddle dock appears to have been a well-known character; as in 1739 was printed, in folio, "The Popular Convention, a poem, by the duchess of Puddle dock."

917 THO: BAKER AT THE. [16]59—Feathers, in the field.

Rev. NERE PVDLE DOCK. 16[59]—In the field, T. A. B.

Thomas Grey, in 1668, issued a half-penny token from the same house; as the wife's christian name is still A., it was possibly Baker's widow who had remarried.

The precinct of the Black Friars was formerly distinguished as the abode of many zealous puritans, and for the sale of feathers, the two professions being often rather inconsistently united in the same person. In Randolph's *Muse's Looking-glass*, Bird, the featherman, and Mrs. Flowerdew, are described as two of the sanctified fraternity of Blackfriars.

918 ROBERT HALE AT PVDLE—HIS HALFE PENY, in the field.

Rev. DOCK. CHANDLER. 1662—In the field, R. M. H.

QUEENHITHE, Upper Thames Street.

In early times the property of Edred, a Saxon chieftain, and named after him Edred's hithe, or haven. King Stephen was subsequently the owner; and King Henry the Third called it *Ripa Regince*, or the Queen's hithe, the revenues being settled on her. In 1246, that monarch "let to ferme, to John Gisors, then mayor, and his successors and commonalty of London, the Queen hithe for ever, for the somme of fifty pounds the yeare."

919 RICHARD BRIGGS. 1660—Fishmongers Company arms.

Rev. AT QEENEHITHE—In the field, R. A. B. $\frac{1}{2}$.

- 920 BARTHOLLOMEW FISH—In field, three fish. *Rev.* AT
QVEENEHITHE. 1667—HIS HALFE PENY.

Query, three lucas, or pike? The heralds seem occasionally to have interfered, or had the power of interfering, in the devices on tokens. Sir William Dugdale, in his Diary, November 3d, 1668, has a minute; "John Salmon, of Chester, maketh brass pence with armes upon them (three salmons): to disclayme him."

SOPER LANE, otherwise QUEEN STREET.

So named in honour of Catharine of Braganza, upon the rebuilding, 1666.

- 921 WILL. CLERKE AT Y^e [Cock and Sackbottle] IN SOPER.
Rev. LANE ALIAS QVEEN STREET—HIS HALFE PENY.
1669.

GREAT QUEEN STREET, Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

- 922 PHILIP WETHERELL IN—Apothecaries Company arms.
Rev. GREAT QVEEN STEET. [16]69—HIS HALF PENY.
P. M. W.

RATCLIFFE HIGHWAY.

Stow, in reference to the enlargement of London at the close of the sixteenth century, says "there hath been of late, in place of elm trees, many small tenements raised towards Radcliffe; and Radcliffe itself hath been also increased in building eastward; in place whereof I have known a large highway, with fair elm trees on both the sides." The locality must have increased rapidly, as Sir Roger L'Estrange, in his once highly popular translation of *Quevedo's Visions*, has the expression, "common as Ratcliffe highway."

- 923 AT THE BLACK BOAY—A negro or black boy, in the field.
Rev. IN RATCLIF. 1651—In the field, N. E. V.

The artist has added some accessories to the figure of "the black boy," not usually detailed, pipes in his right hand, and a pot in his left.

- 924 IOHN BISHOP. 1656—Three sugar-loaves, in the field.
Rev. IN RATLIFF HIGHWAY—In the field, I. M. B.

- 925 FRANCIS BVLL IN—King's head; Henry the Eighth, in the field. *Rev.* RATLIFF. 1656—In field, F. A. B.

- 925* THOMAS CAPON IN—A wheatsheaf, in the field.
Rev. IN RATLIF HIE WAY—In the field, T. B. C.

- 926 THE WHEATSHEAF AND—Sheaf, with sugar-loaf above.
Rev. SVGER LOFE IN RATLIF—In the field, H. D. B.
- 927 AT THE GVNN IN—A marine gun, mounted on carriage.
Rev. RATLIFE HIGH WAY—In the field, W. A. T.
- 928 AT THE PLOW—In the field, a plough. *Rev.* RATLIF
 HIE WHAY—W. M. C., in the field.
- 929 WILL: ARCHER AT THE—Hand, with coffee-pot, in field.
Rev. COFFEE HOVSE IN RATLEFE—HIS HALF PENY.
- 930 AT THE GOLDEN BALL—In the field, a ball. *Rev.* IN
 RATTLIFE. 1662—R. A. B., in the field.
- 931 THO. SORELL AT RED—Lion rampant, in the field.
Rev. LYON TAVERN IN RATCLIEF—HIS HALF PENY.
- 932 RICH. STILES AT Y^E WHITE—Lion rampant, in the field.
Rev. AT RATCLIF. 1666—In field, HIS HALF PENY.
- 933 IASPAR SKACHAR AT THE—King's head; Charles the
 Second. *Rev.* TAVERN IN RATCLIFE. 1667—HIS
 HALFE PENNY. I. S.
- 934 *George Dam at ye Rose Brew house*—A rose, in exergue.
Rev. *In Rattcliffe Highway*. 1669. $\frac{1}{2}$.

RATCLIFF CROSS.

- 935 WILLIAM BAKER AT LITTLE WHIT—Horse, in the field.
Rev. HORS. NERE RATCLIF. CROSS—HIS HALF PENY.
- 936 RANDOLPH HVFT AT THE—Royal oak, in field. *Rev.* AT
 RATLEFF CROSS. 1667—HIS HALFE PENY. R. M. H.
- 937 IOHN MARCH THE SW[A]N—Swan with collar and chain.
Rev. AT RATLLIF CROSS—In the field, I. M. M.
- 938 WILLIAM NVNN AT THE BEL—A bell, in field. *Rev.*
 INN NEARE RATLIF CROSS—HIS HALF PENY. W. A. N.

939 JOSEPH BROCKE. COATE—A coat displayed, in field ; I. B.

Rev. SELER NEAR RATCLIF CROS—HIS HALFE PENNY.

REDCROSS STREET, Cripplegate.

940 THOMAS BALLETT AT YE—Mermaid, in the field.

Rev. IN RED CROSS STREET—In the field, T. A. B.

941 *Philip Ferrers: Barrett Gerdon*, in script characters.

Rev. IN RED CROSS STREET—THEIR HALF PENY.

942 THOMAS WHITTLE—RED + STREETE. 1657, in the field.

Rev. CORNER BEECH LANE—In the field, a black jack.

The black jack (see also Nos. 552 and 873) was formerly a frequent sign, but one only remains in Portsmouth street, Lincoln's-inn fields. It was frequently the theme of laudatory rhymes. The ballad "in praise of the Black Jack," printed in *Westminster Drollery*, 1672, 8vo, pp. 94-5, declares that

"No tankard, flaggon, bottle, or jug,
Are half so good, or so well can hold tug ;
For when they are broken, or full of cracks,
Then must they fly to the brave black jacks.

Chorus. And I wish his heires may never want sack,
That first invented the bonny Black Jack.

When bottle and jack together stand—fie on't,
The bottle's a dwarf compar'd to a giant :
Then jacks had we not reason to choose ?
For jacks make boots, when the bottle mends shoes.

Chorus. And I wish his heires, etc.

And as for the bottle, you never can fill it
Without a funnell, but you must spill it ;
'Tis as hard to get in as 'tis to get out ;
Not so with the jack, it runs like a spout.

Chorus. And I wish his heires," etc.

Richard Smith enters in his Obituary " March 5th, 1674, this day died Mrs. Jane Whittle, wife of Mr. Thomas Whittle of Redecross street, strongwater-man (a good friend of mine), of good report. Buried March 10th, in St. Giles's parish ; with a sermon preached by Mr. Smithers, our lecturer."

943 T. DICKENSON AT THE SVNN—The sun in rays. *Rev.*

IN RED CROSS STREET. 1666—HIS HALF PENY. T. D.
in monogram.

Redriffe, see ROTHERHITHE.

ROSE ALLEY, Newgate Market.

944 RICHARD SKELSON IN ROSE—In the field, a rose.

Rev. ALEY IN NEWGATT MARKET—HALF PENY. R. M. S.

"A tavern," as Bishop Earle observes in his *Microcosmography*, "is a degree, or if you will, a paire of staires, above an ale-house, where men get drunk with more credit and apology: if the vintner's rose be at door, it is sign sufficient, but the absence of this is supplied by the ivy-bush."

ROSE-AND-CROWN COURT, Gray's-Inn Lane.

945 ROB. STOCKTON. IN ROSE AND—A greyhound, in field.

Rev. CROWN CORT. GREYS IN LANE—HIS HALF PENY.

The Greyhound *argent* was borne as a sinister supporter by King Henry the Seventh, for the house of York; collared *or*, the collar charged with a rose *gules*, for the house of Lancaster. The greyhound is however generally collared *gules*, without the charge.

Aubrey the antiquary lodged, in 1673, in the house of Henry Coley, a tailor; and the astrologically adopted son of the far-famed William Lilly, in Rose-and-Crown Court, in Gray's-inn lane. Born at Oxford, October 18th, 1633, there are two or three portraits of Coley; he was an astrologer, a fortune-teller, and a water-caster.

ROSEMARY LANE.

Rosemary lane*, a region thus graphically described by Pope in the *Dunciad*:

"Where wave the tatter'd fragments of Rag-fair,"

long known as the mart of old clothes, rags, and secondary goods of all sorts, has recently been ennobled by the appellation of Royal Mint street.

946 AT THE FALCON IN—In the field, a falcon. *Rev.*

ROSE-MARY LANE—The initials R. H., in the field.

A white falcon was the badge of Queen Anna Boleyn.

* Among the more memorable residents of Rosemary lane was Richard Brandon, the executioner of King Charles the First. "His Majesty's decollation," as Evelyn described that incident, "was at two o'clock p. m. on January 30th, 1649. Within an hour of the blow being struck, Brandon was paid thirty pounds in half-crowns; he had also the orange stuck full of cloves that the king held, and an handkerchief out of the king's pocket. After leaving the scaffold, a gentleman in Whitehall offered him twenty shillings for the orange, which he refused, but afterwards sold it in Rosemary lane for ten shillings. He returned home about six at night, and gave his wife the money he had received for the day's business."

Richard Brandon died on Wednesday, June 20th, 1649, and on the following day, attended by crowds of persons, "was carried to Whitechapel churchyard, having a bunch of rosemary at each end of the coffin, and on the top thereof; a

947 EDWARD READE IN—Fruiterers' arms, in the field.

Rev. ROSEMARY LANE—In the field, E. T. R.

The emblazonment on the shield of the Fruiterers' arms is an apple-tree, the tempter or serpent, twined about the trunk, presenting the apple to Eve, Adam being on the dexter side. The subject is generally known as the Adam and Eve; and among the drolleries of Charles the Second's days, some pot-house bard, whom "the brewer's dog had bitten in the brain," and not insensible to embroilments at home, has thus quibbled on the sign:

"All women rightly are call'd Eves,
Because they came from Adam's wife:
Add thi to eves, and they are thieves,
And oft rob men of merry life.

To eve add ls, they are evels,
Let d precede, they are devils:
Thus eves are thieves, thieves are evils,
And angry eves worse than devils."

948 ED. FLOWERS AT THE—A bunch of grapes, in the field.

Rev. IN ROSEMARY LANE—In the field, E. M. F.

949 ROBERT CRYER. PASTRY-COOK—King's Head; Charles the Second, in field. *Rev.* IN ROSE-MARY LANE.

1668—HIS HALFE PENY. R. S. C.

REDRIFFE, or ROTHERHITHE.

Redriff has long been the vulgar appellation of Rotherhithe. In a roll of accounts, the expenditure of John the Second, king of France, while prisoner in the Tower, from July 1st, 1359, to July 8th, 1360, the following notice occurs—"Plusieurs bateliers qui menèrent le roy esbatre à Ride Ride [Redriffe] et ailleurs, par la rivière de Tamise, pour don fait à eulx, huit nobles, valent 53s. 3d."

rope being tied across and lengthwise from one end to the other." The burial register of St. Mary Matfelon, on the 21st, has the entry "Buried in the churchyard, Richard Brandon, a ragman in Rosemary lane;" and an addition, "this R. Brandon is supposed to have cut off the head of Charles the First." The fact was clearly known by the parish officers, but an unobtrusive "supposed" in the register could implicate no one; yet so little were the authorities, on the Restoration, apprised of the real circumstances, that orders were issued on June 7th, 1660, for the apprehension of cornet Joyce and Hugh Peters, as the executioners of the king; and, right or wrong, the latter was executed at Charing cross, convicted under a false charge, to substantiate which no proof was advanced beyond a presumption, and Peters, ignorant no doubt who really had struck the blow, was unable to parry the force of the indictment.

- 950 JOHN HARISON IN—A wheatsheaf, in the field.
Rev. REDRIFE. MEALMAN—In the field, I. K. H.
- 951 WILLIAM RVSHLEY OF—A mill-wheel, in the field.
Rev. REDRIFF. MILLER—In the field, W. R. R.
- 952 FRANCIS SEELLE—Three sugar-loaves, in the field.
Rev. IN REDRIF. F. S., in three lines across the field.
- 953 WILLIAM SIMONS—In the field, a bull. *Rev.* IN
 REDERIF—W. F. S., in the field.
- 954 ELIZABETH SWAN—In the field, HER HALF PENY.
Rev. AT REDERIFF—A swan, in the field.
- 955 MARY WARREN—In the field, a crown. *Rev.* AT
 REDRIFF—M. W., in the field.
- 956 AT OLEVANT STAIRES—A spread-eagle, in the field.
Rev. IN REDEREF. 1659—In the field, E. B. C.
 Elephant stairs are nearly opposite to Execution dock, Wapping.
- 957 THOMAS HEYWOOD—A wheatsheaf, with bird on top.
Rev. IN REDERRIF. 1664—In the field, T. S. H.
- 958 THOMAS CLIFFORD—A tobacco-roll, in the field.
Rev. IN ROTHORITH. 1666—In field, HIS HALF PENY.
- 959 WILL. MANARD AT THE—Cradle and sugar-loaf.
Rev. IN REDERIFE. 1666—In the field, W. E. M.
 The Cradle is the crest of the Basket-makers' arms; but, as appears from the
Compleat Vintner, 1720, it was also the symbol of a place of temporary refuge
 "From all the parish plagues and terrors
 That wait on poor weak woman's errors."
- 960 GEORGE PRICE IN—Three men standing about a globe.
Rev. REDREFE. 1666—In the field, G. S. P.
- 961 JAMES WRIGHT. 1667—Bakers Company arms, in field.
Rev. IN REDRIF. BAKER—In the field, I. D. W.

962 HENRY BODDY AT THE—Salutation; two men bowing.
Rev. IN REDRIF. 1668—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

963 THOMAS MAY AT Y^E BVNCH OF—Grapes, in the field.
Rev. GRAPES. IN REDERIFE. 1669 —HIS HALF PENY.
 T. E. M.

ROTHERHITHE LANE.

964 AT THE DARKE HOVSE—In the field, the initials M. F.
Rev. IN REDRIF LANE—1653, in the field.

ROTHERHITHE STAIRS.

965 IAMES BVRTON NEERE—Grocers Company arms, in the field.
Rev. REDRIFE STAYRES. [16]66—In the field,
 I. M. B.

ROTHERHITHE WALL.

966 AT THE CASTLE—A castle, in the field. *Rev.* ON
 REDRIF WALL—In the field, T. I. H.

967 ROBERT WEBB AT Y^E—A ship, in the field.
Rev. TAVERN. ON REDRIFFE WALL—HIS HALFE PENY.
 R. H. W.

968 IOHN OTTER—In the field, HIS HALF PENY. *Rev.* ON
 REDERIF WALL—A bird? in the field.

969 PHILIP COOKE AT—Shipwrights' arms, in field. *Rev.*
 REDERIF WALL. 1669—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

ROTTEN ROW, Aldersgate Street.

970 RICHARD CVPMAN AT Y^E—Two brewers, in the field.
Rev. IN ROTTEN ROW. 1666—HIS HALFE PENY.

Rotten row being without the city, was, it is said, a place of execution, till 1529; then changed to Tyburn; but Sir Roger Mortimer was hanged for high treason at Tyburn, November 29th, 1330, and his accomplice, Sir Simon de Bereford, on the Monday after the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle following.

ROUND COURT, Strand.

The site of old Round court, a communication from the Strand to Vine street and Chandos street, long the abode of vice and wretchedness, is now occupied by the western side of the Charing-cross hospital.

971 THO. ALLATT. CHANDLER. IN THE ROVN[D]—A corn-
porter bearing sack. *Rev.* CORT AGAINST Y^E NEW
EXCHAING—HIS HALFE PENNY.

972 IOH: AYSHLEY AT Y^E 3—Three pigeons, in the field.
Rev. PIGEONS. ROVND COVRT—In the field, I. P. A.

RUSSELL STREET, Covent Garden.

973 IOHN HATTEN—Prince's plume, or feathers, in the field.
Rev. IN RVSELL STREETE—In the field, I. D. H.

"Mr. JOHN HATTON" is named in the poor-rate assessment books of St. Paul, Covent garden, 1651, 1657, and 1663. His house is particularized "on the north side of Russell street," now named Great Russell street, between the Piazza and Bow street.

Evelyn, in the winter of the year preceding the Restoration, resided with his family in this house. In his Diary, apparently an after compilation, he says, under the date October 18th, 1659, "I came with my wife and family to London, and tooke lodgings at the Three Feathers, in Russell street, Covent garden, for all the winter; my son being very unwell." The fact does not transpire in this memorandum, but Evelyn's business was to render all possible aid, by correspondence, to the restoration of monarchy, of which he was a secret agent. He was residing here in May, 1660, and on the 29th of that month he walked hence into the Strand, and witnessed the accomplishment of his hopes, the cavalcade that accompanied Charles the Second on his advancement to the throne, and occupied from two till nine p. m. in passing.

974 MARY LONG IN RVSELL—A rose on stem, in the field.
Rev. STREET. IN COVENT GARDEN — HER HALFE
PENNY. M. L.

Mary Long was the widow of William Long (see No. 239), whose interment is recorded in the burial register of St. Paul, Covent Garden, August 5th, 1661. Under January 29th, 1673-4, is that of "Mary Long, widow;" and there are also the following entries: June 4th, 1678, "the porter from the Rose tavern;" and, September 30th, 1693, "a poore labourer from Mr. Long's, named John."

Tickets for the Mathematical Adventure, "a lottery to be drawn at Stationers' hall on March 25th next," were announced in the *Post-boy* newspaper, February 25th, 1698-9, to be had at "the Rose coffee-house, by the play-house."

- 975 AT YE VNICORNE IN—An unicorn passant, in the field.
Rev. RVSSELL STREETE—In the field, C. E. G.

SAFFRON HILL.

- 976 AT THE 2 BREWERS—Two draymen bearing a slung barrel. *Rev.* ON SAFRON HILL—In the field, G. A. P.
- 977 IOHN IONES AT SAFFRON HILL—In the field, I^p
Rev. OVRE AGAINST THE CASTLE . 1672, in four lines.
 Large brass size, for a penny circulation.

SALISBURY COURT, Fleet Street.

- 978 WILLIAM HARVEY AT YE CATT—In the field, a cat.
Rev. IN SALSBVRY COVRT—W. A. H., in the field.

Among the ancient Egyptians, the cat was revered as an emblem of the moon. Stately temples were erected to their honour, in which special worship was observed, and sacrifices rendered. When a cat died, all the family in the house shaved their eyebrows; posthumous honours were religiously performed, and their burial attended with great formality. Their remains even now, as swathed mummies, and remembrances in alabaster vases with cat-head covers, and wooden effigies, may be observed in modern museums. Diodorus Siculus relates that a Roman having by accident killed a cat, the mob gathered about the house in which he was, and notwithstanding the Egyptians were then negotiating a peace with the Romans, neither the fear of their vengeance, nor the entreaties of persons sent by the king to pacify them, could appease their wrath, or rescue the man from death by their hands.

Query, was Boniface, embued with this veneration for the animal, thus considered sacred to Diana, or in love with the subject of his sign, induced with Horace to exclaim—“*Micat inter omnes?*”

SANCTUARY GATE, Westminster.

- 979 WILLIAM GARWAY. AT YE SENTRY—A still; Distillers' arms. *Rev.* GATE IN WESTMINSTER . 1666 — HIS HALFE PENY. W. A. G.

All churches and churchyards, during the papal domination till the reign of King Henry the Eighth, were more or less sanctuaries, and protected traitors, murderers, and other misdoers, if within forty days they acknowledged their crimes, and submitted themselves to banishment. The sanctuaries claiming more privilege than others were those of St. John's of Beverley, St. Martin's-le-grand

in London, Ripon in Yorkshire, St. Burian's in Cornwall, and Westminster. The Sanctuary gate stood on the abbey side of Great George street, near the site of the present Sessions house.

St. Saviour's Dock, see DOCK HEAD, Bermondsey.

SEA-COAL LANE, Snow Hill.

980 RICH. WEST. AT RED—A cross pattée, in the field.

Rev. IN SEACOL LANE. 1662—In the field, R. S. W.

A blind ale-house in Sea-coal lane was one among the many places of shift, hide and seek, of George Peele, the dramatist, and Shakespeare's contemporary. In the *Merrie Conceited Jests* of this worthy is a ludicrous description of a rencontre here, between him and Anthony Nit the barber of Brentford, who had been deluded of his lute by the cajolery of the former.

SHADWELL.

Shadwell, as a parish, is portion of Stepney, from which it was taken by Act of Parliament, passed March 17th, 1670. The parish church, named St. Paul's by reason that the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, London, are the patrons, was not consecrated till March 20th, 1671.

981 MATHEW DODSLEY AT—M. R. D., in the field. *Rev.*

SHADWELL DOCK. 1658—Bear, with collar and chain.

Signs formerly were expensive affairs, and sign painters doubtless frequently extortionate. A thrifty Boniface requiring a bear, was told by the painter, one without a chain was the cheapest. The stipulated price, though low, was agreed on; but the painter using size-colours, the unchained bear was soon by the rain obliterated and washed off. The innkeeper, enraged at what he shrewdly supposed was the painter's duplicity, was told in reply, the fault was all his own; as had he paid sufficiently to have the bear drawn with a collar and chain, he could not have gone away, "for," argued Apelles, "can you or any man imagine a bear would stay without a chain?"—*Cambridge Jests*, 1674.

982 WILLIAM POWES—A wheatsheaf, in the field.

Rev. LIVING IN SHADWELL—In the field, W. E. P.

983 THO. DARRELL. AT BELL—A bell, in the field.

Rev. WHARFE IN SHADWELL—In the field, T. M. D.

Bells have long been a favourite object as a sign, attributable doubtless to some of the delusions catholicism inflicts on its devotees. The sound of a consecrated bell was said to have the power of averting the perils of lightning and storms; generally, the prevalence of bells, as signs, has its origin in this belief.

984 AT THE SWAN WITH 2—A swan with two necks.

Rev. NECKS IN SHADWELL—In the field, N. E. B.

Swans were anciently considered as the "the king's game." King Edward the Fourth ordained that no one, whose income was less than five marks, should possess a swan; and imprisonment to any one who dared to touch their eggs. The marks of the several owners, known as swan marks, were on their beaks; that of the king's was called the double nick; and the sign of the royal swan, or swan with two nicks, becoming unintelligible to the sign painter, was perverted into the "swan with two necks." So also swan-upping, the taking up of the cygnets to mark them, on the authorized day, the Monday following Midsummer-day, is now changed into the ridiculous phrase of swan-hopping.

"The Swan with Two Necks at Milk-street end," the now Swan with Two Necks in Lad lane, is noticed by Machin in his Diary, August 5th, 1556.

On another token, No. 1072, the same sign occurs.

985 IOHN ANNIS IN SHADWELL—A lion passant, in the field.

Rev. NEERE COALE-STAIRS. 1667—HIS HALFE PENNY.

MIDDLE SHADWELL.

986 GREGORY COOKE. 1666—Head to the left, in the field.

Rev. IN MIDDLE SHADWELL—HIS HALF PENY.

NEW SHADWELL.

987 NICH: THORN. CHANDLER—In the field, a greyhound.

Rev. IN NEW SHADWELL—N. S? T., in the field.

UPPER SHADWELL.

988 THE SONNE TAVERNE—Sol in rays, in the field.

Rev. IN VPPER SHADWELL. 1657—In field, E. S. N.

The Sun, on many tokens, is shown as a human face, from which externally proceed spikes as radiating points, to indicate the rays resulting from that great luminary. A sign of this character is said to have bothered a recruit, who having emerged for the first time from his native village, was billeted at the Sun, and writing home, described the sign as "the mon's face set a' round of skivers."

989 YE SPEAKER FRIGAT—In the field, E. E. W. *Rev.* IN VPPER SHADWELL—A ship, in the field.

Sir Richard Stainer, the commander of the Speaker frigate, was knighted by Cromwell, at Whitehall, June 11th, 1657, for his bravery in the fight under Admiral Blake against the Spaniards. The sign was therefore either complimentary, or set up by some Boniface who had served on board.

- 990 HENREY SMITH . 1658—A leg, in the field. *Rev.* IN
VPER SHADWELL—In the field, H. A. S.

The usual stocking-seller's sign.

- 991 EDWARD HILLSYE—Cooks Company arms. *Rev.* IN
VPER SHADWELL—In the field, E. P. H.

- 992 BENIAMIN MILLER . 1666—A windmill, in the field.
Rev. IN VPPER SHADWELL—HIS HALF PENY.

SHARP'S ALLEY, Cow Cross.

Sharp's alley, wholly demolished in May, 1853, for the sanitary improvement of the metropolis.

- 993 GEORG[E] ADAMS . SHARPS —1657, in the field.
Rev. ALEY. COW CROSS—In the field, G. M. A.

- 994 AT THE 3 LYONS IN—Three lions passant gardant.
Rev. SHARPS ALLEY. 1657—In the field, G. M. F.

SHARP'S ALLEY, in Leadenhall.

- 995 AT THE SHIP IN SHARPS—A ship, in the field.
Rev. ALLY IN LEADEN HALL—In the field, F. G. R.

SHIRE LANE, Fleet Street.

"Hard by the bar is Shire lane, so called because it divideth the city from the shire."—Stow, edit. 1598. The parochial records of St. Dunstan's show several presentments in the reign of King James the First, against the old gateway or entrance from Fleet street into Shire lane.

Anthony Wood, the historiographer of Oxford, in his Diary, May 1st, 1670, notices that he "dined with Mr. Ashmole, at his house in Sheer lane neare Temple barr; and John Davis of Kidwelly was there. After dinner, he conducted A. W. to his lodgings in the Middle Temple, where he showed him all his rarities, viz., ancient coins, medalls, pictures, old manuscripts, etc., which took them up neare two hours' time." The rarities here described now constitute the world-wide known Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

Shire lane, more recently a locality of most disreputable character, by way of obliterating the past, was in July, 1845, renamed Lower Serle's place.

996 JOHN PARRETT AT THE SWORD—A sword and buckler.

Rev. AND BVCKLER IN SHEERE LANE—HIS HALFE PENNY. 1667.

The general character of buckler-play, as formerly practised in the streets of London, is an incident in the interlude named *Jacke Jugeler*, “both wytte and very playsent, 1563,” 4to. So also in *Cocke Lorell*, the Pardoner recites on his roll the name of “Jelyan Joly at sygne of the bokeler.”

Buckler play, which but one other token is known to illustrate, by a proclamation in 1609, more particularly concerning the city of London and counties adjoining, was, with bear-baitings and singing of ballads, thenceforth to be utterly prohibited, and the parties offending to be severely punished by any alderman or justice of the peace; but in the misgoverned reign of Charles the Second, licenses for that, as a pastime, and other mischievous sports were, on payment of a fee, readily obtained of Sir Henry Herbert, then Master of the Revels. Misson, who was in England in William the Third's reign, in reference to these conflicts, observes, “within these few years you would often see a sort of gladiators marching thro' the streets, in their shirts to the waist, their sleeves tucked up, sword in hand, and preceded by a drum to gather spectators. They gave so much a head to see the fight, with cutting swords and a kind of buckler for defence. The edge of the sword was a little blunted, and the care of the prize-fighters was not so much to avoid wounding one another, as to avoid doing it dangerously; nevertheless, as they were obliged to fight till some blood flowed, without which nobody would give a farthing for the show, they were forced sometimes to play a little roughly.” Hogarth's print of *The Fair*, an assemblage of contemporary histrionic characters of every-day life, now extinct, places them immediately before the reader. The house in Shire lane was probably noted for such exhibitions.

997 *Will. Richardson. His Halfe Penny*, in four lines.

Rev. In Sheire Lane. 1667, in four lines, in the field.

SHOE LANE, Fleet Street.

Shoe lane and its vicinity appears in the olden time to have been notorious for the habitation of block draughtsmen and vulgar sign-painters. So the anonymous author of *Whimzies: or a New Cast of Characters*, 1631, duod., observes—“A ballad-monger is the ignominious nickname of a penurious poet, of whom he partakes in nothing but in povertie. He has a singular gift of imagination, for he can descant on a man's execution long before his confession. Nor comes his invention far short of his imagination. For want of truer relations, for a neede, he can finde you out a Sussex dragon, some sea or inland monster, drawne out by some Shoe-lane man in a Gorgon-like feature, to enforce more horror in the beholder.”

998 THOMAS SEELE AT—A tobacco-roll, in the field.

Rev. SHOOE LANE—In the field, T. A. S.

999 IAMES SMITH—Device in the field obliterated.

Rev. IN SHOOE LANE—In the field, five bells.

- 1000 AT THE CROSE KEYES—In the field, I^p *Rev.* IN SHOOE LANE—Two keys crossed, in the field.

The crossed keys, a relic of the papal time in England, are typical of St. Peter, well known as the accredited bearer of the keys of Paradise. The apostle is himself occasionally represented with two keys in his hand, and at other times with a double key, surmounted by a cross. St. Peter was the first of the followers of Christ to declare the glories of salvation, and his preaching had effect on the minds of the earliest converts, by his artless simplicity and humble character. The boat used on the Thames is called a Peter-boat, in compliment to the saint as the especial patron of fishermen and of fishmongers; and the keys, the emblem of St. Peter, form part of the ensigns of the Fishmongers Company. In the early periods of art, the Pope was commonly represented in the character of St. Peter, bearing in his hand the keys of heaven. The power of the keys assumed by the Pope, and intended to infer the privilege of passing judgment on departed souls, is derived from the metaphorical expression of Christ, recorded in the Gospel, St. Matthew, chap. xvi.

- 1001 MANSFIELDS COFFEE HOVSE—Hand holding coffee-pot. *Rev.* IN SHOE LANE. BY PROVIDENCE—Coffee-cups and pipes.

The pennies were issued on the coffee houses reopening after the great fire.

- 1002 IOHN PAYNE IN. 1669—HIS HALFE PENNY, in field. *Rev.* SHOOE LANE. MEALEMAN—Floral device, I. D. P.

SHOREDITCH.

- 1003 WILLIAM GILLAM AT THE—Two figures, in the field. *Rev.* IEAN SHORE IN SHORDICH—HIS HALFE PENNY.

The figures represent King Edward the Fourth and his mistress, Jane Shore. The sign is extant in the High street.

- 1004 THE ROSE AND CROWNE—A crowned rose, in the field. *Rev.* IN SHOREDITCH. 1652—In the field, s. p.

- 1005 NEARE SHOREDITCH—The sun in rays, in the field. *Rev.* CHVRCH. AT SVNN. 1657—In the field, c. r.

The adage of a man being the worse for being "in the sun," seems verified in the die-sinker's blunder, or misarrangement of the legend on the token, the purport of which is "the Sun neare Shoreditch church."

- 1006 RICHARD HOVLDER IN—A linen-press, in field. *Rev.* SHORDICH. PATTEN MAKER—HIS HALFE PENY. 1669.

- 1007 JOHN WOODESON LIVEING—A plough, in the field.
Rev. IN SHORDITCH. 1669—HIS HALF PENY.

SILVER STREET, Wood Street.

“Silver street, the region of money, a good seat for an usurer.”—*Ben Jonson.*

- 1008 JOHN LAWRENCE—In the field, 1659. *Rev.* IN SILVER STREET—I. S. L., in the field.

Richard Smith, in his Obituary, mentions, in May, 1630, “Woodcock, a vintner, at the corner of Silver street, in Great Wood street, burned in his bed.”

WEST SMITHFIELD.

- 1009 THO. ALLDRIDGE AT THE CATORN—Wheel of martyrdom. *Rev.* WHEEL IN WEST SMITHFIELD—HIS HALFE PENNY. T. M. A.

In the ancient primstuffs or almanacks, in accordance with a prevailing superstitious belief, against those days that were reputed ominous, or ill-fated, was set the mark of a wheel allegorically to express them; and the Romish church, amid the many fictions created to delude the minds of their devotees, adopted a story of St. Catharine of Alexandria, who never existed, and induced a popularity to her name, by preferring her to the honour of martyrdom on the wheel.

Flecknoe, in his *Enigmatical Characters*, 1658, asserts that the Catherine Wheel was changed in the Commonwealth period into “the Cat and Wheel,” from a hatred to Romanism, and the absurdities of that church.

- 1010 ANTILOP. WEST SMITHFEILD—In the field, THO. HATTON.
Rev. BIBIS VINVM SALVTA ANTILOP—HIS HALFE PENY.
 1664.

The ancients drank not only in honour of the gods but also in honour of their emperors, their friends, and their mistresses, and doubtless their favourite animals; possibly the antelope among others. The Greeks, before drinking, saluted those of the party in some appropriate term indicative of the most friendly solicitude: “may you live long,” “to your health, my companion,” and other similar expressions. The Romans observed the like custom, and in their modes of salutation were in no way behind the Greeks; their “Propino tibi salutem,” “Bene te,” and “Bene amicum,” were among the most common. The early Christians drank healths in honour of the angels, the apostles, and the martyrs. The Scots, in less civilized times, presented to their bishops, at the time of nomination and election, the great cup of St. Magnus; and when the aspirant for episcopal honours drank off the contents in one draught, the people were transported with joy, and clapped their hands in full assurance that his episcopate could not but be happy. The custom of pledging or drinking healths may be traced to the remotest ages.

1011 JAMES BYARD AT THE 3—Three sugar-loaves, in field.
Rev. IN SMITHFIELD. 1666—HIS HALF PENY. I. E. B.

1012 AT THE HARTS HORNS IN WEST—Sultan Amurath's
 head. *Rev.* SMITHFIELD. THE COFFEEHOVS—C. M. C.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ TOKEN. 1664.

An advertisement, in the newspaper entitled *Mercurius Politicus*, June 24th, 1658, announced that, on and after the 28th, all persons having occasion to travel from London to Manchester and Warrington, or any other town upon the road, could have a good and able single horse, or more, furnished, at three-pence a mile, without charge of a guide, by applying to Mr. CHRISTOPHER CHARTERIS, at the sign of the Hart's Horns, in West Smithfield. Charteris was evidently the issuer of this token.

1013 AT THE CROWN TAVERN—An arched crown, in field.
Rev. IN WEST SMITHFIELD—In the field, I. A. C.

In the rare broadside, entitled "The Dagonizing of Bartholomew Faire," by the saintly Sir Thomas Adams, lord mayor, 1647, it is recorded—

" Ent'ring through Duck lane, at the Crowne,
 The soveraigne Cit began to frowne,
 As it abated his renowne,
 The paint did so o'ertop him.

 Downe with these Dagon, then quoth he,
 They outbrave my dayes regality,
 For 's pride and partiality,
 Jove crop him.

The Crown tavern was situated in what was then termed Smithfield rounds, and was held on the first floor. The minutes of the Clockmakers Company show that, having previously held their meetings at the Castle tavern in Fleet street, destroyed in the great conflagration, they assembled for the first time after the fire, October 8th, 1666, at the Crown tavern, Smithfield. Henry Eversden, a publisher of religious books, had his shop on the ground-floor; one of his imprints describes it as being "under the Crown, next Duck lane in West Smithfield, 1670." Another, to Camfield's *Comprehensive Rule of Righteousness*, printed in 1671, states the book to have been "printed for H. Eversden, under the Crown tavern in West Smithfield."

Here, among the many projects created in 1720 by the South Sea scheme, was suggested an "Insurance office for horses dying natural deaths, stolen, or disabled." The purpose had some plausibility; and a rival adventure followed, at Robin's in Exchange alley, the capital to be subscribed 2,000,000*l*.

1014 AT THE GEORGE INN—St. George slaying the dragon.
Rev. IN WEST SMITHFIELD—In the field, T. D. H.

Between the initials, on the reverse, is a figure and ball, referring to the game of Pell Mell.

1015 RIC. HARPER AT THE HARP—A harp, in the field.

Rev. IN WEST SMITHFIELD—In the field, R. A. H.

Harping on his name appears to have been the incentive to the device of his sign.

1016 JOHN MERIEFIELD AT Y^E—Object in field indistinct, IN.

Rev. WEST SMITHFIELD. 1669 — HIS HALFE PENY.

I. M. M.

1017 RICHARD PEMBLE IN—Frying-pan ; ironmonger's sign.

Rev. WEST SMITHFEILDE—In the field, R. E. P.

1018 THE NEW QVEENES HEAD—Bust of Queen Elizabeth.

Rev. IN WEST SMITHFIELD—G. A. P., in the field.

A rival house to another "QVEENE HEAD TAVERN," in West Smithfield, whence was issued a token with the initials, I. T. M.

1019 JOHN SAWYER AT Y^E NAGS—A still, in the field.

Rev. HEAD IN SMITHFEILDE—In field, a nag's head.

A distiller of spirits, or vendor of hot waters.

1020 CHARLES WHITE AT Y^E RED—Lion rampant, in field.

Rev. LION IN WEST SMITHFIELD—HIS HALFE PENY.

C. M. W.

1021 THO. WHITE AT Y^E BLACKMORES—Negro head; HIS OB.

Rev. HEAD IN WEST SMITHFIELD—In field, T. E. W.

Negroes, men of black complexions, short black woolley hair, and by religion pagans, were some time known in Europe as a second or inferior race, by the appellation of black-a-moors, or black Moors, to distinguish them from the Moors, men of tawny complexions, long black hair, and by religion Mahomedans. Thus the two divisions of Africa, on the north and south of the Senegal, are respectively called Mauritia, or the country of the Moors, and Nigritia, the country of the blacks. The race of negroes, black men with woolley hair, have, to all European knowledge, been subject at all times as slaves or menials to their long-haired brethren the Moors. The Black-a-moor, or the Negro's Head, indicate one and the same sign.

1022 WALTER WILLEC. —In the field, HIS HALFE PENY.

Rev. WEST SMITHFEILD—The Tallow-chandlers' arms, in the field.

SMITHFIELD BARS.

Smithfield bars are the city boundaries on the north side of Smithfield, leading to Cow cross. The sign is still there.

1023 IOHN BOND AT Y^E BVLLS—A bull's head; I. M. B.
Rev. HEAD AT SMITHFIELD BARS—HIS HALFE PENY.

1024 ROBERT CVRTIS. 1669—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.
Rev. AT SMITHFIELD BARRS—R. C., in the field.

1025 IIEFFERY THOMAS GROCER—In field, HIS HALF PENY.
Rev. OVER AGAINST Y^E SHIP PENS—IN SMITH FEILD.

"The Sheep pens," at this period so called, occupied the space west of Smithfield bars, at the upper end of Chick lane and Cow lane.

1026 IOHN WARREN GROCER—Anchor and cable, in the field.
Rev. AT SMITHFEILD PENS. [16]55—In field, I. W.

SNOW HILL.

"The high street turneth down Snore hill to Oldbourne conduit, and from thence to Oldborne bridge, all replenished with fair building."—Stow, edit. 1598. Howell, in his *Londinopolis*, 1657, fol., in great part borrowed from Stow, writes "Sore hill, now vulgarly called Snow hill."

Snow hill, from its declivity, was long an incommodious and even dangerous thoroughfare. The diurnals, in June, 1764, notice with much satisfaction the attempt then made to ensure personal safety. "The posts on the south side are taken down, and the foot-way being raised will make the street much more convenient for foot passengers."

Long and memorably distinctive on Snow hill has been the sign of the Saracen's Head, but unluckily no tavern token of the house is known. George Colman the younger, being in company where a young handsome wife wore on her breast a miniature of her husband with huge whiskers, was asked if he could guess who it was like? "Certainly," replied Griffinhoof; "the Saracen's Head on Snow hill."

1027 AT THE CO[C]K AT—A cock, in the field.
Rev. SNOWHILL. 1649—In the field, E. E. B.

1028 APOTHECARY—In the field, M. N. C., in monogram.
Rev. SNOWHILL—A cock on spire, in the field.

A cock was the general object in sacrifice or thanks-offering in the temple of Æsculapius, by those who recovered from any disease.—Plato's *Phædon*.

1029 GABRIEL BONNER—Grocers Company arms, in the field.
Rev. ON SNOW HILL—In the field, G. D. B.

1030 AT THE LION AND—Lion and lamb, in the field.
Rev. LAMBE ON SNOW HIL—In the field, L. W.

SOHO.

Soho or Sohoe fields, are noticed in the rate-books of St. Martin's in the fields, so early as 1632, if not before; and the burial register of St. Paul, Covent garden, a parish parcelled out of St. Martin's, commencing in October, 1654, has frequent entries of interments of persons from Soho. A proclamation, dated April 7th, 1671, prohibited the further erecting of small habitations and cottages in the fields called Windmill fields, Dog fields, and the fields adjoining to So-Hoe; but the prohibition seems to have had no effect, as in 1675 the buildings had so extended, that a receiver was specially appointed to collect the rates of that part of the then parish of St. Martin's in the fields, and the rates are distinctly entered in what is designated "the Soho book." The street called Old Soho, *alias* Wardour street, is later noticed. Windmill fields were on the north side of Oxford road; the site or position of the windmill being indicated by Windmill street, leading from Charlotte street to Tottenham court road.

The tradition that the square and neighbourhood derived the appellation of Soho from that being the password among the partizans of the Duke of Monmouth in 1685, though adopted by Pennant and others, is scarcely worth refutation; still the following, from the *Loyal Protestant*, a newspaper of that period, dated Thursday, August 17th, 1682, may interest some persons:

"On Wednesday [August 16th], about eight or nine o'clock, His Majesty, with some of his guards, came from Windsor to Whitehall, where he was met by His Royal Highness [the Duke of York], and after walked through the park to St. James's, where they stayed some time; and afterwards went up Piccadilly and through Rupert street, to view that famous So-hoe square, which having fully viewed, returned in his coach, accompanied by His Royal Highness, His Grace the Duke of Ormond, and the right honourable the Lord Hyde, to the Duke of Ormond's in St. James's square, where His Majesty received a splendid treat. His Majesty and His Royal Highness then returned to St. James's, and about three His Majesty returned to Windsor."

1031 THOMAS RODGERS—Dog baiting bull, in the field.
Rev. AT SOHOW. 1667—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

LITTLE SOMERS QUAY, Lower Thames Street.

Somers quay was the first westward of Billingsgate. Regius's volume, entitled *Places of the Scripture*, was "printed, in 1548, for Gwalter Lynne, dwelling upon Somers kaye, by Byllinges gate, and solde by Richard Jugge, at the north doore, in Poules church ye, at the signe of the By-bell."

1032 JOHN SIMMONS . 1666—A still in field, from Distillers' arms. *Rev.* ON LITTLE SVMMER KAY—HIS HALFE PENNY. I. H. S.

1033 Tilt-boat, with oar-rowers and steersman, in the field. *Rev.* JOHN MICHELL LIVING AT LITLE SOMERS KEY NEAR BILINGSATE, in seven lines.

The tilt-boat here represented superseded the ancient Gravesend barge, and, till the introduction of steam-boats in 1815, was the most general mode of conveyance to Gravesend; and Billingsgate the starting-place from London, time out of mind.

Snelling has engraved this token in his *View of the Copper Coinage*, plate v. fig. 15. The dies were octangular in form, but the piece in the Beaufoy cabinet, a fine PROOF specimen, is struck on a round blank.

SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, Holborn.

The Knights Templars, an order founded in the Holy Land, in or about 1119, to guard the traditional site of the Temple of Solomon, and to protect pilgrims who resorted thither, adopted, as their first settlement in England, the place in Holborn now distinguished as Southampton buildings; but the community became so rich in a very short time, that, according to Heylin, they possessed no less than sixteen thousand lordships, and extending the splendour of their establishment, occupied the ground still known as the Temple in Fleet street. The round church in Inner Temple lane, built by them in imitation of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, was dedicated by Heraclius, patriarch of the church of the Resurrection in that city, on February 10th, 1185, but the church was not consecrated till 1240. It is still one of the glories of the British metropolis.

Southampton buildings, nearly opposite to Gray's Inn in Holborn, still retains the old appellation. Thomas Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, petitioned, but unsuccessfully, King Charles the First, in 1637, for leave to demolish the **then** Southampton house, and to erect buildings for tenantry on its site. During the interregnum, the earl appears to have experienced no difficulty; and Howell, in his *Londinopolis*, 1657, fol., mentions Southampton house as having lately been "quite taken down, and turned to several private tenements." There are traders' tokens from Southampton buildings, bearing date 1658, and showing the occupancy of some of the houses. The speculation would seem not to have been profitably successful till the occurrence of the great fire, when Baron Atkins, in a letter to his brother Sir Robert, from Lincoln's Inn, dated September 8th, 1666, writes, "Houses are now at an excessive rate, and my lord treasurer's new buildings are now in great request."

The earl, on the restoration of King Charles the Second, was created lord high treasurer, and, according to Dugdale's Diary, "died at his house near Holborn, May 16th, 1667." Dugdale refers to Southampton, afterwards Bedford house, on the north side of Bloomsbury square, demolished in 1800, when Bedford place was erected on the site and garden.

1034 THO. KENCIE IN SOVTH—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.
Rev. HAMPTON BVILDINGS—A crown, in the field.

1035 IOHN WILKINSON WHIT—A lion rampant, in the field.
Rev. IN SOVTHAMTON BILDGS—In the field, I. E. W.

SOUTHWARK.

By the designation "Southwark" on the early tokens, the Borough, or now High street, from the old London Bridge to Mint street, opposite to St. George's church, seems to be implied.

1036 AT THE WHIT BVILL HEAD—In the field, a bull's head.
Rev. IN SOVTHWARKE. 1648—I. A. B., in the field.

1037 AT THE BORES HEAD—A boar's head, lemon in mouth.
Rev. IN SOVTHWARK. 1649—In the field, W. M. B.

Henry Wyndesore, one of the household of the memorable Sir John Fastolf of Caister in Norfolk, in a letter to John Paston, dated from "London, on Sunday next after St. Bartholomew's day," August, 1459, or before, the year not being mentioned, entreats him at his leisure to remind Sir John of his old promise, to prefer or assist him in taking the Boar's Head in Southwark; intimating that he had purposed to have been elsewhere, but that "of my master's own motion he said that I should set up in the Boar's Head." Sir John Fastolf died on St. Leonard's day, November 6th, 1459, at the advanced age of more than eighty years.

In Alexander Chalmers's *History of Oxford*, it is stated that "the Boar's head in Southwark, now divided into tenements, with Caldecot manor in Suffolk, were part of the benefactions of Sir John Fastolf to Magdalen college, Oxford."

Boar's Head alley is by St. Margaret's hill.

1038 AT THE GOLDEN KEY—In the field, a key between H. L.
Rev. IN SOVTHWARK. 1649—Grocers Company arms.

1039 AT THE STARE TAVERNE—Star of eight points, in field.
Rev. IN SOVTHWARKE. 1649—In the field, R. M. C.

The star is the crest of the Innholders' arms.

1040 AT THE CHECKER IN—The chequer, in the field.
Rev. SOVTHWARKE. 1651—In the field, I. I. B.

In Shakerley Marmion's *Fine Companion*, 1633, 4to, is noticed, "a waterman's widow, at the sign of the red lattice in Southwark." Possibly this was the house.

A manuscript list of tokens in the possession of Sir Peter Thompson, 1747, notices one of a later date, "JOHN BYBEE, at the chequer in the field; on the reverse, IN SOUTHWARKE, 1664, I. I. B."

George Cure gave certain tenements in Chequer alley, now vested in the governors of the Free Grammar School, to buy bread for the poor.

1041 NATHANIEL COLLYER—Grocers Company arms, in field.
Rev. IN SOUTHWARK. 1651—In field, same repeated.

1042 AT THE DOGG AND DVCKE—Spaniel with duck in mouth.
Rev. IN SOUTHWARKE. 1651—In the field, E. M. S.

The Dog and Duck appears to have been well known in 1642-3, when it was made one of the points of extent of the earth-works, raised in defence of the metropolis against the royalists. Here was placed a quadrangular fort, with four half bulwarks.

This was the sign originally of a pot-house in the proximity of some ponds frequented for the brutal sport of duck-hunting; but as encroachments on the land progressed and the ponds were drained, the facilities declined, and towards the close of the last century, as St. George's spa, the Dock and Duck obtained the character of a resort for the vicious of both sexes. There are views of the exterior and the interior, though difficult to be procured. Hedger the proprietor, having outwitted the city authorities in a lease for a long period, erected a number of tenements in St. George's fields, and the grounds belonging to Bethlehem Hospital now include the site of the once ingloriously famous Dog and Duck.

A boundary stone, having the Southwark device, 1716, and a spaniel bearing a duck in his mouth, is yet retained in the garden-wall of Bethlehem Hospital, facing Barkham terrace.

1043 ANTHONY BLAKE. TAPSTER. Y^E GEORGE IN SOUTHWARKE. *Rev.* Three tobacco-pipes: above them four beer measures.

On no other tokens than on this, and No. 1059, does the word TAPSTER occur. Chaucer, in the prologue to his *Canterbury Tales*, written before 1390, describing the friar, observes—

"He knew well the tavernes in every town,
And every hosteler and gay tapster."

Absolon, the jolly clerk in the *Miller's Tale*, had also the same disposition:

"In all the toun n'as brewhous ne taverne,
That he ne visited with his solas,
There as that any gaillard tapstere was."

Tyrwhitt, his erudite commentator, erroneously defined tapster as "a woman who had care of the tap; the termination stre, or ster, being used to denote a female, like trix in Latin. A woman baker was therefore called a bakester; and a woman brewer, a brewester." Tapster really indicated a male vendor of beer or ale. The tapster at Pye-corner is a personage noticed in Peele's *Merrie Jest*;

and in the Cobler's Song, printed in *The Cobler of Canterburie; or an Inveective against Tarlton's Newes out of Purgatorie*, 1608, 4to, the sex of the characters, and their rogueries in short measure, are particularly mentioned :

“ When tapsters and ale-wives, from Barwick to Dover,
Fill thirdingdeall pots till the drinke run over ;
When the quart is so full that no froth you can see,
Then the Cobler of Rumney shall a cuckold bee.”

So in the contemporary ballad of “The Times abuses,” occurs the quatrain

“ The bar-boyes and the tapsters
Leave drawing of their beere,
And running forth in haste they cry,
‘ See, where Mull'd Sacke comes here ! ’ ”

And again, Taylor the water poet, in his budget of epigrams, entitled *The Sculler*, says, “ If you will know the price of sinne, any ordinary priest can tell you, as well as Tom Tapster can tell, a penny is the price of a pot of ale.”

1044 AT THE GREENE MAN—A wild man, club on shoulder.
Rev. IN SOUTHWARKE. 1651—In the field, A. G.

The Green Man is here shown as the figure in the masques and in the mayoralty processions.

1045 THE ROSE AND CROWNE—A rose crowned, in the field.
Rev. IN SOUTHWARKE. 1651—In the field, T. K. B.

1046 IAMES PITMAN IN—A still, from the Distillers' arms.
Rev. SOUTHWARKE. 1655—In the field, I. I. P.

1047 IOHN FOX AT THE CR[O]WN—Arched crown, in field.
Rev. IN SOUTHWARKE. 1657—A fox running.

1048 THOMAS DALLENDER—A crown, in the field. *Rev.* IN
SOUTHWARKE. 1659—In the field, T. D.

The Crown is still a “ remanet,” on the east side near St. George's church.

1049 WILLIAM SHELLEY—CHEESEMONGER, in the field.
Rev. IN SOUTHWARKE—In the field, W. M. S. 1662.

1050 IOHN NELSON AT YE—Roll of tobacco, in the field.
Rev. IN SOUTHWARK. 1664—In the field, I. N.

1051 SVSANNAH BOND, in two lines across the field.

Rev. IN SOUTHWARK—In the field, 1664.

1052 *George Corfield at ye Lyon & Lambe in Southwark.*

G. K. C. *Rev.* HIS HALF PENNY—A lion and lamb, 1666.

1053 RICHARD ROBERTS AT YE BVLL HEAD TAVERNE IN SOUTHWARK. *Rev.* HIS HALF PENY—A bull's head ;

R. R. 1667.

Edward Alleyn, founder of Dulwich college, mentions the Bull's Head as one of the places he resorted to with friends, or on business with other persons.

The newspapers, in June 1756, announced "To be lett, being lately repair'd, in the Borough, Southwark, near the hospital, a large house, late the Bull Head tavern, either as a tavern or otherwise, having large vaults and a great deal of warehouse room."

1054 ROB. THORNTON. HABERDASHER—HIS HALFE PENNY.

R. E. T. *Rev.* NEXT THE THREE BRVSHES—IN SOUTHWARKE. 1667.

The Three Brushes was a tavern of some notoriety. In one of the many disgraceful prosecutions under the papistical reign of King James the Second, Belamy, mine host of the Three Brushes, figured most contemptibly as a witness for the Crown, on the trial of the Rev. Samuel Johnson, at Westminster Hall, on Monday, June 21st, 1686.

1055 IOHN FOSTER IN SOUTHWARKE. 1667, in five lines.

Rev. Three swans, two and one ; HIS HALF PENY.

Octangular.

1056 RICHARD POORE—Ape on horseback, in field. *Rev.* IN SOUTHWARKE. 1667—HIS HALFE PENNY. R. E. P.

The ape on horseback appears to have long been an attractive pastime.

Pedro de Gante, in his narrative of the visit made to England in February, 1543-4, by his master, Don Manriquez de Lara, third duke of Nájera, while describing the baiting of the king's bears at Paris garden on the bankside, Southwark, says, "into the same place they brought a pony, with an ape fastened on its back ; and to see the animal kicking amongst the dogs, with the screams of the ape, beholding the curs hanging from the ears and neck of the pony, is very laughable."

Thomas Cartwright, in his *Admonition to Parliament against the Use of the Common Prayer*, 1572, says, "if there be a bear or a bull to be baited in the afternoon, or a jack-a-napes to ride on horseback, the minister hurries the service over in a shameful manner, in order to be present at the show."

Holinshed relates that in 1586, on the reception of the Danish ambassador, at Greenwich, "for the diversion of the populace there was a horse with an ape upon his back, which highly pleased them, so that they expressed their inward conceived joy and delight with shrill shouts and variety of gestures."—Edit. 1587, vol. iii. col. 1562. The amusement at Paris garden was continued long after.

Evelyn, in his Diary, June 16th, 1670, mentions his going with some friends to the Bear garden, where he had not been for twenty years before, "it being a famous day for all these butcherly sports, or rather barbarous cruelties; two poor dogs were killed, and all ended with the ape on horseback."

1057 FRANCIS WHITE IN—Two angels supporting a crown.
Rev. SOVTHWARKE. 1667—In field, HIS HALFE PENNY.

1058 ADAM SMITH. 1668—Hand holding a hat, in the field.
Rev. IN SOVTHWARKE—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

The device on the obverse is the crest of the Hatband-makers' arms. Smith was doubtless a maker of felt or beaver hats.

1059 RICHARD BLAKE. TAPSTER—Head of Duke of Suffolk.
Rev. IN SOVTHWARK. 1669—HIS HALF PENY. R. F. B.

Charles Brandon, brother-in-law of King Henry the Eighth, having married his sister Mary Tudor, daughter of King Henry the Seventh, and queen relict of Louis the Twelfth of France, was created Duke of Suffolk, February 1st, 1514. He held Brandon's place and large possessions in Southwark. He died in 1545.

1060 CALEB BIGG. THREAD—A raven, in the field.
Rev. MAKAR IN SOVTHWERK—In the field, C. E. B.

1061 HVGH BLVNDELL IN—In the field, a tobacco-roll.
Rev. SOVTHWARKE. GROCER—A sugar-loaf, in field.

1062 AT THE COCKE IN—In the field, a game-cock.
Rev. SOVTHWARKE. GROCER—T. C. C., in the field.

Edward Alleyn, founder of Dulwich college, died November the 25th, 1626, having bequeathed to Constance his second wife, who survived him, the sum of 1500*l.*, secured on his property in Southwark, namely, the capital messuage and inn called the Unicorn, and three other houses, bearing the sign of the Barge, the Bell, and the Cock. Was this one of Alleyn's houses?

1063 IOHN EDE NEXT THE 3 CVPS—Name in monogram.
Rev. AGAINST THE GEORGE IN SOVTH^{RK}—HIS HALF PENY.

1064 JAMES GVNTER. 16..?—St. George and Dragon, in field.

Rev. IN SOUTHWARKE—In the field, I. A. G.

The George inn is near the Talbot, formerly the Tabard inn, which Chaucer has eternized as the starting point of the wanton wife of Bath, and other devotees, in quest of St. Thomas Becket's shrine, in his Canterbury Pilgrimage.

Stow remarks, in 1598, that "From the Marshalsey towards London Bridge on the same side, be many fair inns for receipt of travellers, by these signs, the Spurre, Christopher, Bull, Queene's Head, Tabard, George, Hart, and Kinge's Head; amongst the which the most ancient is the Tabard."

In the *Musarum Deliciæ: or the Muses Recreations*, 1656, are some deprecatory verses upon a surfeit by drinking bad sack at the George tavern in Southwark:—

"Oh! would I might turne poet for an houre,
To satirize with a vindictive power
Against the drawer! or, I could desire
Old Johnson's head had scalded in this fire;
How would he rage, and bring Apollo down
To scold with Bacchus, and depose the clown
For his ill government, and so confute
Our poet-apes, that do so much impute
Unto the grapes inspirement!"

1065 WILLIAM DAVIS IN—In the field, a sugar-loaf.

Rev. SOUTHWARKE. SALTER—W. D., in the field.

1066 AT THE KINGS HEAD IN—King's head; Henry the Eighth. *Rev.* SOUTHWARKE. GROCER—In field, W. P.

In the steward's accounts of the private expenses of Sir John Howard, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, and slain at Bosworth field, occurs, "November 30th, 1466, Item, paid fore wyne at the Kynge's Hed in Sothewerke, iij*d*."

1067 JAMES LANE AT THE—Royal arms, in the field.

Rev. IN SOUTHWARK—In the field, I. A. L.

1068 HEN. LANGLEY. SALTER—A spur, in the field. *Rev.*
IN SOUTHWARKE—In the field, H. M. L.

The Spur-inn yard is still there, on the east side of the High street.

1069 WILLIAM LONGE. WOOD—Woodmongers' arms, in field.

Rev. MOVNGER. SOUTHWARKE—In the field, W. I. L.

1070 WIL. ROGERS. SWAN & STIL—Swan and still, in field.

Rev. SOUTHWARK. DESTILLER^R—In the field, W. A. R.

- 1071 JOHN SHEPHEARD IN—Grocers Company arms, in field.
Rev. SOUTHWARKE. GROCER—In the field, I. S.

- 1072 AT THE SWAN WITH 2—Swan with two necks, in field.
Rev. NECKS IN SOUTHWARKE—In the field, R. I. A.

Edward Hewlett, by deed, in 1622, conferred a rent-charge of twenty pounds, to the poor in general, on the messuage called the Swan with Two Necks, and another adjoining thereto, in St. Saviour's; and in the same year, by another deed, gave to the poor of Cure's college the remainder of the Swan with Two Necks, and Dagger tenements.

On another token, No. 984, the same sign occurs.

- 1073 RICHARD WOODEN—Scales, from White-bakers' arms.
Rev. IN SOUTHWARKE—In the field, R. D. W.

- 1074 RICHARD WORRALL—A ram's head, in the field.
Rev. IN SOUTHWARKE—In the field, R. M. W.

The Ram's Head is still a sign of some notoriety in the Borough market.

SPITALFIELDS.

- 1075 AT YE BALL AND RAVEN—A raven: ball pendant above.
Rev. IN SPITTELL FEILDES—In the field, W. M. C.

- 1076 RICHARD MIDLATON—Three tuns; Vintners' arms, in field. *Rev.* IN SPITTLE FEILDS. 1667—HIS HALFE PENNY. R. I. M.

- 1077 NATHANIEL BARRS AT YE—Maypole, with accessories.
Rev. IN SPITTLE FIELDS. 1669—HIS HALF PENY.

Within a hoop on the may-pole are three tuns. The may-pole surmounted by an ivy-bush.

STAINING LANE, Wood Street.

Of old time so called, as may be supposed, of painter-stainers dwelling there.

- 1078 IONATHAN MAREFIELD—Royal arms, in the field.
Rev. IN STENINGE LANE—In the field, I. M. M.

STANHOPE STREET, Clare Market.

- 1079 ROBERT COLLINS—Lion rampant, in field. *Rev.* IN
STANOP STREET—In the field, R. C.

STONEY LANE, Tooley Street.

- 1080 WILLIAM FLEMING AT Y^E 3—Corn-porters lifting sack.
Rev. IN STONEY LANE. 1668—HIS HALFE PENY.

STRAND.

The Strand, now among the most busy of highways, continued to be a strand, on the banks of the Thames, long after all other parts of extending London and Westminster had lost their original appearance and character. The footway from Temple bar, so called from the magnificent adjoining house of the Templars—thence to the Palace of Westminster, was, in 1315, so ill maintained, that the feet of horses, as well of rich as of poor men, were often greatly injured, particularly in the rainy season, the footway being frequently interrupted by bushes and thickets. The sites of two of the bridges in the line of roadway of the Strand, passing over streams which had their course to the Thames, are yet denoted by the names given to the lanes through which the channels found their way: Strand bridge, or Strand lane, opposite the end of Newcastle street, and Ivy bridge, the lane leading to the Fox-under-the-hill, between Salisbury street and the Adelphi.

- 1081 AT THE SHIP. WITHOVT—A ship, in the field.
Rev. TEMPLE BAR. 1649—In the field, W. M. S.

The Ship inn near Temple bar, the site now denoted by Ship yard, is mentioned among other grants to Sir Christopher Hatton in 1571. The token bearing date 1649 is evidence that the inner tavern of that sign was then extant. Walpole, in his memoir of Faithorne based on Vertue's notes (*Catalogue of Engravers*, Dalway's edition, 1828, 8vo, p. 132), states, apparently in error, that about 1650 Faithorne returned to England, married, and set up in a new shop at the sign of the Ship next the Drake, opposite to the Palsgrave Head tavern, without Temple bar. The contrary appears; as after the affair at Basing house in October, 1645, where Sir Robert Peake the printseller, Faithorne, and other artists and players, as royalist soldiers, were taken prisoners by the Parliamentary forces, Faithorne, by leave or otherwise, went to Paris; and there in his need sold to the Abbé de Marolles the stock he then possessed of proofs, many now unique, of his own engravings, the whole of which enrich the royal collection at Paris. The year of his return as stated by Walpole is too early. That he was in London in 1653, but not before, seems corroborated by the fact that the portrait of Noah Bridges, prefixed to his *Vulgar Arithmetic* published in that year, is certainly by Faithorne, but is wholly without his W. F., or other marks. The portrait of the physician Dr. Robert Bayfield, with his name, is dated 1654, when possibly as a royalist

he had ceased to be inimical to the Commonwealth authorities. That Faithorne adopted the sign of the Ship is nowhere indicated. On the title of his *Art of Graving and Etching* is stated, "Published by William Faithorne, and sold at his shop next to ye signe of the Drake, without Temple barr, 1662," sm. 8vo.

John Reynolds, a cook, issued a token, the device the fox stealing a goose, in Ship yard, in 1666. "The Ship tavern, in the Butcher row near Temple bar," is noticed in an advertisement so late as June 1756.

- 1082 EDWARD APTHORP—Three sugar-loaves, in the field.
Rev. WITHOVT TEMPLE BAR—In the field, E. A.

The west side, or "without Temple bar," appears at this period to have been a sort of neutral ground, having no distinctive name, but is now numbered as part of the main street, the Strand; and the arrangement of the tokens is in accordance with that view.

- 1083 JOHN BATTELL AT LION—Lion rampant, on shield.
Rev. TAVERN AT TEMPLE BAR—I. D. B., in the field.

- 1084 RICHARD PARROT. WITH—Lion rampant, in the field.
Rev. OVT TEMPLE BARRE—In the field, R. I. P.

Query, the Red Lion?

- 1085 AT THE WHIT HORSE—Horse caprioling: sun in rays above. *Rev.* WITHOVT TEMPLE BARR—In the field, I. K. I.

The sign was possibly the Sun and White Horse, the device being the same on the following token.

- 1086 JOHN IAMES WITH—The sun, above a horse, in the field.
Rev. OVT TEMPLE BARR—In the field, I. K. I.

- 1087 JOHN LAWTON WTH OVT—St. John's head in a charger.
Rev. TEMPLE BARR—In the field, I. I. L.

The sign of the Baptist's Head appears to have been one of much prevalency in the time of papal domination. The subject seems to have been very generally adopted by Guido and other eminent painters. In the Ellesmere gallery is a fine picture by Domenico Feti, of St. John's head in a charger, precisely as depicted on the tavern signs of old.

- 1088 AT THE GOVLDEN LOCK—A lock, in the field.
Rev. WITHOVT TEMPLE BARR—In the field, I. E. M.

1089 ROBERT MATHEWS—A plough, in field. *Rev.* WITH.
OVT. TEMPLE BAR—In the field, R. M. M.

1090 THE PAVLSGRAVE HEAD—Head of Prince Frederick.
Rev. WITHOVT TEMPLE BAR—In the field, I. D. R.

Palsgrave place, near Temple bar, on the south side, is the site of the tavern, formerly of much notoriety. The Palsgrave Frederick, afterwards king of Bohemia, was affianced to the princess Elizabeth in the old banquetting-house at Whitehall, December 27th, 1612, when the sign was doubtless set up in compliment to him.

Near the Palsgrave's Head tavern was Heycock's ordinary, much frequented by parliament men and gallants. Here Andrew Marvell uttered the severe castigation to certain members of the house, known to be in the pay of the crown, for the ensuring the subserviency of their votes. Marvell dined usually at this ordinary in the Strand, where, having eat heartily of boiled beef, with some roasted pigeons and asparagus, he drank his pint of port; and on the coming in of the reckoning, taking a piece of money out of his pocket, held it between his finger and thumb, and addressing his venal associates, said, "Gentlemen, who would lett himself out for hire, while he can have such a dinner for half-a-crown."

1090*IACOB ROBINS AT PRINCE—Half figure, with truncheon
in right hand. *Rev.* RVPERT'S HEAD IN Y^E STRAND
—HIS HALFE PENNY. I. E. R.

1091 IOHN RADFORD AT Y^E GOVLDEN—Pair of spectacles, in
the field. *Rev.* WITHOVT TEMPLE BARR. 68—HIS
HALFE PENY. I. E. R.

1092 AT THE WINDMILL—A windmill, in the field.
Rev. WITHOVT TEMPLE BARR—In the field, I. P.

The folly of disfiguring sign-boards in mere wantonness is not altogether of modern date. Sir John Denham the poet, when a student at Lincoln's Inn, in 1635, though generally temperate as a drinker, having stayed late at a tavern with some fellow students, induced them to join him in "a frolic," to obtain a pot of ink and a plasterer's brush, and blot out all the signs between Temple bar and Charing cross. Aubrey relates that R. Estcourt, esq., carried the ink-pot; and that next day it caused great confusion; but it happened Sir John and his comrades were discovered, and it cost them some monies.

1093 Y^E COFFEE HOVSE AGAINST—In field, W. E. S. *Rev.*
S. CLEMENTS CHVRCH. STRAND—HIS HALFE PENY.

The Strand in its course lay on the south side of the church; the north side had the appellation of "the backside of St. Clement's," or "back of St. Clement's," but under the improvements introduced by Alderman Pickett has obtained the

name of Pickett street, a deserved compliment paid to his public services. The portion so named commences at Ship yard, passes St. Clement's churchyard, and terminates at the end of Wyche street.

1094 GEO: LAVRANCE. MEAL—A wheatsheaf, in the field.

Rev. AGAT CLEMENTS CHV—In the field, G. M. L.

The christian name, GEO. ends, not commences, the legend,

1094* LAVRENCE GIFFORD—Patten-makers' arms, in the field.

Rev. NEARE STRAND BRIGE—In the field, L. E. G.

1095 JOHN STATIONER. Y^E GOLDEN—HIS HALFE PENY. I. G. S.

[16]69. *Rev.* BALL NEARE STRAND BRIDGE—In the field, a pendant ball.

Strand bridge, now Strand lane. The ball a silk-mercier's sign.

1096 MATTHIAS BOWMAN—In the field, an escalop shell.

Rev. IN THE STRAND. 1667—HIS HALFE PENY, in field.

The escalop-shell was the badge of a pilgrim, and became so general that Pope Alexander the Fourth, between the years 1254 and 1261, prohibited all pilgrims, but those who were truly noble, from assuming the escalop-shell in their armorial insignia.

The Apostle St. James the Great, generally portrayed in the garb of a pilgrim, has the escalop-shell as his symbol; and being the patron saint of the abbey at Reading in Berkshire, that monastic institution bore *azure*, three escalops *or*. The abbot had the privilege, about the year 1300, to coin money; and on the pennies struck in this mint is an escalop-shell, in the first quarter on the reverse.

1097 ROB. CHAMBERS NEAR Y^E—The may-pole, in the field.

Rev. MAY-POLE IN THE STRAND—In field, R. I. C. $\frac{1}{2}$.

On the obverse, in the field, is a sugar-loaf and three cloves: Chambers was therefore a grocer.

1098 NAT. CHILD NEAR Y^E MAY POAL—Boar's head, in field.

Rev. IN Y^E STRAND. GROCER. HIS $\frac{1}{2}$.—Chequers.

The boar's head on the obverse is pierced with three arrows. From the chequers being on the reverse he was possibly licensed to sell wines.

1099 PHILLIP COMPLIN—AT THE MAY POLE. 1666; in field.

Rev. IN THE STRAND. DISTILLER—HIS HALFE PENY.

The May-pole, with some small building attached, is delineated on the obverse of this piece.

- 1100 JOHN DOLLEN POVLTERER BY—A bell pierced by may-pole. *Rev.* Y^E MAY-POLE IN THE STRAND—HIS HALF PENY. I. D. D.

Gerrard's letter, dated April 1st, 1634, printed among the Strafford Papers, vol. i. p. 227, supplies the fact of the first establishment of hackney-coach stands in the metropolis. A captain Bailey had just then commenced the practice, by placing four hackney coaches, the drivers in livery, at the May-pole in the Strand, to convey passengers to required parts of the town at certain fixed fares. Prior to this time no coaches stood in the streets for hire, but were to be hired from the stables in inn-yards; and, according to Rushworth (*Collections*, edit. 1680, vol. i. part ii., p. 317), there were then not more than twenty, in or about London.

The *Tatler*, March 9th, 1710, announced a stage-coach "twice aweek from the One Bell in the Strand to Dorchester, the proper time for writing pastorals now drawing near." The One Bell yard, on the north side of St. Mary's church, was formerly famous for its stabling, and the hire of carriages or "glass coaches" for private use. The tavern and buildings in the yard are now let out in tenements.

- 1100*JOHN DVTTON. HIS HALF PENY—King's head; Henry the Eighth. *Rev.* NEAR Y^E—Maypole, in the field; IN THE STRAND.

- 1101 THE LOBSTER AT THE—A lobster, in the field. *Rev.* MAY POLE IN THE STRAND—In the field, E. G.

- 1101*JOHN TWISTLETON AT Y^E—A building? I. T., above. *Rev.* IN THE STRAND. HIS—HALFE PENNY.

The building is apparently the dwarf erection formerly at the foot of the May-pole.

- 1102 FRANC. GROVE AT WHIT—A swan, in the field. *Rev.* AGAINST SOMERSET HOVSE—In the field, F. E. G.

Now the Morning Chronicle newspaper office. The sign-post of the White Swan, and its moveable or swinging sign-board, with a decorated iron frame, is pictorially shown in June's ludicrous but scarce print of *The Lady's Disaster*, 1746.

Subsequently, the White Swan was a public house on the west side of Swan yard; but that house and three others were destroyed by fire, May 4th, 1812.

- 1102*IN THE STRANDE—R. M. L., in the field. *Rev.* NEARE SOMERSET H.—In the field, R. M. L.

Somerset house, built by Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, beheaded in 1552, and memorable for many historical events within its walls, was demolished in 1775 for the erection of the present edifice.

1103 IOHN BROMLEY IN YE STRAND—A barber's soap-box.
Rev. NEAR THE BRIDGE. 1666—HIS HALF PENY.

See also No. 1118. Lord Thurlow, in his speech, on July 17th, 1797, for postponing the further reading of the Surgeon's Incorporation bill, stated that, "by a statute still in force, barbers and surgeons were each to use a pole, as a sign."

1104 AT THE CANARY HOVSE—CANARY, in monogram.
Rev. IN THE STRAND. 1665—I^p amid vine leaves.

Ben Jonson, in his *Every Man out of his Humour*, eulogises the liquor—"Canary, the very essence and spirit of wine."

In "A note of some disbursements for my brother, J. Thornton, of Brockhall, 1637," in the writer's possession, occurs, "Item, for a dosen of stone bottles of sacke, 14s. 6d." A bottle of sack, inscribed "New Canary, put in to see long keep good, April 1659, Ri. Combe," was found by some labourers in August, 1735, while draining a fish-pond at Hempstead, Hertfordshire, embedded in mud, at least three feet deep. The mouth of the bottle was waxed over, and the wine perfectly good when tasted; but decay had nearly destroyed the cork.

The Canary House in the Strand was long distinguished as a place of public resort by persons of high character. Here, in March, 1655, Sir Theodore Mayerne, who had been physician of the household to King Henry the Fourth of France, and subsequently in the same capacity to King Charles the First, and was also the friend of Rubens and Vandyck, assisting them in the chemical composition of colours, became ill from the effect of drinking some bad wine, that, to a person of his advanced age, being then in his eighty-third year, operated as a deadly poison. He foretold, to the friends with whom he was drinking, the time of his death, and it happened according to his prediction. He was buried on the 29th, in the old church of St. Martin's in the fields; and, in the vaults of the present church, the writer some years since, while on a fruitless search for some memorial of Nell Gwynne, saw, among other fine monuments unknown to archæologists, a superb memento to this distinguished worthy.

The Canary House was possibly Carey house, noticed as "near the Savoy in the Strand." Pepys, in his Diary, November 30th, 1667, mentions his proceeding from Arundel house "to Cary house, a house now of entertainment, next my lady Ashley's, where I have heretofore heard common prayer in the time of Dr. Mossum." Loveby, in Dryden's *Wild Gallant*, 1669, observes—"I think upon the sack at Cary house with the abricot flavour."

In an advertisement for the sale of some paintings in 1689, "at three o'clock in the afternoon," the Canary house in the Strand is described as being "between the Feathers tavern and Long's coffee-house, on the east side of Exeter 'Change.'"

1105 GEORGE LANGFORD AT—View of Exeter house.
Rev. EXCETER IN THE STRAND—G. S. L., in the field.

The sign here appears to have been Exeter house, lastly known as Exeter 'Change, and memorable in our day for the exhibitions of animals and birds from all parts of the globe, continued to the time of its demolition.

In the olden time the parsonage-house of St. Martin's in the fields stood on part of the site, till devolving to the crown, Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir

William Cecil, then lord treasurer, who built on it Cecil house, and, when ennobled as Baron Burleigh, it was then called Burleigh house. That distinguished statesman, one of the luminaries of that period, died here in 1598. His son, Thomas Cecil, created Earl of Exeter in 1605, resided here, and it then received the appellation of Exeter house. During the Interregnum the house seems to have been occupied by the Parliamentary authorities; the funeral cortège of General Popham, who was buried in Westminster abbey on the evening of Wednesday, September 24th, 1651, was attended from Exeter house by the Speaker, the Lord General, and many members of the parliament and council. The doctors of civil law, in the fire of 1666, being driven westward, occupied Exeter house till 1672. Langford's token is no doubt prior to this last occupation; but on the demolition of the building in August, 1829, the writer saw, cut in the stone architrave above the window at the east end, "EXETER 'CHANGE, 1676," a date much earlier in its adaptation than is generally supposed. The length of the building was, from east to west, forty paces.

1106 WILLIAM LYNE AT Y^E 3—Three cranes erect, in field.

Rev. CRANES BY Y^E SAVOY. STRAN—In field, W. E. L.

In Willsford's *Nature's Secrets*, it is said "Cranes soaring aloft and quietly in the air foreshows fair weather; but if they make much noise, as consulting which way to go, it foreshows a storm near at hand." The cranes seem here to be maintaining a regular cabal.

1107 THE ROSE AND CROWN—Tudor rose, crowned, in field.

Rev. AGAINST THE SAVOY—In the field, H. M. T.

1108 AT THE VINCORNE—An unicorn, in the field.

Rev. AGANST THE SAVOY—A double-stemmed rose;
R. M. D.

1108* AT THE ANCHOR—In the field, an anchor. *Rev.* IN
THE STRAND—E. E. T., in the field.

1109 DANIEL CLARKE AT THE—A griffin, in the field.

Rev. NEAR THE NEW EXCHANG—HIS HALF PENY.

The new Exchange erected by Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, lord treasurer, in 1608, was, as Sir Richard Baker observes, "a stately building on the north side of Durham house, where stood an old long stable." The plan appears to have been similar to Gresham's Burse; cellars below, the ground-floor level with the street, a public walk, and on the upper story stalls or shops for the sale of wares of all descriptions. "On Tuesday, April 10th, 1609, it was begun to be richly furnished with wares, and the next day after, King James, the Queen, and Prince Henry, with many great lords and ladies, came to see it, and then the king gave it the name of Britain's Burse." In 1632, the building is thus described: "We went to see the new Exchange, in the great street called the Strand. The build-

ing has a façade of stone, built after the Gothic style, that has lost its colour from age, and is become blackish. It contains two long and double galleries, one above the other, in which are distributed, in several rows, great numbers of drapers and mercers very rich shops, filled with goods of every kind, and with manufactures of the most beautiful description. These are for the most part under the care of well-dressed women, who are busily employed in work, although many are served by young men called apprentices*."

A ballad entitled the Burse of Reformation, defaming the Royal Exchange, printed in *Wit Restored*, 1658, duod., elicited an answer, also printed in the same volume, containing an allusion to a tavern that at this period was established in the cellars of the new Exchange:

" We walke o'er cellars richly fill'd
With spices of each kind†;
You have a taverne underneath,
And so you're undermin'd.

If such a building long endure,
All sober men may wonder,
When giddy and light heads prevaile,
Both above ground and under."

Horace Walpole, in his admiration of romance, has related that the relit of the Duke of Tyrconnel, James the Second's lord deputy of Ireland, had here on the upper story a milliner's stall, as a maintenance; and, to avoid detection, attended in a white dress and white mask, and was known as the White Widow. The ground-floor was occupied by shops, booksellers and others, designated as "the Lower Walk of the New Exchange;" it was wholly demolished in 1737; the site being now occupied by the houses Nos. 54 to 64 inclusive, the banking-house of Messrs Coutts and Co. being the centre.

1110 ED. THVRMAN. MEALMAN—In the field, E. D. T.

Rev. NEER NEW EXCHANG—1664, in the field.

1111 AT YE CROS KEYES IN YE—Two keys crossed, in field.

Rev. STRAND. COOKE. 1657—In the field, I. M. C.

The crossed keys are the symbol of St. Peter, the tutelary saint of Westminster. The still unfathomed doubt whether St. Peter was ever at Rome has long employed the research of distinguished theologians; but the fact of his sojourn in England stands *incontestably* established in monkish annals. St. Peter having determined to consecrate the newly erected abbey of Westminster, the night being stormy, he was delayed on the opposite bank of the river, till a fisherman in his boat afforded him a safe passage across. To perpetuate this event, the custom, originating in the person of Edric the fisherman, in 618, was established, that one of his descendants, a fisherman, had the right, one day in the year, to be seated at table with the prior of Westminster, and to demand ale and bread of the cellarer. The practice was discontinued in 1382.

* Rowsee's Treatise on the Queene's Welles.

† The cellars of the Royal Exchange, on Cornhill.

1112 THO. DAY. TALLOW CHANDLER—A plant of six leaves.

Rev. IN Y^E STRAND. HIS HALF PENY—Man dipping candles, in the field.

1113 AT THE GOLDE LYON—A lion rampant, in the field.

Rev. TAVERN IN THE STRAND—In the field, E. M. I.

King James the First, in the fourth of his reign, leased for ninety-nine years, at the annual rent of ten shillings, certain tenements in the parish of St. Mary-le-Savoy, part and parcel of the possessions pertaining to Denmark house, to John Villiers, viscount Purbeck, brother to "Steeny," George Villiers, duke of Buckingham. These tenements, by a parliamentary ordinance in 1650, were sold for the benefit of the state, and among them is enumerated "the Golden Lyon."

1114 Y^E GOLDEN LYON AND—Lion rampant; the sun above.

Rev. SVN IN Y^E STRAND [16]57—In field, R. M. B.

"The Golden Lion," and "the Sun," are enumerated as distinct tenements in the Parliamentary Survey, 1650; the annual rent of each being 26s. 8d. Either both tenements were thrown into one after the sale in that year, or the Golden Lion assumed the addition of "the god of day," as a greater attraction.

1115 AT THE HARPE—A harp, in the field. *Rev.* IN THE

STRAND. 1656—In the field, B. A. P.

Struck in fac-simile of the farthing tokens of the largest size, issued under the authority of the patents of James the First and Charles the First. The only piece in the whole series having resemblance to the royal tokens.

1116 THOMAS HVNT. BAKER—A batch of rolls, in the field.

Rev. IN THE STRAND. 1666—HIS HALF PENY.

The lozenge-shaped object on the obverse is a batch of cake-bread, rolls, or manchets. So in Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Faire*, 1614, where the allusion is to a tailor, a calling traditionally said to be famous for eating hot rolls:

"Aye, and eat them all too, an they were in cake-bread."—Act v. sc. 3.

Taylor the water poet, in his *Jacke o' Lent*, 1617, says "the bakers metamorphose their trade from one shape to another; his round halfe-penny loaves are transform'd into square wiggies, which wiggies like drunkards are drown'd in their ale. The rowles are turn'd into simnels, in the shape of bread-pies; and the light puff'd up foure-corner'd bun doth shew that the knavery of the baker is universal, in Asia, Europe, Afrike, and America; for since colliers and scriveners have purchased the possession of the pillory from them, their light bread brings in heavy gaines; where if by chance, a batch or a basketfull being examined by the scales of justice, and the bread committed to Newgate for want of weight, and the baker to the Counter for lacke of conscience, yet hee knowes he shall out againe, and with a trick that he hath, in one weeke he will recover the consumption of his purse againe, by his moderate light handling of the medicine of meale, yeast, and water."

1117 JOHN PERRIS AT THE HARE—In field, a hare running.

Rev. IN THE STRAND. 1666—HIS HALF PENY.

“Hare’s flesh is good for those that would be leane and faire. It is a received opinion that use of hare’s fleshe procureth beautie, fresh colour, and cheerfull countenance, for a sevenight space; in so much as the Italians have a by-word, which speaketh thus of a faire man: ‘He hath eaten an hare.’”—Henry Buttes’s *Dyets Dry Dinner*, 1599, sign. K 2.

1118 JOHN BROMLEY IN Y^E STRAND—A barber’s soap-box.

Rev. NEARE YORKE HOVSE. 1666—HIS HALF PENY.

The site of York house is sufficiently marked out by the streets thus distinguished; GEORGE street, VILLIERS street, DVKE street, OF alley, BVCKINGHAM street. At the foot of the latter, and next the Thames, is the eminently beautiful landing or water-gate designed by Inigo Jones; a solitary memento of the once memorable edifice to which it was but an accessorial appendage of trivial note.

Bromley, in the same year, lived near Strand bridge. See No. 1103.

1118*WILL: HORSLEY CHEESMONGER—In the field, a woman

churning. *Rev.* NEARE YORK HOVSE IN Y^E STRAND
—HIS HALF PENY. 1667.

1119 EDWARD ROBERTS GROCER—In the field, HIS HALFE

PENNY. *Rev.* NEAR YORK HOVSE IN Y^E STRAN—
Drapers’ arms, in the field.

1120 GEORGE SMITH IN Y^E STRAND—HIS HALFE PENNY.

Rev. AGAINST YORK HOVSE. AT Y^E—Crown, in field.

1121 *Thomas Salisbury. his halfe peny*, in script characters.

Rev. IN Y^E STRAND NERE CHARING CROSS—Three
hawks, perched.

1122 IN THE STRAND—A chopping-knife? in the field.

Rev. IN WESTMINSTER—In the field, S. S. M.

1123 CHARLES STV^RTON AT—In the field, C. S. *Rev.* THE

SWAN IN THE STRAND—A swan, in the field.

See note on No. 303.

1124 RICHARD SVMPTER—In the field, a greyhound in speed.

Rev. IN THE STRAND. 1664—R. L. S., in the field.

1125 *Robert Ward*. 1664, in three lines, occupies the field.

Rev. GLAS SELLER IN Y^E STRAND—A pendant bottle.

The pendant bottle is the charge in the arms of the company of Bottle-makers and Horners of London; the leather bottle, that induced an exulting lyrist of the olden day to

“Wish that in heaven his soul may dwell,
That first devised the leather bottel.”

In the roll of accoimpts of the personal expenditure of John king of France, while prisoner in England, for the year July 1st, 1359, ending July 8th, 1360, occurs the item, “Pour deux bouteilles de cuir, achetées à Londres, pour Monseigneur Philippe, 9s. 8d.”

The early interlude of *The Four Elements*, printed by Rastell, in or about 1510, has a line,

“So merely pypys the mery botell.”

This was doubtless no other than the leather bottle, that has so frequently as a sign figured as a will o' the wisp to many a jolly carouser; but these have vanished. “The old leather bottle” in a solitary instance is to be found in Leather lane, at the corner of Charles street; and, although it once gave character and distinction to Messrs Hoare's banking-house, opposite St. Dunstan's church in Fleet street, the leather bottle is placed over the entrance, visible to every passer-by, but, like that in Leather lane, it is profaned by gilding: it is the golden, and not “the leathern bottle.”

1126 *JOHN WILLIAMS AT Y^E CROWN*—A crown, in the field.

Rev. VINTNER IN Y^E STRAND—HIS HALF PENY. I. E. W.

STRUTTON GROUND, Westminster.

1127 *ROBERT DANCE IN STRVTON*—Eagle and child, in field.

Rev. GROVND. WESTMINSTER. [16]67—In the field, HIS HALFE PENNY. R. S. D.

SUFFOLK STREET, Southwark.

1128 *ISAAC MARDOCK. OYLEMAN*—An oil-jar; and I. I. M.

Rev. IN SVFFOLK STREET. 1666—HIS HALFE PENNY.

The Lucca or Florence oil-jar, as shown on the token, is one of those imported into England, formerly, and now frequently, set up by oilmen for their sign, painted red for display and protection against the weather. Their similarity to the form of a woman without a head has evidently suggested the whimsical sign of “the good woman,” observable everywhere, where oilmen or colour-men adopt a sign.

Hogarth, in the “Noon” print of his *Four Parts of the Day*, 1738, has shown two signs in Hog lane, now Castle street, Seven Dials, apparently then well

known in the neighbourhood. One is the Baptist's head in a charger, inscribed below "GOOD EATING." The other the "GOOD WOMAN," a subject also noticed in the *Universal Spectator*, January 8th, 1743, in a paper on "the Humours of Sign-painting:" "I have not time to enumerate other things of this nature; I shall only add, that there is a satirical colour-man near St. Giles's church, who has on his sign made a satire on the whole fair sex, by drawing on it a well-dressed genteel lady, but *without a head*, and under her is written, THE GOOD WOMAN." Hogarth and the colour-man appear to have both been wags in their way; and the Baptist's head is possibly no more than the artist's mode of supplying the head, the deficiency shown by the vendor of colours.

SWAN ALLEY, Coleman Street.

Venner the wine-cooper, a mad enthusiast, held forth doctrines so subversive of all government at the conventicle in Swan alley, that an insurrection followed, and as the leader, he was, on January 19th, 1661, at Swan alley end in Coleman street, hanged, drawn, and quartered.

1129 JOHN SHELDON IN SWAN ALLEY—Three candlesticks.
Rev. IN COLEMAN STREET. 1668—HIS HALFE PENNY.

SWAN ALLEY, Thames Street.

1130 JAMES BEECH IN—SWAN ALLY AT Y^E FOOT OF GAR.
Rev. LICK HILL IN THAMES STREET—In the field, HIS
HALFE PENNY. 1666.

Beech, a taverner, burned out from Swan alley in the great fire, reestablished himself at the Grapes, in Bow street, Westminster. See No. 224.

SWEETING'S RENTS, Cornhill.

The mansion of Henry Swieten, a Dutch merchant, formerly occupied the site. He was one of the many eminent traders who were proceeded against in the Court of Star Chamber, at the instigation of Thomas Violet, on charges of transporting gold and silver bullion in contravention of the statute. Swieten, or Sweeting, as he is named in the transaction, was fined on February 17th, 1637, five hundred pounds.

Hollar's map or ground-plot, showing the ravages of the fire in 1666, depicts the site, part of which, by an arrangement with Swieten, was taken to enlarge the new Royal Exchange; but, as the city rose from her ashes, and tenements were erected where Swieten's mansion stood, they acquired the appellation of Swieten's rents, since Sweeting's alley. Mr. Charles Sweeting, an eminent grocer, and deputy of Bishopsgate without, owner of this property, died August 6th, 1731. On the recent enlargement of the ground for the present Exchange, the whole were demolished, and the paved area passes over the ground.

- 1131 THE SVLTANESS. A COFFEE HOVSE—A veiled head.
Rev. IN SWEETINGS RENTS. CORNHILL—Heraldic device.

The Sultaness coffee-house was an establishment after the fire; and the token, having on the reverse a St. George's cross with four human faces in the quarters, is one of the rarest in the series.

Temple Bar Within, see FLEET STREET.

Temple Bar Without, see STRAND.

THAMES STREET.

- 1132 AT THE WHITE BARE IN—A bear passant, chained.
Rev. THEAMS STREET. GROCER—In field, G. A.

The White Bear yet remains near London Bridge, in Upper Thames street.

- 1133 AT THE WHITE LION—A lion rampant, in the field.
Rev. NEIR LONDON BRIDGE—In the field, T. A. C.

A tenement, with its appurtenances, called the White Lyon, in Thames street, was bequeathed in 1563, by Robert Carter, to the Fishmongers Company.

- 1134 WILL: DOD. AT Y^E WHITE LYON—Lion rampant, in the field. *Rev.* WHARFE. THAMES STREET—In the field, W. E. D.

The White Lion wharf, near London Bridge, in Upper Thames street, is still a place of considerable business.

- 1135 AT THE BLEW ANCOR—An anchor, in the field.
Rev. IN THEMES STREET—In the field, M. P. M.

- 1136 RICHARD EVANS AT THE OLD—Tower in the distance.
Rev. SWAN IN THAMES STREET—R. E. E. I^P

The Old Swan has been a house for public entertainment time out of mind. Rose Wrytell, some time wife of William Fairstede, clerk, by will dated in 1323, 16 Edw. II., bequeathed "the tenement of olde tyme called the Swanne on the Hope, in Thames street," in the parish of St. Mary-at-hill, to maintain a priest at the altar of St. Edmund King and Martyr, "for her soul, and the souls of her husband, her father and mother." Rose Wrytell died in 1328, and the purposes of her bequest appear to have been established; as in the parish books in 1499 is

entered a disbursement of four pence, "for a cresset to Rose Wrytell's chantry." The cresset was a brass socket for a candle; and the chantry ceased, with all others, in 1548, under the mandate of King Edward the Sixth.

Eleanor Cobham, duchess of Gloucester, accused in 1440 of witchcraft and high treason, was sentenced to perform public penance in three open places in London. Her first was from the Temple stairs to St. Paul's. On the second occasion, on Wednesday, November 15th, she landed at the Old Swan, bearing in her hand a wax taper of two pounds weight, her head covered with a kerchief, her feet bare, and scrolls detailing the enormity of her crime attached to her white dress; she was there at noon-day received by the mayor, John Paddesley, goldsmith, and master of the royal mint in the Tower; John Sutton, and John Wetenhall, the sheriffs, and the companies of London; thence attended by them she proceeded through Bridge street and Gracechurch street to Leadenhall, and at Cree-church, near Aldgate, rendered the taper at the altar. On the following Friday she landed at Queenhithe, and with the same ceremony proceeded to St. Michael's church, Cornhill. She returned to Westminster by water, from the stairs at which she landed to perform this penance.

Stow, in 1598, mentions the Old Swan as a great brewhouse. Taylor the water poet, in an advertisement to his *Odcomb's Complaint*, printed 161, 4to, intimated "If there be any gentlemen, or others, desirous to be practitioners in the *Barmoodo* and *Vtopian* tongues, the professor being the authour hereof, dwelleth at the Old Swanne neere London Bridge, who will teach them that are willing to learne, with agility and facility."

In the Cavalier ballad of "Admiral Dean's Funeral," a scurrilous recital of the honours paid to the mutilated corpse of that brave man, in its passage by water from Greenwich to King Henry the Seventh's chapel, in June, 1653, it is said

"The Old Swan, as he passed by,
Said she would sing him a dirge, lye down and die :
Wilt thou sing to a bit of a body? quoth I.
Which nobody can deny."

The Old Swan tavern, with its landing-stairs and all other adjuncts, were wholly destroyed in the great fire. The token appears to have been issued by the occupant of the new building after that disastrous event. It is one of the rarest of the large size.

1137 AT THE BVLL HEAD—In the field, a bull's head.

Rev. IN THEM'S STRETE—The sun in rays, W. K. H.

1138 THE NAGGS HEAD TAVERN—Nag's head, bridled, in field.

Rev. IN THAMES STREETE—In the field, T. E. B.

1139 AT THE PRINCES ARMES—Plume and P. C., in the field.

Rev. IN THEM'S STREETE—In the field, I. E. W.

The sign appears to have been set up in compliment to Prince Charles, afterwards King Charles the Second.

1140 AT THE FLING HORS—A Pegasus, in the field.

Rev. IN THEMES STREETE—In the field, T. A. E.

Simplicius, in Randolph's *Aristippus*, while renouncing in future malt liquor, says—"in poetry, the sole predominant quality, the sap and juice of a verse, yea, the spring of the muses, is the fountain of sack; for to think Helicon a barrel of beer is as great a sin as to call Pegasus a brewer's horse."

1141 THE LION AND KEY IN—Lion rampant, key in paw.

Rev. THEMES STREET. 1651—In the field, F. E. R.

The Lion and Key is a pictorial pun on Lyon's Quay, one of the twenty quays established in 1558, in Lower Thames street, from London Bridge to the western extremity of the Tower ditch. Colonel Okey the regicide was a chandler at this quay.—Wood's *Fasti*, p. 78.

The sign of the Lion and Key remains.

1142 AT THE BLACK BELL—A bell, in the field. *Rev.* IN

THEMS STREETE—In the field, P. N. NVCE. 1652.

1143 IOHN CLARKE WOODMONG—Woodmongers' arms, in field.

Rev. IN THEMES STREETE—In the field, I. A. C.

1144 AT THE CROSE BVLETS—Crossed bar-shot, in the field.

Rev. IN THAMES STREETE—In the field, B. E. W.

1145 RICHARD SPIRE—R. I. S., in field. *Rev.* IN THAMES

STREETE—The above initials repeated.

1146 AT THE SVGGAR LOFE—In the field, A. E. K.

Rev. IN THEAMES STREET—A sugar-loaf, in the field.

1147 WILL: FIELD AT THE [a lobster, in field] IN THAMES

Rev. STREET NEERE QVEEN HITH. LON—W. S. F.

The word "London" was evidently intended on the reverse.

1148 WILLIAM MASLIN. 1663—Bear and ragged staff.

Rev. IN THAMES STREETE—In field, HIS HALF PENY.

The bear and ragged staff is the crest of the earls of Warwick; but a merry exponent of such enigmas, on whom no fear of the penalties from a court of chivalry has effect, asserts with little respect to the dignity of the tabard, that the device and sign is simply "the pig and whistle." The latter phrase is a derisive perversion of "pix und ousel."

- 1149 THOMAS ELKIN AT THE—Two fighting-cocks, in field.
Rev. IN THAMES STREET. 1667—HIS HALF PENY.
 T. E. E.

The characteristics of the signs at this period and in the seventeenth century, prior to their general suppression in 1764, are pointedly described in the remonstrances of the *Craftsman*, June 17th, 1738, aimed at the pusillanimous measures of the government at that time; the desire being expressed, that by changing the ferocity of the subjects the temper of the people might become more ductile and governable. He adds, "it may be dangerous to attempt at once to subdue this untoward disposition, for education and custom are a second nature, and therefore, as signs hang out constantly to the view of the people of all ranks and ages, those of courage and fierceness serve only to stimulate and excite; which ought for that reason to be exchanged for others more lenitive and mollifying. As for instance, no lyon should be drawn rampant, but couchant; and none of his teeth ought to be seen without this inscription, 'Tho' he shows his teeth, he won't bite.' All bucks, bulls, rams, stags, unicorns, and all other war-like animals, ought to be drawn without horns. Let no general be drawn in armour; and instead of truncheons, let them have muster-rolls in their hands. In like manner, I would have all admirals painted in a frock and jockey-cap, like landed gentlemen. The common sign of the Two Fighting Cocks might be better changed to a Cock and Hen; and that of the Valiant Trooper to an Hog in Armour, or a Goat in Jack-boots, as some Hampshire and Welch publicans have done already, for the honour of their respective countries."

- 1150 ROBERT BAYNES AT THE—HIS HALFE PENY. R. S. B.
Rev. IN THAMES STREET. 1668—A boar, and three horse-shoes.

The sign, the Blue Boar and Horse-shoes.

- 1151 ROGER BAYNES. GOLDEN—A horse-shoe, crescentwise.
Rev. IN THAMES STREET—In the field, R. I. B.

- 1152 *Edward Jones ouer against the Custome House in Thames Street.* *Rev.* HIS HALFE PENNY. 1668—The royal arms on shield.

Evelyn mentions, in his Diary, September 22d, 1671, on his returning home to Deptford, "I went on shore to see the Costome house, now newly rebuilt since the dreadful conflagration." The building here noticed was destroyed by fire in February, 1814.

The Royal Arms is a sign still maintained by the Custom-house.

- 1153 AT THE CROWN AGAINST—A crown, in the field.
Rev. BARKIN CHVRCH—In the field, W. M. S.

THIEVING LANE, Westminster.

1154 JOHN BROWNE AT THE—A griffin, in the field.

Rev. GRIFIN IN THIFING LANE—In the field, I. A. B.

The griffin, an animal of heraldic creation, descended as a badge from the Ormonds to the Bullen family, and was the sinister supporter of the arms of Queen Anna Boleyn. See Note preceding No. 221.

ST. THOMAS, Southwark.

1155 IOHN POND IN—In field, 1659. *Rev.* THOMASES
SOVTHWARK—I. M. P., in the field.

1156 IAMES PARRY IN ST — Lion rampant, in the field.

Rev. THOMASES IN SOVTHWARK—HIS HALFE PENY.
1667.

THREADNEEDLE STREET.

Threadneedle street is, according to Stow, a perversion of Three Needle street. Three needles are the charge on the shield of the Needle-makers Company arms.

1157 THE ANTWERP TAVERN—Three-masted ship, in field.

Rev. BEHIND THE EXCHANGE—In the field, P. A. T.

Noticed as "the Ship at the Exchange," among well-known taverns, particularized in *News from Bartholomew Fayre*.

1158 THO. BLAGROVE AT YE—A crown, in field; TAVERNE.

Rev. IN THREADNEEDLE STREET—HIS HALFE PENY.

Pepys, in his Diary, May 19th, 1661, cursorily notices his going on that, "the Lord's day, to Mr. Wilkinson's, at the Crowne," in quest of some of the members of the Royal Society; the Crown being "the meeting shop" of the gimcrack merchants, as Sir Godfrey Copley termed his co-fellows of that brotherhood. On June 4th, 1666, Pepys again mentions his going "to the Crown behind the 'Change, and there supped at the club, with my lord Brouncker, Sir George Ent, and others of Gresham college." The great fire in September utterly destroyed the Crown tavern; and on its being rebuilt, Blagrove, who before the fire tenanted the Old King's Head in New Fish street, became the tenant of the Crown, and issued the above token.

Sir John Hawkins, speaking of the city taverns a century since, observes "in that space, near the Royal Exchange and Threadneedle street, the number of taverns was not so few as twenty; on the side of the Bank there stood four; and

at one of them, the Crown, it was not unusual to draw a butt of mountain, containing one hundred and twenty gallons, in gills, in a morning."

The Crown tavern immediately faced the north end of Castle alley, that extended on the west side of the Royal Exchange, from Cornhill to Threadneedle street. It stood, in fact, on part of the now chief entrance to the Bank in Threadneedle street.

1159 ROBERT DAWSON AT Y^E COCK—In the field, a cock.

Rev. IN LITTLE ST BARTHOLOMEWS—HIS HALFE PENNY. R. I. D.

The Cock tavern, described in early newspaper advertisements of the last century as "the Cock eating-house behind the Royal Exchange," was the easternmost of three houses erected against the south wall of St. Bartholomew's church, and stood the next, westward, to the banking-house of Prescott, Grote, and Company. The house is shown in Malton's north view of the Royal Exchange, 1798.

On the demolition of the church, the Cock tavern, and other houses, in 1840, the sign, a spiritedly carved cock, eight feet and a half high, was, at the sale of building materials, purchased by Mr. Norman, a fixture dealer, 76, Old-street road, near the Curtain road, who placed it there, in the front of his house, since designated by him "the Cock fixture warehouse."

The Sun Fire office occupies in part the site of the church, the Cock tavern, and other buildings, then levelled for the city improvements.

1160 WILL. GOODWIN AT Y^E—King's arms, in field—TAVERN.

Rev. THREDNEEDLE STREETE—HIS HALFE PENY.

1161 SAM: TOWERS. BEHIND THE ROYAL EXCHA.—In the field, HIS TOKEN FOR 2 PEN. *Rev.* Blank.

Struck on leather.

1162 AT THE 2 WRASLERS IN—Two men wrestling, in field.

Rev. THREDNEEDLE STREET—In the field, W. F. A.

Fleuranges relates that after witnessing the prowess of the wrestlers of both nations at the field of Ardres, or Cloth of Gold, King Henry the Eighth, after dinner, jovially grasped Francis the First, saying "Brother, I must wrestle with you;" but Hal having indulged too freely, was soon laid on his back. He would have renewed the contest, but was prevented.

The Wrestlers, an old sign, has evidently allusion to the period when several days were passed in wrestling, the lord mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs being present in a large tent pitched for that purpose, at Skinner's well near Clerkenwell. The practice in Stow's time was limited to the afternoon of St. Bartholomew's day, and long since has been altogether discontinued. From the time that wrestling became unfashionable and was rarely practised by persons of opulence, by slower degrees it declined also among the populace, and is now seldom seen, except at wakes and fairs, and then but partially exhibited.

THREE-CRANE WHARF, Vintry.

"Three Cranes lane, so called, not of three cranes at a tavern door, but rather of three strong cranes of timber, placed at the Vintry wharf by the Thames side to crane up wines. The lane was of old time, in 1385, called 'the Painted Tavern lane,' of the tavern being painted."

The Drapers Company books seem to refer to this tavern in the following entry; "August 14th, 1518: buried this day, Mrs. Elizabeth Peke, widow;" the persons appointed "to bere her, from *the Crayne in the Vintre* unto Seynt Michael's church," are named; and the notice concludes, "she had our best beryall clothe, and every of the vj berers had a sylver spoone for his labor."

Queen Mary, on February 1st, 1553-4, after proclamation had been made in the city, denouncing Sir Thomas Wyatt and his adherents as traitors, rode from Westminster to Guildhall, where, at three p. m., she spoke of her marriage, as intending it to be by advice and consent of her council; and, having associated the lord admiral with the lord mayor, in defending the city against Wyatt and all comers thereto, "rode from Guildhall to the Three Cranes in the Vintry, and toke her barge to Westminster."

Thomas Dawson, a printer of some celebrity, who lived at the Three Cranes in the Vintry, from 1595 to 1616, adopted as his device three cranes standing in a vineyard.

1163 A hand, holding between finger and thumb a rose.

Rev. RICH^d FISHER AT 3 CRANES. 1723, in five lines.

Struck on lead, large size.

1164 PHILIP SALL AT THE 3 CRANES, occupying the field.

Rev. On a shield, three trees rising from mounds.

On the reverse, above the shield, is punched a smaller shield, charged with a lion rampant. Struck on lead, like the preceding piece.

The city end of Southwark bridge occupies the site of the Three Crane wharf.

TILT YARD, Westminster.

Dover house, Parliament street, occupies a portion of the Tilt-yard, that at the time of the issue of this token immediately faced the Banqueting-house, Whitehall. See Fisher's Survey and Ground-plot of the Royal Palace, Whitehall, 1680.

1165 RICHARD WASHBOVRN AT THE—Monk's Head; D. A.

Rev. TILT YARD. SVTLER. 1660—HIS HALF PENNY.

R. A. W.

Monk was created Duke of Albemarle, July 12th, 1660. Anne or Nan Clarges, wife of Captain-general Monk, thus ennobled as duchess of Albemarle, was the daughter of Thomas Clarges a blacksmith in Little Drury lane. Aubrey, a busy Paul Pry of that period, was assured that her mother was a woman of ill fame,

and one of the five women-barbers of whom a ballad was then current ; the burden being

“ Did you e’er know the like,
Or ever hear the same ;
Of five women barbers,
That lived in Drury lane ? ”

Aubrey, writing in 1680, adds, of Clarges’s shop, “ the shop is still of that trade ; the corner shop, the first turning on ye right hand, as you come out of the Strand.” It is still a smith’s shop !

TOKENHOUSE YARD, Lothbury.

Token-house yard derived that name from the mint-house, erected for the coinage and issue of farthing tokens, under the patent granted to Henry Howard, Lord Maltravers, and Sir Francis Crane, the latter as the king’s agent, in 1635.

Mottley, in his *Survey of London*, 1734, vol. i. p. 396, notices the then condition of “ Token-house yard, a large place, with well-built houses, fit for good inhabitants, especially the row on the east side, which have court-yards with brick walls before them ; this place took its name from an old house there standing, which anciently was the office for delivering out of farthings.”

1166 JOHN ROSE IN TOKEN HOVS—A sugar-loaf ; I. E. R.

Rev. YARD. IN LOTHBVRY—In field, A CLOTH WORKER.

TOOLEY’S GATE, Southwark.

1167 THE SHEEPHEARD AND—Shepherd with crook and dog.

Rev. DOGG AT TVLYS GATE—In the field, I. S. W.

“ Of mastives and mongrels, that many we see
A number of thousands, to many there be ;
Watch therefore in Lent, to thy sheepe go and looke,
For dogs will have vittels, by hooke and by crooke.”

Tusser, temp. Henry VIII.

TOOLEY STREET, Southwark.

St. Tooley, a questionable name for gravity as a patron of the church, is no other than St. Olave, a Norwegian prince, the ally of the Anglo-Saxon king Ethelred, and subsequently king of Norway, slain in fight by his rebellious subjects, at Stichstadt, July 29th, 1030*. He was buried at Drontheim, where his body was in 1098 found undecayed ; and afterwards, in 1541, when his shrine, esteemed the greatest treasure in the north, was stripped of its gold and jewels by the Lutherans, his body was still fresh and unimpaired.

* Another authority places his death to the *prid. cal. Septemb.*, or August 31st, 1030.

- 1168 BRIAN BOWDLER—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.
Rev. IN TOOLIS STREETE—Anchor; B. S. B., in field.
- 1169 NEHEMIAH DROUGHT—Sun in rays, Distillers' arms.
Rev. IN S. TOVLES STREETE—In the field, N. M. D.
- 1170 IOHN IBBOTT AT YE—Anchor, in the field; IN ST.
Rev. TOOLIS STREETE. SOVTHWORK — HIS HALFE
 PENY. I. H. I.
- 1171 AT THE KINGS HEAD—King's Head; Charles the Second.
Rev. IN TOOLEYS STREET—In the field, I. H. R.
- 1172 WILL. GREENING TOOLY—A drum, in the field.
Rev. STRET AT BRIDG FOOTE—In the field, W. I. G.
- 1173 IOHN TVRNER AT THE—King's head, in the field.
Rev. AND [a drum, in field;] I. M. T.—IN ST TOOLEYS
 STREET.

The sign was originally "the Drum in Tooley street, at Bridge foot;" but when royalty resumed the sway, Turner turned his drum topsy-turvy, and added the King's Head; it then became "the King's Head and Drum."

- 1174 RICHARD MARSON—Seven stars, in the field. *Rev.* IN
 TOOLEYS STREET—In the field, R. I. M.

In the poem or preface to the first edition of Cocker's Arithmetic, 1678, we are told that "Seven sciences, supremely excellent,
 Are the chief stars in wisdom's firmament."

Arithmetic, according to Cocker, was one that crowned the rest. Cocker was deceased in 1677, his death caused apparently by over-drinking; as, among Bagford's papers in the Harleian collection, the writer remembers an elegiac broadside, published on his death, entitled, "Cocker's Farewell to Brandy."

- 1175 LEONARD OTTER—In the field, a man smoking a pipe.
Rev. IN TOOLY STREET. 1663—L. E. O., in the field.
- 1176 TIMOTHY PHELPS AT THE—Eagle and child, in field.
Rev. IN ST TOOLES STREET. 1665—HIS HALF PENY.

The Eagle and Child is the crest of the Stanleys, earls of Derby.

1177 ROBERT CORNELIVS IN: 1665—Two heads, WE ARE 3.

Rev. ST TVLIS STREET. HIS HÁLF PENY—R. D. C.

A jocosery not observable on any other trader's token. The sign originally named "the Three Loggerheads" included the reader of the inscription. So the clown in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night* asks, "How now, my hearts; Did you never see the picture of We three?" Taylor the water poet, in his *Farewell to the Tower Bottles*, applies the phrase to himself; and, of "the three L's," Hugh Peters is said to have once made the following ludicrous application:

"Once conversing with severall of his particular friends, Hugh Peters was heard to say, England will never be right till one hundred and fifty were cut off; every one wondering where he would pick so many, at last one asked him who those hundred and fifty were; he answered they were three LLLs, and each L standing for fifty, the number might easily be compleated out of Lords, Levites, and Lawyers."—*Tales and Jests of Hugh Peters*.

1178 EDETH EDLINSON IN—Hand and scissors, in the field.

Rev. ST TOOLES STREET. 1665—HER HALF PENY.

TOTHILL FIELDS.

1179 WILL. CRASKEES IOYNER—In field, W. A. C. *Rev.* IN

TVTHILL FEILDS—In the field, W. A. C.

TOTHILL STREET.

1180 ROBERT BLACKDEN—Tallow-chandlers' arms, in field.

Rev. IN TVTILE STREET—In the field, R. I. B.

1181 AT THE BLACK LYON—A lion rampant, in the field.

Rev. IN TVTILL STREETE—In field, IOHN HARRISON.

The black lion of Hainault appears in the arms of Phillippa of Hainault, queen of King Edward the Third. The black lion is also the charge on the shield of the family of Bourbon.

Hall, in his *Chronicle*, 1539, states that at the meeting of King Henry the Eighth and Anne of Cleves, she rode a fair horse richly trapped, with her footmen about her in goldsmith's work embroidered with the black lion, derived from her mother Mary, daughter and sole heir of William the third duke of Juliers. From this source probably originates the sign of the lion rampant *sable*.

1182 ANDREW CARTER—A bell, in the field; IN TVTTLE

Rev. STREETE. HIS HALFE PENY—IN WESTMINSTER.

To the sign of the Bell, as in connection with the church, was frequently annexed the inscription, "Fear God, and Honour the King." The *Craftsman*, September 30th, 1738, in reference to this practice, says "I am not antiquary

enough to account how the Bell originally happened to have this venerable motto, but it being grown trite, a jovial innkeeper, a great lover of poetry, desired a reverend and facetious divine, his customer, to turn the same motto into verse. The man had but little room on his sign, and yet being post-master, insisted on having his loyalty duly expressed; so that the worthy divine was obliged to leave out the Fear of God, and happily rendered the other part in the following beautiful tetrastich;

“ Let the king
Live long;
Dong ding,
Ding dong!”

1183 THE CROWNE IN TVTTLE—In the field, a crown.

Rev. STREETE. WESTMIN. 1651—R. A. F., in the field.

1184 *William Dove at the Fleece in Tuttle Street, Westminster.*

Rev. A ram fleece—HIS HALF PENY. W. A. D. 1666.

The Fleece is still there.

1185 THE EAGLE AND CHILD—Eagle and child, in the field.

Rev. IN TVTTLE STREET—ROGER COOKE. CHANLER.

1185* MICHAELL FIDSALL—Clothworkers Company arms:

M. S. F. *Rev.* IN TVTTLE STREET—WESTMINSTER,
in the field.

1186 GOLDEN LYON. TVTL. S—A lion rampant, in the field.

Rev. AT WESTMINSTER—In the field, WIL. WADLEY.

From the position of the name, being in the field on the reverse, on this and others in Tooley street, the medallist, whoever he was, appears to have had the course tolerably clear to himself.

1187 AT THE HORES SHOW IN—Horse-shoe, as a crescent.

Rev. TVTILL STRET WESTMIN.—In the field, W. E. A.

1188 THO. HVCCHINES. IN—A tobacco-roll, in the field.

Rev. TVTTELL STREETE—In the field, T. G. H.

1189 IAMES MILLER TALOW—In the field, a fleur-de-lis.

Rev. CHANDLER. TVTTLE STRE—I. M. M., in the field.

1190 AT THE 3 PIDGEONS—Three pigeons, in the field.

Rev. IN TVTTLE STREETE—In the field, I. I. F.

- 1191 *Henry Hurly in Tuttle Street, Westminster*, in script.
Rev. AT YE BAG OF NAILS: HIS HALF PENY—H. E. H.
 1668.

In the field on the reverse, between the initials and date, is represented a bag of nails, bearing the armorial charge of the Smiths' arms, a hammer surmounted by a crown.

At Chelsea was formerly a similar sign; but "the Bag of Nails" failing to be understood by a succeeding occupant, he perverted it to the Bacchanals," and had them painted in a style that would have put Rubens, Jordaens, and the floridity of his school out of countenance.

- 1192 EDMVND TANNER AT YE GOLDEN—Ball: above, I. E. T.
Rev. BALL IN TVTTL STREET—HIS HALFE PENNY.
 1668.

The initials on the obverse should be E. I. T.

TOWER DITCH, St. Katharine's.

The Tower ditch appears to signify the buildings that at this period surrounded the Tower. John Mottley, in his *Survey of London*, published under the pseudonyme of Robert Seymour, 1734, fol., vol. i. p. 307, observes, "Formerly there were round the Tower old buildings, which enclosed the ditch or moat, till in the reign of King Charles the Second, being found incommodious, were all by command from above, Sir John Robinson being lieutenant, pulled down, and the moat cleaned and enlarged, so that now the Tower is not choked up, but stands open on all sides."

- 1193 PAVL BADCOCK LIVEING—A ship in full sail, in the field.
Rev. IN TOWER DICH. 1669—HIS HALF PENY.

- 1194 PHILLIP IACOB—A chequer, or lattice, in the field.
Rev. IN TOWER DITCH—In the field, P. A. I.

The chequers, formerly designated lattices, were in common use among the Romans. They were also in use by the tavern-keepers at Pompeii, and have been found painted on their door-steads.

Gifford observes that, in Ben Jonson's time, the windows of the ale-houses were furnished with lattices of various colours; glass was then too costly and too brittle for the kind of guests that frequented them;—thus we hear of the red, the blue, and the green lattice. Cob, in *Every Man in his Humour*, about to complain to Justice Clement of Captain Bobadil, commences—

"*Cob.* I dwell, sir, at the sign of the Water Tankard, hard by the Green Lattice. I have paid scot and lot there any time these eighteen years.

Clem. To the Green Lattice?

Cob. No, sir! to the parish: marry, I have seldom 'scaped scot-free at the Lattice."—Act iii. sc. 3.

Green-lattice lane derived its appellation from an ale-house that once bore that sign. There is also, or was, the Green Lattice public-house at Billingsgate.

Shakespeare, in his *Merry Wives of Windsor*, speaks derisively of "your red-lattice phrases;" and through one of those Bardolph espied Falstaff's boy—"He called me even now, my lord, through a red lattice."—*Henry IV.*, part 2. act ii. sc. 2. Balurdo, in Marston's *Antonio and Mellida*, part 1. act v., is made to say, "I am not as well known by my wit, as an ale-house by a red lattice." Again, in Wilkins's *Miseries of Inforced Marriage*, 1607, in reply to Scarborough's admonition to Ilford to be mild, he exclaims—"Be mild in a tavern! 'tis treason to the red lattice, enemy to their sign-post, and slave to humour: prythee, let's be mad!"—Act iii. sc. 1.

1195 WILLIAM LILLYSTONE—Mercers' arms, in the field.

Rev. AT TOWER DICH. 1667—HIS HALF PENY.

TOWER DOCK.

1196 THE BLEW ANKER—In the field, an anchor. *Rev.* AT

TOWER DOCKE—T. D. K., in the field.

TOWER HILL.

"The Tower hill,
Of all the places London can afford,
Hath sweetest ayre."

Haughton's *Englishmen for my Money*, 1598.

1197 AT THE ANGEL TAVERNE—An angel, in the field.

Rev. AT TOWER HILL. 1649—In the field, T. D. W.

Pepys, who had much personal dread of the plague, and, to avoid the chance of infection by passing through the streets, most frequently returned home from Whitehall by boat, mentions, almost with horror, in his Diary, his finding on September 14th, 1665, "the Angel tavern, at the lower end of Tower hill, shut up as an infected house." The sickness cleared the house of its inmates; and, in the great fire of the following September, not a vestige of the Angel tavern remained.

1198 GEORGE TAYLOR BAKER—Bakers Company arms, in field. *Rev.* ON TOWER HILL. 1651—In the field, a wheatsheaf.

1199 JOHN WELLS ON—Bakers Company arms, in the field.

Rev. TOWER HILL BACKER—In the field, I. S. W.

LITTLE TOWER HILL.

- 1200 FRANCIS BVLFELL AT—Fleece and sugar-loaf, in field.
Rev. LITTLE TOWER HILL. 1666—HIS HALFE PENNY.
 F. A. B.
- 1201 WILLIAM CARTAR AT THE—Lion rampant, in the field.
Rev. VPPON LITTLE TOWER HILL—HIS HALF PENY.
 W. R. C.
- 1202 RICHARD CLIFFON—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.
Rev. LITTLE TOWER HILL—R. S. C., in the field.
- 1203 THOMAS IEWETT—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.
Rev. ON LITTLE TOWER HILL—Hand holding pen.

TOWER ROYAL, Cloak Lane.

The Tower Royal was formerly the residence of King Stephen, and here Richard the Second visited his mother the Princess Joan, widow of Edward the Black Prince, who had retired to this place when the insurgents under Wat Tyler occupied the Tower of London. After the reign of Elizabeth it became stabling for the king's horses; and was ultimately divided into tenements, occupied by numerous individuals, till the whole was destroyed in the great fire of September, 1666.

Tower Royal, situated at the upper end of College hill, extended from Cloak lane to St. Thomas's lane.

- 1204 *Thomas Scarlett his Coffee Penny*, in script characters.
Rev. NEERE THE TOWER ROYALL—A Turk's head.
- 1205 W. SHAW AT THE COFFEE—Hand holding coffee-pot.
Rev. HOVSE IN TOWRE ROYAL—In the field, W. F. S.

TOWER STAIRS.

- 1206 MORGAN COWARNE—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.
Rev. IN THE TOWER—A rose crowned, in the field.

Another token issued by Cowarne has "THE ROSE AND CROWN, AT TOWER STAIRES;" doubtless the house alluded to by Pepys, September 14th, 1665, as under the same ban with the Angel tavern; when he adds, "and more than that, the ale-house at the Tower staires," and the person he had seen when last there, a little while ago, at night, then dying of the plague.

The Tower stairs were and are without the bulwark gate; "IN THE TOWER," appears to have been some error for "BY THE TOWER."

TOWER STREET.

1207 THE WHITE LYON TAVERNE—Lion rampant, in field.

Rev. IN TOWER STREETE—In the field, T. A. M.

The White Lion of March was the badge of King Edward the Fourth.

1208 AT THE GREHOVND—In field, a greyhound in full run.

Rev. IN TOVR STREETE—G. D. A., in the field.

The Greyhound, derived from the house of Beaufort, was the sinister supporter of the arms of King Henry the Seventh.

1209 RICHARD FINCH—A wheatsheaf, or Baker's sign, in field.

Rev. IN TOVR STREETE—In the field, R. I. F.

1210 AT THE HORSHOW—In the field, a horse-shoe. *Rev.*

TOWER STRETE. 1658—E. M. M., in the field.

1211 AT THE SALVTATION—In the field, two men bowing.

Rev. TAVERNE. IN TOWER STREET—T. E. B., in field.

1212 THO. STEELE CHANDLER—Man dipping candles, in the

field. *Rev.* IN TOWER STREETE—In field, T. M. S.

1213 RALPH BVTCHER. 1664—Three sugar-loaves, in field.

Rev. IN TOWER STREETE—In the field, R. A. B.

Tower street was wholly destroyed in the great fire. Butcher, a grocer and chandler, appears to have resumed business in Bishopsgate without, whence he issued a token, in 1666. See No. 194.

1214 *Samuell Remnant*—In script, two lines across the field.

Rev. IN TOWER STREET. 1666—Swan, ducally collared.

The sign was the White Swan; another token was issued from the same house by William Peake.

LITTLE TOWER STREET.

1215 THOMAS TAYLOR IN LITTLE—Star of Bethlem, of sixteen rays. *Rev.* TOWER STREET. HIS HALF PENY—

An arrow between T. T.

TRINITY LANE, Bread Street.

- 1216 THO. BVTLER AT THE—Angel winged, bearing scroll.
Rev. ANGEL IN TRENETY LANE—In the field, T. E. B.
- 1217 IOHN MILLIST BAKER—A wheatsheaf, in the field.
Rev. IN TRENETY LANE—In the field, I. E. M.

LITTLE TRINITY LANE.

- 1218 IOANNE LANGDELL—An anchor, in the field; IN.
Rev. LITTLE TRINITY LANE. 1666—HER HALFE PENNY. I. L.
- 1219 MARY STRINGAR. 1669—Hand pouring coffee: tobacco-pipes on table. *Rev.* IN LITTLE TRINITY LANE—HER HALF PENY.

“Coffee without tobacco is meat without salt,” according to the Persian proverb quoted by Sale, in the preliminary discourse to his translation of the Koran.

TRUMP ALLEY, Cheapside.

- 1220 WILLIAM SHARPE IN—A trumpeter on horseback.
Rev. TRVMP ALEY CHEAP SIDE—HIS HALF PENY.

TURNAGAIN LANE, Snow Hill.

- 1221 IOHN DVNMORE AT YE—Stag's horns, in the field.
Rev. IN TVRNAGEN LANE—In the field, I. R. D.

TURNMILL STREET, Clerkenwell.

Turnmill, or in vulgar phraseology, Turnbull street, Clerkenwell, leading from Cow cross to Hockley-in-the-Hole, was long famous as the resort of dissolute and disreputable characters. Taffeta, the rich widow in Lodowick Barry's *Ram Alley: or Merrie Trickes*, a comedy printed in 1611, 4to, offended at the audacity of her would-be suitor Captain Puff, an hectoring bully, bids him begone,

“You swaggering cheating Turne-bull streate rogue.”

- 1222 IOHN ATKINSON IN—A green man, club on shoulder.
Rev. TVRNE. MILL. STREET—I. I. A., in the field.

1223 THE BLACK SPRED EAGEL—Spread-eagle, in the field.
Rev. IN TVRNE MILL STREET—In the field, H. A. B.

1224 SIMON COOKE IN TVRN—A game-cock, in the field.
Rev. MILL STREETE. 1651—In the field, S. R. C.

1225 THOMAS CROSS . CHANDL[E]R—Women scrubbing a Moor.
Rev. IN TVRNMILL STREET—In field, T. G. C.

The sign was "THE LABER IN VANE." A token from the same house, and with that designation, was issued with the initials, T. I. L.

1226 AT THE TVNN IN TVRN—A tun, in the field.
Rev. MILL STREETE. 1652—In the field, I. E. GANT.

TURNSTILE, Holborn.

1227 THE 3 SVGER LVES IN—Three sugar-loaves braced.
Rev. TVRNDSTILE IN HOLBORN—In the field, R. C. A.

GREAT TURNSTILE ALLEY.

1228 PETER LENARD IN GREAT—King's Head; Henry VII.
Rev. TVRNSTILE ALLY IN HOLBVR—HIS HALF PENY.
 P. M. L.

UPPER GROUND, Southwark.

1229 CHANDLER. 1656—In the field, the initials E. R. G.
Rev. IN THE VPPER GROVND—Anchor, with cable.

1230 ARNOLD KNIGHT—In field, HIS HALF PENY. *Rev.* IN
 THE VPPER GROVND—In field, a pair of oars crossed.

The device is a charge in the Watermen's arms.

1231 WILLIAM STEWART AT YE BLAK—In the field, a bull.
Rev. BVLL IN THE VPER GROVND—HIS HALFE PENNY.
 W. S.

The Bull *sable*, with the horns, hoofs, and members *or*, was an early badge of the house of Clare or Clarence; from which family the line of York derived their right to the throne. It was a badge borne by King Edward the Fourth.

As a sign, the Black Bull was formerly and is even now occasionally encountered; the Black Ox never! Our household proverbs have their influence over minds generally superior to prejudice or superstition, and a deference is paid to certain of our earliest prepossessions. When we see one who has frolicked recklessly in the sunshine of good fortune, apparently unmindful of the end, we say, the black ox has not yet trodden on his foot; that is, he has yet to learn the chilling effects of adversity or sorrow. Misfortunes, the penury of others, or the patient endurance of the infirmities of age, rarely excite his compassion or sympathy; yet how touchingly remonstrative is the admonition Lilly embodies in his *Euphues*—"when the black crows foot shall appeare in their eie, or the black oxe tread on their foote, who will like them in their age who liked none in their youth?"—Sign. E i.

1232 WILLIAM WARNER IN THE—An angel, 1669, in field.
Rev. VPER GROVND IN SOVTHWARK—HIS HALF PENY.
W. R. W.

1233 ANN WHITE IN THE VPER—Mercers' arms; A. W.
Rev. GROVND IN SOVTHWARK—HER HALF PENY.

1234 NIC. YATES AT YE KINGS OLD BARGE—HIS HALFE
PENNY. 1669. *Rev.* HOVS. VPER GROVND. SOVTH-
WORK—The Bakers' arms.

VERE STREET, Clare Market.

1235 AT THE FETHERS. 1652—Prince's plume, in the field.
Rev. AT VEARE STREETE END—In the field, W. S. C.

VINE COURT, Golden Lane.

1236 FREEMAN ELLIS IN—VINE COVRT, in the field.
Rev. GOVLING LANE. 1656—In the field, F. I. E.
See No. 539.

Vintry, see THREE CRANE WHARF, No. 1163.

WALBROOK.

Walbrook in the olden time must have been a place of great public resort. By the Close Roll, 39 Edward III., m. 26 dorso, it appears, there were but three taverns in London licensed to sell sweet wines; one in Cheap, another in Walbrook, and a third in Lombard street.

1237 WILLIAM FROST AT THE—W. F.; 1^P in the field.

Rev. GLOVB IN WALBROOCK—In the field, a globe.

Struck on the large brass size for a penny.

WAPPING.

1238 AT THE GVNN TAVERN—A mounted field-piece, between three fleurs-de-lis. *Rev.* IN WAPIN. 1648—In the field, H. B. H.

1239 AT THE 3 SVGAR LOAES—Three sugar-loaves braced. *Rev.* IN WAPPING. 1650—In the field, T. F. DRY.

1240 AT THE 3 DETHES—In the field, three skulls, one and two. *Rev.* HEDES IN WAPING—E. M. V., in the field.

The house was probably contiguous to Execution dock.

1241 AT THE MAN IN THE—Man standing within a crescent. *Rev.* MOVN IN WAPING. 1652—W. E. GAVNT, in field.

The man in the moon appears to have been considered a person of some eminence at this period. A royalist newspaper of this title, "discovering a world of knavery under the sunne," was "printed at the Full of the Moon, and sold at the signe of Scorpio, for the good of the state," in 1649-50.

1242 IOHN CLARKE AT THE MAN—Man in the moon. *Rev.* IN YE MOON IN WAPING—HIS HALF PENNY; I. E. C. 1668.

Octangular. Luna is represented in a crescent form, the man standing within, holding apparently a tobacco-roll in each hand.

1243 BENIAMIN BARNES—In the field, HIS HALF PENY. *Rev.* IN WAPPING—Sampson slaying the lion.

The sign designated "the Samson and Lion." "Then went Samson down to the vineyards of Timnath, and behold a young lion roared against him;—and he rent him as he would have rent a kid, and he had nothing in his hand."—*Judges*, ch. xiv. verses 5 and 6.

1244 GEORGE CARPENTER IN—A wheatsheaf, in the field. *Rev.* WAPING. MELL-MAN—In the field, G. M. C.

- 1245 ANDREW COLEMAN AT—In the field, HIS HALFE PENY.
Rev. THE COCK IN WAPPING—A game-cock, in field.
- 1246 EDWARD FISH AT—In the field, the sun in rays.
Rev. THE SYNN IN WAPIN—In the field, E. F.
- 1247 WILL. FRY AT THE SVGGAR—Sugar-loaf, in the field.
Rev. LOFE IN WAPPING—In the field, W. F.
- 1248 THOMAS HEWS AT THE—A still, in the field.
Rev. GOLDEN STILL. WAPING—In the field, T. M. H.
- 1249 THOMAS PEIRCE—A pair of scissors? in the field.
Rev. IN WAPPIN—In the field, T. M. P.
- 1250 ROGER PRICE AT THE—A Negro boy, in the field.
Rev. BLACK BOY IN WAPIN—In the field, R. I. P.
- 1251 JOHN REWOOD AT THE—HIS HALF PENY, in the field.
Rev. ROYAL OKE IN WAPPING—In field, royal oak.
- 1252 ANN CVRTIS. 1654—Leg, or hosier's sign, in the field.
Rev. IN WAPING—In the field, A. C.
- 1253 FRANCES NOKES—A bunch of grapes, in the field.
Rev. IN WAPING. 1655—In the field, F. N.
- 1254 THOMAS MILLS AT YE—Phoenix nest, in the field.
Rev. IN WAPPINGE. 1664—In the field, T. E. M.
- 1255 THOMAS BREMREDGE—Rod and fish-hook, in the field.
Rev. IN WAPPING. 1666—HIS HALFE PENNY.
- 1256 JOHN HARLING. 1667—The initials I. A. H., in the field.
Rev. IN WAPPING TOBACCONIS—HIS HALFE PENNY.
- 1257 AT THE TOBACKO ROLE—A roll of tobacco, in the field.
Rev. IN WAPPIN. 1667—In the field, R. I. S.

WAPPING DOCK.

- 1258 EDWARD WILLDIE AT Y^e WATER—Watermen's arms,
in the field. *Rev.* MANS ARMS AT WAPPIN DOCK—
HIS HALF PENY. E. E. W.

WAPPING WALL.

- 1259 AT THE PLOW ON—In the field, a plough. *Rev.*
WAPING WALL. 1651—W. A. S., in the field.
- 1260 FRANCIS PALMER. 1667—Black boy, and pelican in nest.
Rev. VPPON WAPPING WALL—HIS HALFE PENNY.
F. M. P.

A tobacconist, at the sign of the Black Boy and Pelican.

WAPPING NEW STAIRS.

- 1261 ANTHONY PHILLIPS AT—A fleur-de-lis, in the field.
Rev. NEW STARES IN WAPPIN—HIS HALF PENY. 1668.

The recorded miracle of the transmission of the *lis*, or lily, from heaven to Clovis, the first christian king of France, may be traced to Louis the Seventh's reception of a consecrated flower from Pope Alexander the Third. Louis, who is sometimes called Ludovicus Florus, bore on his signet a fleur-de-lis, but probably assumed it in allusion to his name, then usually spelt Loys; one of the earliest instances of the punning device, and whence France was poetically termed *l'Empire des Lis*.

- 1262 ANTHONY PHILLIPS AT—A fleur-de-lis, in the field.
Rev. NEW STARES IN WAPPIN—In the field, A. A. P.

The farthing *en suite* with the preceding.

- 1263 FARLEY STEVENSON AT THE—A castle, in the field.
Rev. AT WAPPING NEW STAIRES—HIS HALF PENY.
F. I. S.

WATERMAN'S LANE, Whitefriars.

In Temple street, opposite the glass-house.

- 1264 ISAAC GORDENER. WATER—A rose crowned, in field.
Rev. MANS LANE IN WHITFRYERS—In field, I. I. G.

WATLING STREET.

Watling street appears to have long been censurably notorious for its extreme narrowness as a public-way. Moxon, in his *Tutor to Astronomy*, printed in 1670, describing the *via lactea* or milky way, a white circle seen in the heavens, observes "some in a sporting manner call it Watling street, but why they call it so I cannot tell, except it be in regard of the narrowness it seemeth to have." So Gay, in his *Trivia*, asks—

"Who would of Watling street the danger share,
When the broad pavement of Cheapside is near?"

1265 JOHN HAMMOND GROC[ER]—A dog, in the field.

Rev. IN WATLING STREETE—In the field, I. H.

1266 THOMAS COOPER AT THE—A Moor or Negro's head.

Rev. IN WATLING STREET. 1668—HIS HALFE PENY.

WESTMINSTER.

1267 ARTHOR PRYOR. 1667—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

Rev. IN WESTMINSTER—A. P. in cyphers, in the field.

WHEELER STREET, Spitalfields.

1268 ALEXANDER BVRCHETT—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

Rev. IN WHEELERS STREET—A pack-horse, in field.

1269 MARTIN RIDGIN IN—A field or woodland gate.

Rev. WHEELER STREET—M. M. R., in the field.

Ridgin, the issuer, was evidently a woodmonger.

WHITE'S ALLEY, Chancery Lane.

1270 JOHN LOCKE IN WHITES—In the field, the initials, I. L.

Rev. ALLY IN CHANCERY LANE—HIS HALF PENY.

WHITECHAPEL.

1271 AT THE 7 STARES IN—In the field, seven stars.

Rev. WHITECHAPPEL. 1650—R. I. C., in the field.

The Seven Stars is still a sign in the Whitechapel High street.

1272 JOHN CASE IN. 1656—Three fleurs-de-lis, in the field.

Rev. WHITE - CHAPPELL—In the field, I. E. C.

The fleur-de-lis, or lilies, though borne equally by the elder and younger branches of the Bourbon race, are not a peculiarly distinctive badge of that dynasty. The crown and mantle of the French sovereigns have been decorated with this symbol, from the reign of Louis the Young, in the twelfth century. The number of lilies borne on the royal shield was arbitrary and undefined, till they were reduced to three, by Charles the Sixth, in the beginning of the fifteenth century.

1273 THE SVNN TAVERN IN—In the field, the sun in rays.

Rev. WHITE CHAPPELL. 1656—T. R? T., in the field.

1274 AT THE SVNN TAVERNE—In the field, the sun in rays.

Rev. IN WHITCHAPPEL. 1658—S. E. C., in the field.

The sun appears to have set in these regions; and, if the house yet remains, would seem long since to have been distinguished by another appellation.

1275 WILL. BALET. SALTER—A bear, with collar and chain.

Rev. WHIT BARE. WHIT CHAPL—In field, W. M. B.

1276 AT THE BLACK BOYES—Two Negro boys, in the field.

Rev. IN WHIT. CHAPEL—In the field, H. I. H.

1277 NATH. LITTLEFORD—In the field, three bezants or balls.

Rev. IN WHITCHAPEL—N. L., in the field.

The Lombard arms. Nat Littleford was a pawnbroker, *vulgo* "mine uncle;" an affinity few have any gratification in acknowledging. As a pawnbroker's token it is probably unique, as no other has occurred to the writer. The Lombards, who, on the decline of commerce in Italy, came to England, and settled in a street called after them Lombard street, were the first money-lenders or pawnbrokers; their trading-sign being three bezants, or Byzantine gold coin, in currency about the time of the Crusades. As these disappeared from circulation, and the object was forgotten by pawnbrokers, they conceived the bezants were balls; so they continued the attraction of the gilded pills, and put forth more obtrusively as a device or sign three gilded or golden globes. The pawnbrokers, as they increased in numbers and wealth, degenerated in the knowledge of their ancient symbol, and, supposing its colour to be of no importance, drolly, of all others, adopted blue. This colour is seen where golden or gilded globes are not. Heraldically, blue, as a colour, imports hurts or injuries; and purple, wounds: thus, pawnbrokers have of themselves adopted the symbol of their own condemnation; as their blue-balls show that he who is injured in his circumstances may, by applying to them, be assisted by ready cash, and be hurt still more eventually; in the results, looking himself very blue indeed, the chances, as the sign imports, being two to one against him.

- 1278 ELIZABETH ROSE IN WHITE—A rose, in the field.
Rev. CHAPPELL. HER HALF PENY—A basket; and E. R.
 Mrs. Rose appears to have been a basket-maker.

- 1279 SOLOMON BONNER—Brass-founders' arms, in the field.
Rev. IN WHITE CHAPPELL—In the field, S. S. B.
 The sign is still extant in Whitechapel road.

- 1280 ROWLAND CVNEY—Man in the moon, in the field.
Rev. IN WHITE CHAPPELL—In the field, R. H. C.

- 1281 EDWARD DALTON—A patten, in the field. *Rev.* IN
 WHIT. CHAPEL—In the field, a bell.
 The patten is the crest of the Patten-makers Company arms.

- 1282 THE TOBACKE ROYLD—A roll of tobacco, in the field.
Rev. HOVP IN WHITCHAPELL—In the field, I. E. F.

- 1283 ISAAC WEEKES IN—A cow, or milkman's sign, in field.
Rev. WHITE CHAPPELL—In the field, I. M. W.

- 1284 HENRY NARTON—Head of James Duke of York; D. Y.
Rev. IN WHITECHAPPELL—In the field, H. N. 1667.

The false popularity attempted to be created for the king's brother no doubt occasioned the setting up of "the Duke's Head;" but the history of the period shows that this honour, rarely exhibited, was but ill deserved.

WHITECHAPEL PRISON.

- 1285 AT THE OLD PRISON IN—A sugar-loaf, in the field.
Rev. WHITCHAPPEL. 1656—In the field, F. H.

Taylor the water poet, in *The Praise and Vertue of a Jayle and Jaylers*, printed in 1630, among the eighteen gaols and prisons then "in London and within a mile," mentions this:

"Lord Wentworth's jayle within White Chappell stands,
 And Finsbury, God blesse me from their hands!"

A manuscript volume of disbursements for Sir John Francklyn of Wilsden, knt., M. P., notices, October 29th, 1624, "Item, given to the prisoners at White Chappell, 1s." Another act of ostentatious beggarly charity is recorded, on February 9th, 1625, "Item, to the poore at Poules, 2d." Later, Hatton, in his *New*

View of London, 1708, p. 783, while describing Whitechapel road, says "on the north side of this street is a prison for debtors in the manor of Stepney, under five pounds *per annum*." The site of the prison, here, on the token of 1656, notified as of an "old" date, is marked in Bowles's large map of London, 1743.

WHITCROSS STREET, Cripplegate.

Whitcross street derived that appellation from a white cross that stood formerly at the upper end, for the devotion of the passer by.

A presentment was, in 1275, instituted against the abbots of Rumsey, and the priors of St. Trinity, "for that having built, six years past, a certain stone arch, at the White Crosse in the ward of Cripplegate, beyond the course of a certain water coming from Smithfeld towards the Moor, the same being straitened (narrowed) prevented the water having its full course, and caused great annoyance to the inhabitants."

1286 WHITE CROSS TAVERN—T. I. S., in the field.

Rev. WHITCROSS STREETE—In field, a cross Calvary.

1287 A CHANLER [*i. e.* Chandler]—In the field, G. M. B.

Rev. IN WHITCRAS STREET—G. M. B., in the field.

1288 AT THE CHILDS COATE—A coat, shown as a sign.

Rev. IN WHIT CROSS STREET—In the field, I. S. S.

The purport of this business is shown in the shop-bill of Ann Hogarth, ascribed to her brother William Hogarth by Samuel Ireland; but it is one of the many falsifications by the father of W. H. Ireland, the fabricator of the Shakespeare papers.

1289 FRANCIS DOVE—TALLOW CHANDLER, in the field.

Rev. IN WHITE CROSS STREET—In field, F. D. 1669.

1290 KATHEREN FEILDING HER $\frac{1}{2}$ —Object in field illegible.

Rev. IN WHITE CROSS STREETE — FORMERLY IN (illegible) STREETE.

1291 AT THE GLOVERS ARMES—Glovers' arms, in the field.

Rev. IN WHIT - CROSS STREET—In the field, I. I. D.

The Glovers Company obtained their arms and crest in 1464.

1292 IOHN GRAY WINE COOPER—An open arched crown.

Rev. IN WHITE CROSS STREET—HIS HALF PENNY.

1293 ROBERT MILLEN, in two lines across the field. *Rev.* IN
WHIT CROS STRET—In the field, M.

1294 EDWARD WEBSTER . BREWER . IN WHITE CROSS.

Rev. STREET. HIS HALFE PENNY. 1666.

The inscription on the obverse is in five lines, and on the reverse in four lines.

WHITEFRIARS.

Whitefriars, formerly a privileged place of sanctuary, is repeatedly referred to by dramatists and others, as ALSATIA; it was the resort of libertines and rascals of every description; and here the corrupt practitioners of the law obtained a ready supply of affidavit men, or knights of the post, as they were termed. The notorious noon-day abuses committed here, and the riot in the reign of King Charles the Second, occasioned by the Alsatian refuge and protection accorded to the mad-headed enthusiasts called Levellers and Fifth Monarchy men, caused its suppression and clearance.

1295 EDWARD LIGHTMAKER IN—Three goats' heads, in the
field. *Rev.* WHIT FRYERS. BREWER—In field, E. S. L.

The goats' heads on the obverse are one and two; in the Cordwainers' arms the shield bears a chevron, the goats' heads two and one. Lightmaker served as constable in the Whitefriars precinct, for the years 1650 and 1651.

1296 THE DARKE HOVSE—1657, in the field. *Rev.* IN
WHIT FRIERS [16]57—In the field, I. A. Y.

1297 RICHARD FARSHAL AT YE—Wheatsheaf, in the field.
Rev. IN WHIT FRYERS. BAKER—R. K. F.

Farshal served the office of constable in the Whitefriars precinct, for the years 1653, 1657, and 1658.

1298 GOVIN GOVLDEGAY . WOOD—The Woodmongers' arms.
Rev. MONGER IN WHIT FRIRS—In the field, G. A. G.

The crest of the Woodmongers' arms was adopted as a sign and designated as "the Lion in the Wood." There was formerly a tavern of this sign in Salisbury court, Fleet street; but of the house nothing is known to the writer beyond the fact that, nearly eighty years since, the diurnals mention a well-dressed sharper going to the tavern, then kept by a Mr. Cooper, and, after drinking liberally, managing to secrete and carry off the silver tankard.

1299 ROBERT HANCOCK—A punning device; a hand and cock.
Rev. AT WHITE FRYERS—In the field, R. I. H.

1300 THOMAS STOTESBERY—St. George slaying the Dragon.

Rev. IN WHITE - FRIERS—In the field, T. A. S.

The wardmote court return of licensed vintners in the Whitefriars, on St. Thomas's day, Monday, December 22d, 1651, mentions a "William Stoatesbury, vintner;" as the name is not again noticed it was possibly the same person, notwithstanding the difference in the christian name.

1301 IOHN CLAY WOODMONGER—Horse and cart, in field.

Rev. IN WHITE FRYARS. 1667—HIS HALFE PENNY.

WHITE-HART LANE.

1302 PHILLIP GARRETT—In the field, a crown. *Rev.* IN

WHITE HART LANE. 1666—HIS HALFE PENNY.

WHITE-HART YARD.

1303 HVMPHREY VAVGHAN IN—A man bearing a sack.

Rev. WHITE HART YARD. 1666—HIS HALF PENY.

White-Hart yard was immediately opposite to Somerset house in the Strand; it is now called Swan yard, from the White Swan public-house, on the west side.

The original White Swan, at the west corner, in the Strand, is now the Morning Chronicle newspaper office.

WHITE-HORSE YARD, Drury Lane.

1304 WILL. NEAGVS IN WHITE HORS—Scales and wheatsheaf.

Rev. YARD IN DRVRY LANE BACKER—HIS HALFE PENNY. W. I. N.

WHITE-HORSE YARD, London Wall.

1305 IO. BENION IN WHIT HORS YRD.—A horse, in the field.

Rev. LONDON WALL NEER MORGAT—In the field, HIS HALFE PENNY.

WINCHESTER STREET.

1306 WILLIAM THOMPSON AT THE—A vulture, and W. T.

Rev. IN WINCHESTER STREET—HIS HALFE PENNY.

WOOD STREET, Cheapside.

Wood street was probably so called from Thomas Wood, goldsmith and sheriff in 1491; by whom was erected a range of large buildings extending on the upper south side of West Cheap, from the cross to Bread street, named Goldsmith's row.

1307 JOHN GIBSON IN—Salters Company arms, in the field.

Rev. GREATE WOOD STREET—In the field, I. M. G.

1308 WILLIAM HAYES IN. [16]64—In the field, a frying-pan.

Rev. WOOD STREETE IRONMVNGER—HIS HALF PENY.

1309 AT THE MITER TAVERNE—In the field, a mitre.

Rev. IN GREAT WOOD STREET—W. E. P., in the field.

Pepys, in his Diary, September 18th, 1660, mentions his going "to the Mitre tavern in Wood street (a house of the greatest note in London), where I met W. Symons, D. Scoball, and their wives. Here some of us fell to handicap, a sport that I never knew before, which was very good."

Notwithstanding the celebrity of the Mitre as a house of resort, the taverner appears to have been anything else but enriched by it. Richard Smith, in his Diary, records, August 1st, 1665, that "Will Procter, vintner, of the Mitre in Wood street, with his young son, died insolvent at Islington, of the plague."

The Mitre tavern was destroyed in the great fire in September, 1666.

1310 RALPH COMBS AT YE SHEARS—Pair of clipping shears;

R. C. *Rev.* IN GREAT WOOD STREET [16]68—HIS HALFE PENY. R. E. C.

Skelton, in the *Tunningg of Elynour Rummynge*, the ale-wife of Leatherhead in Surrey, notices the run of the tipplers for her ale:

"Another sort of sluts, some brought walnuts,
Some apples, some peares, some their clipping sheares."

On the side next to the Parish Clerks' hall, "the Golden Shears" is still a sign there.

LITTLE WOOD STREET.

Little Wood street was formerly designated Cripplegate within.

1311 JOHN GRICE IN—A barber's soap-box, in the field.

Rev. LITTEL WOOD STREET—In the field, I. G. G.

Archeologists have not, among other domestic remains, announced the discovery of any barber's soap-box of the olden day, although the calling appears to be one of remote antiquity. Shaving the beard, in Greece, in the time of Alexander the Great, was considered a mark of effeminacy, practised by fops and low

persons. Diogenes, one day meeting a man with a smoothly shaven chin, cynically questioned him, whether he had shaved as a reproach to nature, for having made him a man instead of a woman? About the year of Rome 454, P. Tecunius imported a cargo of barbers from Sicily, and introduced into the Eternal City the practice of shaving the beard. Scipio Africanus was shaven daily. The fashion became so prevalent that when a young man was about to shave for the first time visits of ceremony were observed, and the precious produce of the operation, on applying the razor to his beard, was usually enshrined in a small gold or silver box, and dedicated to some divinity, but more particularly to Jupiter Capitolinus. The numismatic device on the London barbers' tokens was invariably the soap-box; Mambrino's helmet, the lathering brass or pewter basin, with the neck-hole cut in the rim, or the opened razor, or scissors, never obtained the honour of notice or representation.

1312 FRANCIS PLOMER. 1666—Barber's soap-box, in the field.
Rev. IN LITTLE WOOD STREET—HIS HALF PENY.

WOOLCHURCH or STOCKS MARKET.

The Mansion-house was erected in 1738, on the site of Woolchurch market.

1313 HVGH LVMBARD AT THE—Prince's plume, in field; IN
Rev. WOLLCHVRCH MARKET. 1670—In field, H. I. L.

WOOLSTAPLE, Westminster.

Bridge street, continuing the line of road from Great George street to Westminster bridge, now occupies the site formerly known as the Wool-staple.

1314 ROBERT WILLIAMS—A Maltese cross, in the field.
Rev. IN THE WOOL STABLE—In the field, R. M. W.

The Maltese cross, or cross pattée, on traders' tokens, generally represents a red cross, memorable, in an earlier day, as a distinctive warning to avoid infection, or, as Shakespeare designates it,

"The token'd pestilence where death is sure."

Antony and Cleopatra, act iii. sc. 8.

Howes, under the year 1530, records, "The plague of pest being hot in the city of London, *blew crosses*, called *per signum Tau*, were commanded to be set over the doores of houses infected," a practice that, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, appears to have been strictly observed, as in the parochial accounts, for 1563, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, is a credit of six pence, "Paid to the painter in Totehil street, for painting of certain *blue crosses*, to be fixed upon sundry houses infected." Later, red crosses appear to have taken place of the blue.

MERCHANT OF THE STAPLE.

- 1315 THE FARTHING OF A MERCHANT—Merchant-staplers' arms, in field. *Rev.* OF THE STAPLE OF ENGLAND—In the field, a fleece.

UNCERTAIN LOCALITIES.

- 1316 WITH A CROS BARR—In field, two open crossed bars. *Rev.* Same legend and device, in the field, repeated.
- 1317 FOR WILLIAM BROCK—In the field, the initials, W. M. B. *Rev.* AND ROBERT COVLDRY—R. C., in the field.
- 1318 HENERY CHAPMAN—In the field, the sun in rays. *Rev.* QVONDAM ESQVIRE—H. C., in the field.

Apparently some royalist who had lost his fortune in defence of kingly prerogative; and set forth on brass, on the score of previous gentility, his claim to patronage. Query, whether the quondam esquire had experienced the fate of *Æsop's* young man and the swallow?

Chapman's "quondam esquire" was an appeal to the benevolence of those with whom fortune had been less fickle, similar to that of the luckless wight noticed in the rare volume entitled *Cambridge Jestes: or Witty Alarums for Melancholy Spirits*: printed for Thomas Norris, at the Looking-glass on London Bridge. "A witty though unfortunate fellow having try'd all trades, but thriving by none, took the pot for his last refuge, and set up an ale-house with the sign of the Shirt, inscribed under it, 'this is my last shift.' Much company was brought him thereby, and much profit."

Possibly he had remembered old John Heywood's ballad, "Be merry, friends!" written in the time of King Edward the Sixth:

"The loss of wealth is loss of dirt,
As sages in all times assert:
The happy man's without a shirt,
And never comes to maim or hurt.
Be merry, friends!

Let the world slide, let the world go:
A fig for care, and a fig for woe!
If I can't pay, why, I can owe;
And death makes equall high and low.
Be merry, friends!"

So also, Taylor the water poet, as a concurrent testimony, in his *Praise of Cleane Linnen*, asserts:

"In weale or woe, in joy or dangerous drifts,
A shirt will put a man unto his shifts."

- 1319 THE COMOMON [Communion] CVPP—Sacramental cup and cover. *Rev.* I. H. S. A cross calvary, rising from the horizontal bar of the H; and seven stars below.

Possibly this piece has reference to what is occasionally noticed in churchwardens' accounts as token money. James the First, by patent dated May 18th, 1609, granted to Francis Philips and Richard More, the rectory and church of St. Sepulchre in the city of London, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, "also all tithes and profits of the servants and apprentices, and strangers (*extraneorum*), and other parishioners, commonly called the *token money*, paid or payable at Easter time." The custom, it is said, prevailed long before the period of the Reformation, when each parishioner was "houselled," that is, received the sacrament, and was shrived; though the practice has long since been commuted by the payment of a certain sum.

- 1320 WILLIAM HALL—In field, device as on abbey tokens.
Rev. PAINES BRINGS GAINES—Queen's Head, in field.

- 1321 WILLIAM ROWE—In the field, a bee-hive.
Rev. APPOTHECARIE—W. M. R., in the field.

- 1322 CHARLES SCORY TOBACO—Three tobacco-pipes, in field.
Rev. NIST. HIS HALFE PENEY—Name in monogram.

- 1323 No legend: in the field, a cross potent, 1663.
Rev. No legend; and the cross potent, as before.

- 1324 TOVCH NOT MINE ANOYNTED—Head of King Charles the Second; C. R. *Rev.* FEARE GOD. HONOR THE KING—Ironmongers' arms; E. C. 1664.

- 1325 PHILIP LAMBE. 1666—A lamb couchant, in the field.
Rev. THOMAS HARDWICK—THEIR HALF PENY.

- 1326 THOMAS BRYAN—In the field, LINNEN-DRAPER.
Rev. HIS HALFE PENNY—1667, in the field.

Query, St. Catharine's by the Tower? Richard Bryan, at St. Catharine's mill bridge, issued a token there, in the same year.

- 1327 W. CLOVGH. 1667, in three lines across the field.
Rev. View of some building re-erected after the fire.

1328 SAMVELL WARING . 1667—In field, man on horseback.
Rev. HIS HALFE PENNY—S. W., in the field.

1329 Incuse, two blanks having been struck at one blow.
Rev. MILENER . HER HALFE PENNY—S. W., and 1668.

1330 RALPH KILLETT—Fruiterers Company arms, in field.
Rev. HIS HALF PENY . 1668—In the field, R. M. K.

1331 IOSEPH LAKE . 1668—Man at work, smoking.
Rev. GROCER—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

1332 GOD SAVE THE KING—Head of Charles the Second.
Rev. IOHN COVLTON . 1670—A globe, in the field.

1333 Brewers Company arms, in field, and square in form.
Rev. The initials, R. S. G. 1671.

1334 CAROLVS A CAROLO—Head of King Charles the Second.
Rev. BRITANNIA, seated on globe ; 1672 in exergue.

The farthing issued by royal authority, to supersede all coffee-house, tavern, and traders pseudo-monetary circulation. Those dated 1671 are pattern pieces.

1335 DILIGENT HANDS—A tree, in the field ; and R. S.
Rev. MAKETH RICH—Hand grasping a sword, 1673.

The only token known having this date.

. ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 13, No. 76. Abchurch lane would seem to have been long known for its contributions towards good living. Frisco, in Haughton's *Englishmen for my Money*, played in 1598, says "I have the scent of London Stone as full in my nose, as Abchurch lane of Mother Walle's pasties. Sirs, feele about, I smell London Stone."—Edit. 1616, 4to, sign. G 1.

Respecting Mother Wall's pies, see Sandys's *Festive Songs*, pp. xlvi. and xlvii.

Page 17, add,

100* NICH : STRAINGE . AT Y^E COFFEE—Turk's head, in field.
Rev. HOVSE . IN ST ANNS LANE [16]69—In the field,
 hand pouring coffee.

Page 20, add,

116* AT THE FIGTRE—A fig-tree, in the field. *Rev.* IN
 BARBIK[A]N . 1653—In the field, the initials S. P.

Page 26, No. 140. From Henderson's collection, see *Sale Catalogue*, June 26th, 1818, No. 245.

Page 27. A newspaper, dated Saturday, March 14th, 1752, states that "This week workmen began to pull down four houses in the front of Bishopsgate street, adjoining to Old Bedlam, and several others down the said place, in order to make that passage to New Broad street more commodious, the new houses being to be built ten feet backwards."

Page 33. Luke Nourse, father of Edward Nourse, was mayor of Gloucester in 1657, and in that capacity issued the first town-piece in that city "FOR NECESSARY CHANGE."

Page 50, add,

243* *Silvester Deane : his halfe Penny*, in script characters.
Rev. IN BROD STREET . 1667—A hand pouring coffee.

Page 51, add,

249* FRAN : SMITH . AT Y^E RED—Bull, standing, in the field.
Rev. IN BVDGE ROWE—Pewterers Company arms.

Page 62. Charterhouse lane is a perversion of Chartreuse lane.

Page 71, No. 344. Brathwaite, in his *Barnabee's Journal*, written before 1650, on his homeward course from Mother Redcap's at Holloway, notices his progress

"Thence to Islington at Lion,
Where a juggling I did spy one,
Nimble with his mates consorting,
Mixing cheating with his sporting;
Creeping into th' case of 's viall
Spoil'd his juggling, made them fly all."

So in the same writer's *Whimzies: or a New Cast of Characters*, 1631, in that of "a painter," is another allusion: "My lord maiors day is his jubilee, if any such inferior artist be admitted to so serious a solemnity: if not, country presentments are his preferment; or else, hee bestowes his pencile on an aged peece of decayed canvas in a sooty ale-house, where Mother Redcap must be set out in her colours. Here hee and his barmy hostesse draw both together, but not in like nature; she in ale, hee in oyle. But her commoditie goes better downe, which he meanes to have his full share of, when his worke is done. If she aspire to the conceit of a *signe*, and desire her *birch-pole* pull'd downe, he will supply her with one; which he performs so poorely, as none that sees it but would take it for a *signe* he was drunk when he made it. A long consultation is had, before they can agree what *signe* must be rear'd. A *meere-maide*, sayes shee, for that will sing catches to the youths of the parish. A *lyon*, sayes he, for that's the onely *signe* that he can make; and this he formes so artlessly, as it requires his expression—*this is a lion*. Which old Ellenor Rummung, his tap-dame, denies, saying, it should have been a *meere-maid*."

Page 83, No. 406. The papal tiara, or triple crown, is derived from the Exarchate of Ravenna, 725; the kingdom of the Lombards, 755; and the state of Rome, 817.

Page 85, No. 418. Add arms: *ermine*, a leopard passant in chief. Query, Marden?

Page 101. "Old Sym, the king of skinkers." In the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, schenkare is defined "a giver of drink, a tapster." In Gouldman's Dictionary, skinker, *pincerna à poculis*; and by Forby, "one who serves drink." Thus Chaucer has "Bacchus the win him skinketh al aboute;" and in Shakespeare, under-skinker answers to drawer. See Prince Hal's recital of his prodigality. *King Henry IV.*, part 1. act ii. sc. 4.

Page 105. The advertisement to "Naps upon Parnassus: a sleepy muse nipt and pincht, though not awakened; printed by express order from the Wits, for N. Brooke, 1658," sm. 8vo; is ludicrously signed "Adoniram Banstittle, alias Tinder-box," and dated from the Apollo in Fleet street.

Page 118, line 5. A memorandum book of Bernard Lintot has an entry of the payment to Gay, December 22d, 1715, of forty-three pounds for the copyright of his *Trivia*. It was printed without date in 1716, and not 1712, as here stated.

Page 122, No. 550. Henry Preston, citizen and fishmonger, devised by will, dated February 29th, 1434, certain tenements to the Fishmongers Company, in

aid and support of poor men and women of the mystery and commonalty of Fishmongers, for ever; among them, one tenement called "the Hart on the Hope," in Gracechurch street, in the parish of All Saints, or Allhallows, London; and one tenement called "the Bell on the Hoop," in the street and parish aforesaid. Machin, in his Diary, under June 12th, 1560, notices "the woman who kept the Bell in Gracechurch, was carted through the city as a bawd." The Bell tavern appears to have been on the site of the house now number 25, in Gracechurch street; and the White Hart, on that occupied by Messrs Spooner, Attwood, and company, bankers.

Page 139. Ivy lane was wholly destroyed in the great fire. An advertisement in the *London Gazette*, January 3d, 1666-7, announced that "Richard Royston, bookseller, who formerly lived at the Angell in Ivy lane, and the shopkeepers who formerly dwelt in the Round court in St. Martin's, are now placed in St. Bartholomew's hospital, near Smithfield."

Page 159, No. 714. In Haughton's *Englishmen for my Money*, played in 1598, is the following allusion: "Leaden hall; could you not see the foure spoutes, as you came along."—Edit. 1616, 4to, sign. F 2, rev.

Page 165, No. 779. Campden house appears to have some honorary reference to Sir Baptist Hicks, formerly a wealthy mercer, at the sign of the White Bear, at Soper-lane end, in Cheapside. The Middlesex magistrates, of whom he was one, early in James the First's reign, held their meetings inconveniently at the Castle inn near Smithfield bars; when Sir Baptist Hicks, at his own charge, built a stately sessions house, with proper offices, opposite the Windmill inn in St. John's street; and on the first assembling of the county magistrates therein, on Wednesday, January 13th, 1612, Sir Baptist entertained them in a princely manner, and freely presented the building to them and their successors for ever. In honour of the founder it was named Hicks's Hall, and continued on that site till 1782.

Sir Baptist Hicks was created Baron Hicks of Ilmington, co. Warwick, and Viscount Campden, co. Gloucester, May 5th, 1628. He died in 1629.

Richard Smith, in his Obituary, MS., in the University library, Cambridge, Mm. 4. 36, notices under March 17th, 1661-2, "Sir James Drax's funeral from Cambden house."

Page 168, add,

798* THE DAGGER IN NEV RENTS—A dagger, point upwards.

Rev. MARTINS. ALLDERSGATE—In the field, I. S. P.

Query, was this the Dagger in Foster lane, rebuilt after the fire? See No. 500.

Page 175. "The Belsavage," on Ludgate hill, is alluded to by Lambarde, in his *Perambulation of Kent*, 1576, 4to, at an earlier date than either Stow, or his continuators, have any notice of it. "Those who go to Paris-garden, the Belsavage, or Theatre [in Shoreditch], to behold bear-baiting, interludes, or fence-play, must not account of any pleasant spectacle, unless they first pay one penny at the gate; another at the entry of the scaffold; and a third for quiet standing."

Page 182. OLD CHANGE. Henry the Third, in 1222, the sixth year of his reign, made proclamation that no Englishman or other should make exchange, but only at his Exchange at London and Canterbury. The place where the king's Exchange was at this time kept, was by Paules, and gave name to the street called the Old Change, but in evidence, the Old Exchange."—*Cambium Regis*, 1628, 4to, p. 2.

Page 189, No. 892. So also in *Bradshaw's Ghost*, a poem, 1660; Charon, notwithstanding his being "ferry-man unto the Parliament," demurs to waft over Roundheads for nought, and refuses his lordship :

" You shall not o're *on tick*, for pay you must;
When infidels do meet, ne're talk of trust.

Bradsh. There's sixpence.

Charon. What's the motto? O! 'tis thus:
The Common-wealth of England; GOD WITH VS.
You worship coin, your golden calves, I see,
Have got a pretty stamp—a deity."

Page 194. Colonel Blood, a man capable of purpose to commit any desperate act, was the party implicated in this original scheme; his attempt to steal the regalia from the Tower will long remain matter of interest in the history of that period.

Page 233. In the first London Directory, 1677, 8vo, is noticed, "James Hoare, at the Golden Bottle, in Cheapside."

Page 240, No. 1159. The Cock possibly derived that appellation from a contiguous sign of much earlier notoriety. The steward's account of disbursements made for his master Sir John Howard, subsequently duke of Norfolk, has the following notices: March 6th, 1463-4, "Item, in offerynge at my lord of Oxynford's terment, *j*d.**" This "terment" must mean the grave or tomb of John de Vere, twelfth earl of Oxford, in the church of the Austin Friars. He married Elizabeth, cousin of Sir John Howard, but was attainted and beheaded in 1461. On the 19th of the same month, another credit is taken, "Item, for my masterys dyner at the Kokke, at the Frere Awstyns gate, *xx*d.**"

Page 254, No. 1245. The phrase quite Cock o' hoop, spoken of a person brisk and vivacious in appearance, is derived from the vintner's sign of the cock placed above the old hooped bush, the Cock-on-hoop.

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LONDON:
PRINTED BY ARTHUR TAYLOR,
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1855.

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